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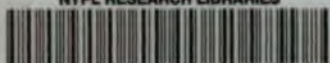
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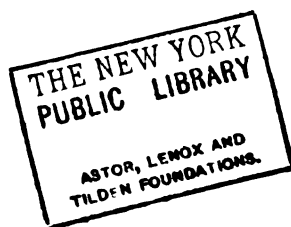






## A HALF CENTURY OF MINNEAPOLIS









THE FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY  
IN THE EARLY DAYS OF  
MINNEAPOLIS

# A HALF CENTURY OF MINNEAPOLIS

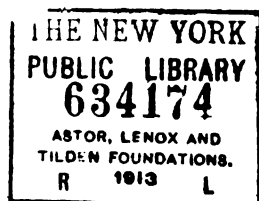
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With Numerous Views  
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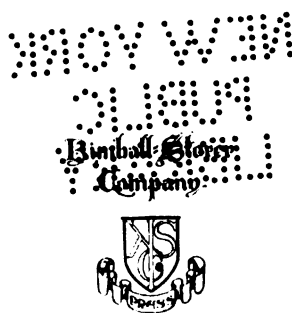
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# PREFACE

**I**N THE rise of Minneapolis is found one of the most remarkable instances of city building in this country. In less than the ordinary span of life Minneapolis has advanced from an obscure position as a frontier village to a conspicuous place among American cities—a city of about three hundred thousand people, with well established social and commercial institutions and worthily noted for its progressive attitude in many lines of human endeavor. To tell the story of Minneapolis in concise form, making its salient features available for ready reference, has been the purpose in the preparation of this book.

The general plan of the book has been that of grouping events of common interest rather than the chronological listing of happenings without regard to their relations and significance. With this design in mind the first seven chapters and the last are devoted to sketching several not definitely limited periods in the city's history, while Chapters VIII to XXVIII, inclusive, take up separate phases of the life and activities of the city, each account being in a measure complete in itself. In this method of treating the history of Minneapolis, much in the way of anecdote and reminiscence of the pioneers—which would find a place in a more extended work—has been, of necessity, omitted. Many side lights, however, are thrown upon the story of the city in the biographical sketches of men who have had a part in its building. These brief sketches will give an insight into the character of the people of Minneapolis which, possibly, could be obtained in no other way, and will give to outsiders an explanation of many things which may seem to them incredible.

Among the sources of information regarding the early history of Minneapolis, Col. John H. Stevens' "Personal Recollections of Minnesota and its People" has been found valuable as have the collections and other records and files of the Minnesota Historical Society's library which have been most courteously placed at the disposal of the writer by Mr. Warren Upham, secretary of the society, who has also contributed the chapter on "Early Explorers." Many suggestions and much information have been received from pioneers and the older people of the community and especially from Mr. George A. Brackett who has preserved many valuable records. Acknowledgement is here made for all these evidences of kindly interest. It is impracticable to publish a work of this character on other than a subscription plan and the writer appreciates the cordial cooperation of the men of Minneapolis which has made the publication possible.

H. B. H.

Minneapolis, October, 1908.

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# A Half Century of Minneapolis

## CHAPTER I

### THE FOUNDATIONS OF MINNEAPOLIS

**M**INNEAPOLIS was literally, as well as figuratively, founded upon a rock. A vast ledge of limestone resting on a stratum of sandstone and extending under the bed of the Mississippi river was the geological cause of the Falls of St. Anthony; and the falls with their potentialities of water power and resultant industries led to the settlement and development of Minneapolis. While, thus, the rocks which dammed the Father of Waters became the figurative basis of the city they also furnished the actual physical foundation, for many of the structures about the falls rest directly upon this same limestone ledge; and rock, quarried from its numerous outcroppings, has entered into the substructure of practically every business and residence building in the city.

Although the practical part which the ledge of Trenton limestone played in the determination of the site of Minneapolis and its earlier development, has been to some extent lost sight of, the figure of speech suggested has become more and more appropriate as the solid foundations of the city's many sided life have become more and more apparent. And these foundations rest not alone on the great water power. The strategical location of Minneapolis as a commercial city was admirable. The site at the Falls of St. Anthony was peculiarly adapted to the building up of a receiving and distributing market—the making of Minneapolis what it has since become —“the market city of the Northwest.”

When the city was founded the possibilities of the northwest were quite unappreciated but it was obvious to the clear visioned men of the time that some day the prairies

would be peopled and that a market for their agricultural products and for the supply of their needs for manufactured articles, must arise. None of these pioneers foresaw the nearness of the dimly understood commercial situation or the wonderful modifications in its development which would be wrought by the progress of invention and the change in social conditions. But they saw the fundamental advantages of the site and builded fearlessly and with faith in the outcome.

#### THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

Next to the water power, one of the primary elements in the city's earlier success was its proximity to the pine forests of Northern Minnesota. Half a century ago the finest body of white pine on the continent was growing along the Mississippi river and its tributaries above Minneapolis, ready to be cut into logs and floated along the greatest natural logging stream in the country to the cheap power at the Falls of St. Anthony. The conditions were ripe for the production of lumber at a low cost—while at the west and southwest lay the treeless prairies, already being invaded by the settler, and offering a market for all that the Minneapolis saw mills could produce. Here then was a great industry almost ready made which furnished profitable employment while more permanent lines of commercial endeavor were being developed.

#### HEAD OF NAVIGATION.

It has been an axiom in commercial geography that the head of navigation on a river of considerable proportions is the natural site of a large city. Minneapolis occupied this position on the greatest of



THE FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY IN A NATURAL STATE.

Reproduced from the original water color made by Capt. S. Eastman probably about 1841, and now in the possession of the Minneapolis Public Library. It is the oldest sketch made by an artist and is regarded as reasonably accurate.

American rivers. It is true that for some time navigation to the very doors of the city was uncertain, that for many years it has been interrupted altogether, and that the development of railroads has apparently reduced the proportional importance of river transportation; but the principle has remained undisturbed and the sentimental effect (by no means to be disregarded) has been operative in all these years, and now in 1908 a new realization of the importance of water transportation and the near completion of river improvements suggests that this factor in the favorable location of the city will once more be extremely active in its development.

#### WATER TRANSPORTATION.

But while water transportation by river has been to some extent a dormant influence, water transportation through the system of the Great Lakes has been a most potent factor in Minneapolis commercial growth. Located within 150 miles of the

western end of Lake Superior, Minneapolis has enjoyed the advantages of cheap transportation to the Atlantic seaboard, to an equal extent with other cities situated on the lakes. That is, goods can be laid down in Minneapolis at practically the same cost as in Chicago, Milwaukee and other points some hundreds of miles further from the consuming districts than this city. In the same way flour and other agricultural products may be sent to the eastern and foreign markets under relatively advantageous conditions. This fact has been of immense significance and practical result in the commercial strategy of the northwest.

#### PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Many other interesting and important conditions have entered into the solid foundation building of the city. For instance, the immediate physical conformation of the surface about the Falls of St. Anthony was decidedly well adapted to city building. A shallow basin surrounded by low hills gave



THE FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY AT THE PRESENT TIME.

This picture gives but a partial view of the development of the water power and the mills and industries centered about the falls. It is also impossible in a view of the falls to give any adequate suggestion of the presence of a city of 300,000 inhabitants.

ample room for wide streets, commercial and manufacturing sites and charming residence districts beyond. The surface was sufficiently rolling to provide natural drainage but not so rough as to make improvements expensive. A subsoil of sand and gravel was an element making both for health and convenience in all matters of city improvements both public and private. Broad valleys and easy gradients invited the entry of railroads. All the materials were at hand for the building of mills and homes, warehouses and railroads. An agreeable climate and a most productive soil invited settlement of both city and country.

#### AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

Of the characteristics of the agricultural conditions in the northwest a word must be said in passing. It is now a well established principle that any vegetable growth reaches its highest development at or near the most northerly limit at which it may be produced

at all. This was not understood when Minneapolis was founded. It was, on the contrary, generally believed that the agricultural possibilities of the northwest were very limited both as to variety and quality. The half century has disproved this theory, and in this refutation has been one of the most potent factors in Minneapolis growth. The instance of wheat alone is sufficient as an illustration. The first wheat for Minneapolis mills was brought from the south. Wheat growing in the northwest progressed slowly. Southern winter wheat was not adapted to northern conditions; the hard spring wheat produced here was regarded as inferior for flour making purposes. In this matter there has been a complete revolution of belief. Hard northwestern spring wheat is now well understood to contain the most valuable food elements and with improved methods of grinding makes the best flour in the world. Other grains have passed through somewhat similar transi-

tions in esteem; and in the matter of grasses and forage crops it has been demonstrated that those grown in the north have greater nutritive value than those produced further south and that animals fed on these products make better progress in Minnesota than when eating the same varieties of feed raised in more southerly regions. And so from a region popularly supposed half a century ago to be a half-frozen and nearly uninhabitable section of the country there now issue forth each year food supplies for many millions of people—products which to a large extent find their primary market at Minneapolis.

#### AN OPPORTUNE HISTORICAL MOMENT.

Still another stone in the foundation of Minneapolis may be said to be that of opportuneness. In no other half century of history could such a city as Minneapolis have been built. The city is the product of the age of the greatest inventions known to the world. At the time when the first rude buildings were being erected about the Falls of St. Anthony, the railroad—perhaps the greatest force in modern civilization—was in a state of crudity. The telegraph was but a dream while the telephone, electric light and all the other modern electrical inventions were unthought of. Even the application of steam power was in its infancy. The wonderful inventions of machinery—from the sewing machine through all the list of domestic and factory appliances and out again on to the farms to the modern harvester and thresher—all these were yet to be contributed to the comfort and progress of the race. Practically all of the inventions of machinery, implements and processes which now are so much a part of every day life as to be accepted as necessities without a moment's consideration, had not then been conceived of even in the brains of the brightest men. Since 1850 these things which we regard as common necessities have been poured out to the world in a never ceasing stream and Minneapolis was founded just in time to receive the forward impulse which the inventive half of the nineteenth century was to bring to the world. And the young city

was in a position to receive the full benefit of the movement. Its settlers were the most enterprising members of the communities which they had left. The new town had no traditions to set aside, no customs of long standing to overthrow. Things which were new and good were accepted immediately. The spirit of the people was that of adaptability; it was their habit to instantly avail themselves of anything which might be a stepping stone in progress and there was almost no element among the pioneers which represented the prejudice and unwillingness to change always found in older and more conservative communities. So as the city grew it was found in the front in the adaptation of the inventions of the time and frequently—as in the improvements in flour milling processes—itsself led the world in splendid inventive achievement.

It is possible that Minneapolis, if it had been founded twenty-five years earlier, would have lost the full effect of the wave of progress which so dominated its actual settlement and earlier decades of history. Other towns along the Mississippi river, established some time before Minneapolis, seemed to miss the spirit of the day and for many years lagged behind the procession of progress. For some reason they had become "set in their ways" and were unable to adapt themselves to new ideas. If therefore Minneapolis came into being at a particularly auspicious moment in the country's history, the city may have to thank a procrastinating government for delaying its birth. As will be told in a later chapter, the actual settlement of the site of Minneapolis was much delayed by the failure of the government to push treaties with the Indians and to open for settlement an unnecessarily large military reservation.

#### CHARACTER OF THE PIONEERS.

It has been claimed by some of the older residents of Minnesota that the state benefited greatly through the fact that its early settlement took place coincidentally with the period of the gold excitement in California. It was argued that the wilder and less stable elements of western emigration at that

time naturally gravitated to the coast while Minnesota attracted the more hardheaded and far-seeing. Further they argued, that the lawless element went where the loose government of the mining camps offered opportunities for license while Minnesota attracted the law-abiding. There is undoubtedly much to uphold this theory. At all events the early history of Minnesota and especially of Minneapolis is peculiarly free from accounts of law breaking and crime. For some years after Minneapolis was founded there was no prison of any kind in the village and the erection of a "lock-up" was regarded as almost an unnecessary expenditure of public funds. The

city was indeed fortunate in being settled by men of high character who gave a tone to the life of the settlement which was invaluable as time went on in attracting the right kind of people and became another solid stone in its foundation.

These, briefly, are a few of the elements of strength which entered into the foundation of Minneapolis. There have been many other influences on the development of the city's life and physical growth but in those which have been mentioned are found the most conspicuous reasons for the wonderful progress from wilderness to metropolis in less than the span of a human life.

## CHAPTER II

### THE EARLY EXPLORERS

*By Warren Upham, Secretary of the Minnesota  
Historical Society*

**B**EFORE the first white men came to make their homes within the area of Minneapolis, it had an interesting history during nearly two hundred years of the early explorations and fur trade.

How long this region had been previously occupied by the aboriginal Indian tribes, living by their hunting and fishing, their rude agriculture, and the native products of berries and wild rice, cannot be exactly ascertained; but they had been here many centuries, apparently ever since the final melting of the continental ice-sheet, at the end of the Glacial period. Fragments of artificially chipped quartz, and occasional finished quartz implements, have been found by Prof. N. H. Winchell, Miss Frances E. Babbitt, Hon J. V. Brower, and other collectors, in the Late Glacial sand and gravel of the Mississippi valley plain at Little Falls, about a hundred miles north of Minneapolis, which are regarded as proof that men, probably ancestors of the Indians of today, were living there while the ice-sheet was melting away from the upper Mississippi basin and northern Minnesota. From the rate of recession of the Falls of St. Anthony and the length of the Mississippi river gorge between the mouth of the Minnesota river and the present position of these falls, Professor Winchell thirty years ago computed that about 7,000 or 8,000 years have been required for the erosion of this gorge, eight miles long, which time, thus approximately determined, measures also the Postglacial period here, since the border of the ice-sheet was melted back past the site of this city. So long, therefore, the red men have probably lived here. Their only historic memorials, however, are the thousands of earth mounds, mostly used for

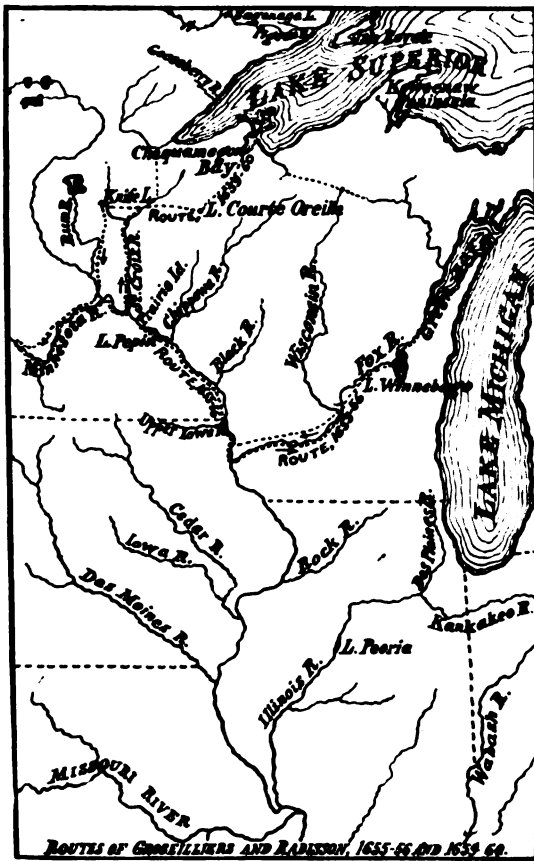
burial, which are found near lakes and rivers through all this region, excepting north of the Great Lakes. The oldest of these mounds may have been made not long after the Ice age; but others were made doubtless during all the long time until the white men came, for Catlin noted that a burial mound was built near the Red Pipestone Quarry in southwestern Minnesota about two years before his visit there in 1836.

The first white man who came to the mouth of Lake Superior and advanced beyond Lake Michigan into central Wisconsin, was Jean Nicolet, in the autumn and winter of 1634-35, coming by the canoe route from the French settlements on the River St. Lawrence.

#### FIRST WHITE MEN IN MINNESOTA.

Only twenty years later Groseilliers and Radisson, coming also by canoes from Quebec and Montreal, appear to have been the first explorers to cross the area of Wisconsin and reach that of Minnesota. The narratives of their far western expeditions, written by Radisson, who called them "voyages," came into the possession of the Bodleian Library, at Oxford University, but remained practically unknown to historians during more than two hundred years, until in 1885 they were published by the Prince Society of Boston. By that publication these two French fur traders were made known to the world as the first Europeans to reach the upper Mississippi river and to traverse parts of this state, probably crossing the area of this city.

In their first western expedition, leaving the lower St. Lawrence in August, 1654, Groseilliers and Radisson spent the next



MAP SHOWING THE TRAVELS OF GROSEILLIERS AND RADISSON.

From the Minnesota Historical Society Collections.

winter among the Indian tribes in the region of Mackinac and Green Bay. The narration relates, if I understand it rightly, that in the early spring of 1655, accompanied by about a hundred and fifty Indians, they traveled with snowshoes across southern Wisconsin to the Mississippi river near the site of Prairie du Chien, spent three weeks in building boats, and ascended the Mississippi river to Prairie Island, between Red Wing and Hastings, arriving there about the first of May. Groseilliers stayed on the island through the summer and autumn, superintending the Indians in raising and storing corn; but Radisson went with a hunting party of the Indians, journeying southward to the Illinois river, and spent four months in going "from river to river."

About the middle of June in 1656, a council of more than eight hundred Indians was

held on Prairie Island. With difficulty Groseilliers and Radisson persuaded them to undertake a large expedition to Montreal and Quebec, braving the expected attacks of the Iroquois. They left Prairie Island late in June, or about the first of July, and reached Lower Canada late in August, bringing furs of great value.

Three years afterward, in August, 1659, Groseilliers and Radisson, with a company of Ojibways and other Indians, started on their second western expedition, in which they probably passed by the future sites of Minneapolis and St. Paul. They spent twenty-two days in canoe travel, by the Ottawa and Mattawa rivers and Lake Nipissing, to Georgian bay; stopped a few days for rest at the Sault Ste. Marie; and coasted along the south shore of Lake Superior to Chequamegon bay, arriving there probably near the end of September. Thence they marched four days southward through the woods to a lake about eight leagues in circuit, probably Lac Court Oreille, in northern Wisconsin, where a council of the Hurons, Menominees, and other Indians, was held, with bestowal of gifts. After the first snowfall, late in October or nearly in November, the Indians separated to provide food by hunting.

Early in January, 1660, the Hurons, and Groseilliers and Radisson, came together at an appointed rendezvous, a small lake, probably Knife Lake or some other in its vicinity, in Kanabec county, Minnesota. A terrible famine ensued, caused by deep snowfall and consequent difficulty of hunting and killing game.

After the famine, twenty-four Sioux came to bring presents for Groseilliers and Radisson, and eight days were occupied with feasting. The Hurons, and delegations from eighteen tribes or bands of the Sioux, then met at a prairie or clearing chosen near the former rendezvous, apparently in the neighborhood of Knife Lake. Ceremonial feasting, athletic trials of strength and skill, singing, dancing, and bestowal of gifts, occupied the next three weeks; and a large party of Crees, being specially invited, joined in the later part of this great celebra-



tion of alliance with the French. This took place in the second half of March and beginning of April.

#### ON THE SITE OF MINNEAPOLIS.

During April and May, Groseilliers and Radisson visited the Prairie Sioux, probably on the Minnesota river, traveling thither probably afoot by way of the Rum river,

twenty-six days in coming down from Lake Superior. They brought, as in 1656, a very valuable freight of furs. The governor of Canada, Argenson, reprimanded them for going on this expedition without his authority, and imposed very heavy fines, so that Groseilliers went to France to plead for redress, but in vain.

The later history of these adventurous



HENNEPIN AND ACCAULT AT THE FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY.

COPYRIGHT 1905 BY DOUGLAS VOLK

From the painting by Douglas Volk in the Minnesota State Capitol. (By permission.)

and down the Mississippi, but passing south to the Minnesota by way of the series of lakes in the west part of Minneapolis, and returning, with a company of Ojibway traders in canoes, by the Minnesota, Mississippi, and St. Croix rivers. They reached Chequamegon bay in the later part of May.

Soon after the first of June, they crossed the west end of Lake Superior, apparently about twenty or twenty-five miles east of Duluth, visiting the Crees near the site of Two Harbors.

With a great escort, three hundred or more of the Indians in sixty canoes, Groseilliers and Radisson arrived at Montreal on the 19th of August, 1660, having spent

brothers-in-law includes their renunciation of allegiance to France, the transfer of their service to English merchants, and leadership in the grand enterprise of opening and establishing the Hudson Bay Company's fur trade.

In the summer of 1673, eighteen years after Groseilliers' corn-raising on Prairie Island, the devoted missionary, Marquette, and his companion, Joliet, who was in command of the party, with five other Frenchmen, in birch bark canoes, voyaged down the Wisconsin river to its mouth, and thence down the Mississippi to the vicinity of the mouth of the Arkansas river. During more than two centuries they were regarded

as the first, excepting De Soto, to explore the Mississippi. They returned along the placid Illinois river, and across the short portage to Lake Michigan near the site of Chicago; and Marquette wrote in the highest praise of the beauty of that region.

#### HENNEPIN'S TRAVELS.

The two most noteworthy explorers connected with the history of Minneapolis were Hennepin and Nicolet, separated from each other by a hundred and fifty-six years.

La Salle, who in 1682 voyaged from the Illinois river down the Mississippi to its mouth, had two years earlier sent a party of three Frenchmen to explore the upper course of this river. The party consisted of Accault, the leader; Auguelle, who was a native of Picardy; and Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan missionary, who became the historian of the expedition. Starting from La Salle's Fort Crevecoeur the 28th day of February, 1680, and taking in their canoe about a thousand pounds of goods for presents among the tribes that they would meet, they paddled down the Illinois river to its mouth and thence up the Mississippi.

When Hennepin and his companions had spent nearly a month in the upward journey, they were met by a war party of Dakota or Sioux Indians in thirty-three canoes, who made the Frenchmen captives, and, turning back, brought them up the river to the vicinity of the present city of St. Paul. There leaving the river, they went by land northward to the villages of this Isanti tribe in the region of Mille Lacs, where they arrived early in May and were kept in captivity until the beginning of July.

#### THE FALLS NAMED.

Permission was then given to Hennepin and the Pickard to return in a canoe down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Wisconsin river, where they hoped to find a reinforcement of Frenchmen, with ammunition and other goods, which La Salle had promised to send. Meanwhile Accault was left in captivity. On this return voyage, Hennepin and his comrade, Auguelle, passed the Falls of St. Anthony, to which Hennepin gave this name in honor of his patron saint.

About a week later, Hennepin was overtaken, before reaching the Wisconsin river, by some of the Isanti warriors, who themselves went forward to the mouth of the Wisconsin in hope to meet the French and seize their goods, but found no one there.

#### DU LUTH WITH HENNEPIN AT THE FALLS.

Afterward they hunted buffalo and started again up the Mississippi, when, late in July, they met Du Luth and several French soldiers, who had come from Lake Superior by the canoe route of the Brulé and St. Croix rivers. They all then came back to the Isanti villages at Mille Lacs, where Du Luth the previous year had met these savages in council and endeavored to inform them of the benefits they must receive in trading with the French. Du Luth sharply reprimanded the savages for their captivity of Hennepin and his companions, and in the autumn, on the pretense of bringing goods to establish a trading post, Du Luth, Hennepin, and other Frenchmen, were allowed to depart, voyaging from Mille Lacs down the Rum river (called the St. Francis by Hennepin) and the Mississippi to the Wisconsin river, and thence up that stream and over portages to Green bay. For this journey, which passed St. Anthony Falls and the site of Minneapolis, the chief of the Isanti tribe traced the route on a paper and marked its portages, this being probably the earliest mapping of any part of Minnesota.

#### LATER EXPLORERS.

At some time about five to ten years after these journeys of Hennepin and Du Luth past this city area, Le Sueur, and probably Charleville with him, made a canoe trip far up the Mississippi river, apparently to Sandy Lake. They learned from the Indians at the limit of their journey that the sources of this great river were still far distant, consisting of many small streams and lakes.

Later the Mississippi here was a frequent route of fur traders, and explorers came occasionally to or past the Falls of St. Anthony. Prof. N. H. Winchell, the state geologist, in his report on this county, discusses in much detail the testimony of these

explorers concerning the recession of the falls, citing, after Hennepin, the description given by Carver in November, 1766, Pike, coming to the upper Mississippi and returning in 1805 and 1806, Long in 1817, Schoolcraft in 1820, Keating and Beltrami in 1823, Boutwell and Schoolcraft again in 1832, Featherstonhaugh in 1835, and Nicolet in 1836.

#### NICOLET'S GREAT WORK.

Last and greatest of these, in his service of geographic exploration, was Nicolet, who is forever to be held in remembrance and association with Hennepin, in the names of the two finest business avenues of



JEAN N. NICOLET.

Reproduced from a photograph of an ivory painting (1836) presented to the Minnesota Historical Society by Maj. Tallaferra in 1867.

this city. His final map of the region that now comprises Minnesota and the eastern parts of North and South Dakota, published in 1843, shortly after his death, is a marvel of accuracy, although prepared at that early time when the area of our state had no village, excepting Grand Portage, the settlement of the fur trading companies on the north shore of Lake Superior, and excepting also the village of the Ojibways at the narrows of Red Lake and a few

groups of Dakota tepees on the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers.

Joseph Nicolas Nicolet was born July 24, 1786, at Cluses, in Savoy; completed his studies in Paris, where, in 1817, he became an officer of the astronomical observatory; in 1819 he became a citizen of France, and in 1825, or earlier, received the Cross of the Legion of Honor. He was financially ruined by results of the Revolution of 1830, and came to the United States in 1832, to travel in unsettled parts of the South and West. Here his talent for geographic work was soon recognized and brought to the knowledge of the United States War Department and Bureau of Topographical Engineers. Under their aid and direction, he made extensive exploring trips in the Northwest, including a canoe journey from Fort Snelling up the Mississippi, and by portages beyond Leech Lake, to Itasca Lake, thence returning down the whole course of the Mississippi to the fort, in 1836, and a trip up the Minnesota river and past Lake Shetek to the Red Pipestone Quarry in 1838. He died in Washington, D. C., September 11, 1843.

In the United States government reports and maps of his work, his name appears varyingly as I. N. or J. N. Nicolet; and it is given as Jean N. by Gen. Sibley, Dr. Neill, Prof. N. H. Winchell, and other writers of Minnesota history. Researches by Horace V. Winchell, however, in 1893 (published in the *American Geologist* for February, 1894) show that his name was Joseph Nicolas, as before noted.

On July 26th to the 29th, 1836, Nicolet and his exploring party and Ojibway escort were in camp at the Falls of St. Anthony, which he also doubtless examined at many later times during his visits at Fort Snelling. In March, 1839, he made exact surveys of the falls and their vicinity, believing that the rate of recession of the falls would become a question of much interest. As was noted at the beginning of this chapter, it is indeed found so by geologists, who therefrom, and from the similar recession of Niagara Falls, have computed approximately the duration of the present geologic period, since the end of the Ice age.

## CHAPTER III

### FROM SAVAGERY TO CIVILIZATION

**D**URING the two centuries from the discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony to the organization of the state of Minnesota, the lands adjacent to the falls passed through many claims of ownership and governmental jurisdiction. Not counting the original Indian occupants, the ground on which Minneapolis stands has belonged to four great nations and has been a part of nine state or territorial divisions. France originally claimed the entire Mississippi valley and supported its claim by exploration and partial settlement. The overwhelming preponderance of French names (or corruptions of French names) in the earlier nomenclature of the region testifies to the diligence of the French explorers. The defeat of France in Canada and the British occupation in 1760 brought the country east of the Mississippi river under English control and that west of the river was ceded by France to Spain in 1763. With the success of the United States in the Revolution, the British territory became the property of the new nation while twenty years later the Louisiana Purchase brought the western banks of the Mississippi under the same government. As Minneapolis lies upon both sides of the river it occupies ground that has been the property at different times of Spain, France, Great Britain and the United States.

At the close of the Revolution the eastern bank of the Mississippi in the northwest was claimed by Virginia but the land was soon relinquished to the United States and shortly afterwards the Northwest Territory was formed from the United States possessions west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio river. Subsequent divisions brought the eastern bank of the Mississippi river at St. Anthony Falls under the jurisdiction of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and

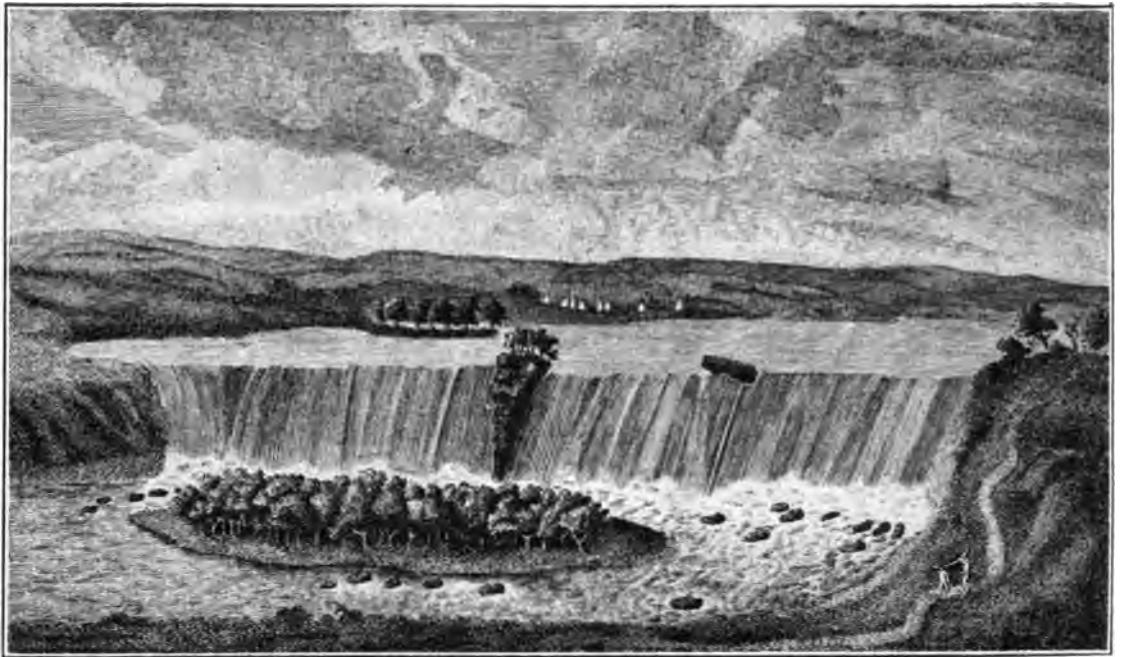
Wisconsin territories. In a similar process of political division the west bank of the Falls followed the territorial fortunes of Louisiana, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. Had ever a city better claims for cosmopolitan origin?

#### THE DAYS OF THE TRADERS.

Through all this period, however, the changes had more geographical than governmental significance. There was, in fact, no one to govern except the Indians who remained in undisturbed possession of their lands until the beginning of the last century. Practically no attempts at the exercise of governmental authority were made until the creation of the territory of Minnesota in 1849. In the earlier days government, so far as the aboriginal inhabitants were concerned, was represented by the fur



JONATHAN CARVER.  
From an old portrait.



CARVER'S SKETCH OF THE FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY.

Reproduced from the original plate in Carver's Travels published in Dublin in 1779. This is the earliest engraving of the falls.

traders and the principal interest of the white men was in the quantity of furs which might be brought out of the region at the least expenditure of property and human life—the latter frequently the least in consideration. In the absence of civil authority the fur companies and their representatives exercised a sort of pseudo-governmental control which was, on the whole, probably much better than nothing at all. The power obtained by the fur traders, however, was the cause of much difficulty later, the rival claims of British and American companies being for a time a matter of as much moment, proportionally, as questions of fisheries and sealing rights in later days.

#### CARVER'S TRAVELS.

It was the hope of securing valuable trade which led to the first English explorations of this region. Soon after the French cession Jonathan Carver of Massachusetts traveled through the upper Mississippi valley and in 1766 visited the Falls of St. Anthony. His sketch of the falls was the first made and the first to be engraved; facts

which give it interest notwithstanding its crudity and manifest inaccuracy. In 1783 the famed Northwest Company was organized and for many years was in almost absolute possession of the trade of the region west of Lake Michigan, though constantly contesting its ground at the north with the British traders, who, taking advantage of the uncertainty as to the boundaries and the remoteness of authority, continually invaded American territory.

In these days of accurate geographical knowledge it is quite difficult to realize the crudity of northwestern chorography in the early days of the republic. At the close of the Revolution there were very indefinite ideas as to the boundaries of the regions which the United States had acquired and as late as 1795, as will be seen by the accompanying map published in Philadelphia, the conception of the arrangement of the physical features of the northwest was extremely vague.

Although the Great Lakes had been frequented by the French for more than a century, the English and the American Colo-

nials had profited little in geographical knowledge by the explorations. The distorted outlines of the lakes in this map suggest not only an absence of any recent ex-

a more westerly source. The coal mine shown near the mouth of the St. Peters (or Minnesota) was probably inserted in the map on the authority of some trader or voy-



AN EARLY IDEA OF NORTHWESTERN GEOGRAPHY.

From Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of America, by permission of the publishers, Houghton Mifflin & Co., originally published in Scott's Gazetteer, 1795.

plorations or surveys but also failure to make use of the data which must have been in the hands of the Frenchmen. As to the vicinity of Minneapolis it will be noticed that the falls are indicated at the junction of two streams—one the "Lake river," flowing from Red Lake, while the Mississippi proper is shown to come from

ageur who wished to embellish his story of adventure with a color of practical discovery of mineral wealth.

#### MILITARY OCCUPATION.

Interest in the Upper Mississippi became pronounced immediately upon the completion of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and

in 1805 Capt. Zebulon M. Pike of the United States army headed the first American military expedition which reached the Falls of St. Anthony. Pike negotiated a treaty with the Sioux by which the United States acquired a military reservation between the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers including the sites of Fort Snelling and Minneapolis.

The exact extent of the reservation seems to have been quite indefinite and the boundaries were never accurately defined until after the Indian lands east of the Mississippi had been ceded in 1837. This led to misunderstandings and contentions and was the cause of much bitter feeling in later years. Had the government followed up Pike's treaty with exact surveys much trouble would have been avoided. The finally established line of the reservation, as far as it affected Minneapolis, was that of the western boundary which crossed from the Minnesota to the Mississippi river west of Lakes Harriet, Calhoun and Lake of the Isles and reached the river at a point near Bassett's creek. This brought within the reservation all of what is now the central business and residence section of the city.

Pike also visited many of the poaching fur



MRS. CHARLOTTE O. VAN CLEVE.

Identified with Minneapolis from 1819 when she was brought to Fort Snelling, an infant, by her parents Lieut. and Mrs. Nathan Clark.



ZEBULON MONTGOMERY PIKE.

From Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of America by permission of the publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

traders and expelled them or secured promises of allegiance. Difficulties among the traders continued, however, for many years.

Not long after Pike's expedition the second war with Great Britain broke out and the attention of government and the military department was diverted from the northwest and it was not until 1817 that an official representative of the United States visited the Falls. In this year Major Stephen H. Long of the Engineer Corps ascended the river and on his return gave a very complete description of the locality about the Falls of St. Anthony and of the Falls themselves, which he referred to as "a majestic cataract."

In 1819 the government determined to establish a military post on the reservation secured by Capt. Pike and during the summer of that year an expedition arrived at the mouth of the Minnesota river. Next year Fort Snelling was commenced. This was an event of much moment to the future

Minneapolis. Fort Snelling was within eight miles of St. Anthony Falls and no one who reached the post on military or civic errand failed to visit the falls. In this way the fame of the locality and its possibilities as the site of a future city became widely known; while on the other hand, the presence of a garrison insured a certain degree of safety to intending settlers.

Occupation by the white men was deferred, however, on account of the continued possession of the lands by the In-

being a part of the Fort Snelling military reservation. It thus came about that Minneapolis, though standing on the most advantageous site for a city in the whole region, was retarded in development until practically the whole state of Minnesota had been opened to the immigrant.

#### WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Just what might have been the result of different action on the part of the government it is now impossible to determine



OLD FORT SNELLING.

From a Daguerreotype made in early days and believed to be the earliest photographic view in existence.

dians. It was not until 1837 that Gov. Dodge's treaty opened the way for settlement east of the Mississippi; while the country west of the river was not secured until 1851 when the famous treaties of Traverse Des Sioux and Mendota obtained for the settler all of what is now southern and central Minnesota.

The way for the settlement of a great state had now been opened by successive treaties but the site of the larger part of Minneapolis—on the western bank of the Mississippi—still remained unavailable, it

but it is obvious that a change in the chronological order of the land openings would have made a vast difference in later urban development in this locality. The establishment of the Fort Snelling military reservation at an early date prevented settlement on the west bank of the Mississippi at the Falls of St. Anthony and Indian rights delayed settlement on the east bank until 1837 and on the west bank outside the military reservation until 1851. This order of events led to the settlement of St. Paul, on the east side of the river, in 1838, where-





THE TREATY OF TRAVERSE DES SIOUX.

Reproduced from the painting by Frank B. Mayer (owned by the Minnesota Historical Society) from his original sketches made during the councils and treaty in 1851.

as the logical location for the new town was at Mendota on the west bank where Gen. H. H. Sibley had built his trading house some years earlier. But Mendota was shut off by lack of a treaty until 1851 by which time St. Paul had made such progress that competition was out of the question. But, had the upper part of the military reservation been opened for settlement in 1821 when Fort Snelling was founded neither Mendota nor St. Paul would have been thought of. Settlement would have been made naturally between the Fort and the Falls and by the time the Indian treaties were made in 1837 and 1851 the site of the only city in the vicinity would have been irrevocably determined. Had the reserva-

tion been opened as thus suggested the early Minneapolis would have stretched along the west river bank from Minnehaha to the Falls of St. Anthony with scant occupation of the "east side." And if a settlement had been made later at the site of St. Paul it would, in all probability, never have attained much importance. There would have been a great administrative and commercial economy through the concentration of interests in one city rather than a dissipation of energy and expenditure between two places but opinions will probably differ as to the desirability of such concentration as opposed to the advantages of competition and rivalry.

## CHAPTER IV.

### THE PERIOD OF EARLY SETTLEMENT

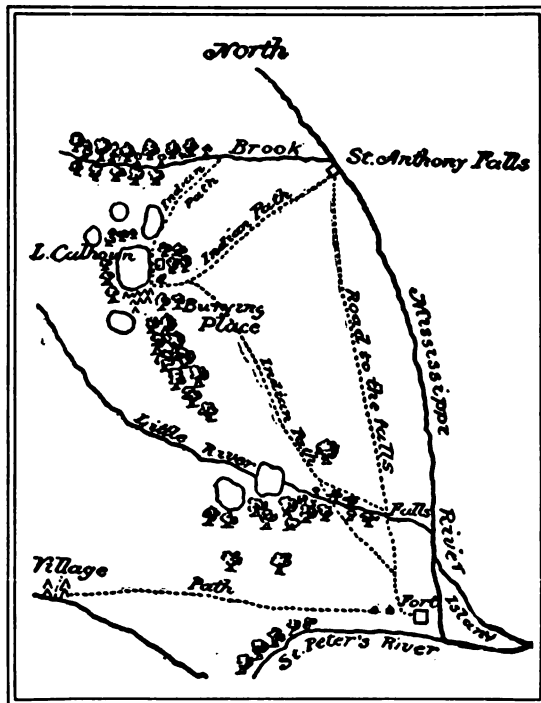
**T**HE exact date of a city's birth is not always easily determined. There is often a choice between the date of the erection of the first temporary dwelling or camp and the first permanent settlement. And these dates are frequently confused by changes and extensions of boundaries which in later days bring within the city limits places or buildings not originally considered. Minneapolis enjoys a full measure of uncertainty surrounding its birthday.

It has been customary to fix the date of the beginning of this city at the time of the erection of Col. John H. Stevens' dwelling in 1849; but the old government mill of 1820 was undoubtedly the first structure built by white men within the present limits of Minneapolis. This mill was built by the soldiers stationed at Fort Snelling to supply lumber for the post and was in no sense a settlement. It stood upon a government military reservation, and no one had the right to settle in the vicinity. A dwelling was erected, however, in connection with the mill for the use of the soldiers detailed to the care of the place and here a soldier lived with his wife during some of the early years. Near the mill was the farm where grain was raised and cattle pastured for the use of the post.

#### THE PONDS AT LAKE CALHOUN.

The second building to be erected on ground now within the limits of Minneapolis was the rude log hut of the Pond brothers at Lake Calhoun. Samuel W. Pond and Gideon H. Pond arrived at Fort Snelling in the spring of 1834 with the purpose of engaging in missionary work among the Indians. They were young men, reared in a Connecticut home and with no experience in the hardships of frontier life, but

with the most complete consecration to their difficult work. Obtaining the permission of the commandant at Fort Snelling they built their log house on the high bluff overlooking Lake Calhoun from the east on a spot afterwards occupied for years by a summer hotel, and now the site of a beautiful home. The eligibility of the site in the eyes of the Ponds was in the fact that it adjoined an Indian village which occupied the ground lying between Lakes Calhoun and Harriet. At about the time of its erection one of the brothers drew a rough chart of the region about the falls and fort which is probably the earliest map



THE FIRST MAP OF MINNEAPOLIS.

Sketch of the vicinity of the Falls of St. Anthony and Fort Snelling, drawn by Rev. S. W. Pond in 1834. Reproduced by permission from "Two Volunteer Missionaries Among the Dakotas," by S. W. Pond, Jr.



REV. S. W. POND.

of the district now comprised in Minneapolis. About five years later the cabin at Calhoun was pulled down to furnish logs for an Indian defense against expected enemies. In 1908 a tablet commemorating the Ponds and their work was erected in the vicinity of the original site of the cabin.

#### STEVENS AT LAKE HARRIET.

In 1835, one year after the Ponds' arrival, the Rev. J. D. Stevens came to Minnesota as a missionary to the Indians and selected a location on the northwestern shore of Lake Harriet where two buildings were erected. These structures—a mission house and a school—stood but a short distance from the site of the present amusement pavilion. The school was the first building in Minnesota erected for educational purposes. At the old mission house occurred the first wedding within the present limits of Minneapolis—that of the Rev. S. W. Pond to Miss Cordelia Eggleston, a sister-in-law of the Rev. Mr. Stevens. This was

on November 22, 1838. With the removal of the Indians from the reservation in 1840 the mission buildings became useless and they were torn down and the lumber used in the construction of new buildings on the Minnesota river.

#### EARLY SQUATTER CLAIMS.

As yet no permanent settlement had been made. The land upon the west bank of the Mississippi still remained a part of the Fort Snelling military reservation and until 1837 that on the east side was unceded by the Indians. In 1836 Major Plympton, an officer stationed at Fort Snelling, made a claim on the east side of the falls and put up a log cabin, but as the lands were not open for settlement the claim had no value. A similar claim was made in the following year by Sergeant Carpenter. But during 1837 the Dodge treaty was made, by which the Chippewa lands between the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers were ceded, and squatter claims at once gave promise of being effective. The news of the treaty did not



REV. GIDEON H. POND.

reach Fort Snelling until June 18, 1838; and then occurred the first "land rush" in Minnesota. The contestants were few but the outcome was momentous for Minneapolis. Franklin Steele, then sutler at Fort Snelling, outstripped his competitors and making a night march to the falls had a rude cabin erected and a claim staked out when the other would-be town site promoters arrived on the ground.

#### FRANKLIN STEELE'S INFLUENCE.

It was extremely fortunate for the coming city that this particular claim fell into the hands of such a man as Mr. Steele. Of much more than ordinary ability, of good family, and with social and business connections among the prominent people of his native state of Pennsylvania, Mr. Steele came west, at the suggestion of President Jackson, with the purpose of building up his fortunes in what he believed to be a part of the country offering great opportunities. His appointment as sutler came from President Van Buren. In those days this position was regarded as one offering excellent opportunities for young men in the new country where army posts were established; and a sutler, if a man of merit, was on a social equality with the officers with whom he was associated. Mr. Steele, in accepting the position, had a definite purpose. And this he accomplished through the claim at the Falls of St. Anthony and his subsequent remarkable business achievements in the development of the water power and manufactures, and in commercial enterprises and real estate investment. Col. John H. Stevens says of him: "At the commencement of my acquaintance with Mr. Steele (1849) he was the foremost business man in this part of the northwest. His numerous enterprises were distributed from the head of Lake Superior to the Iowa line and from the Mississippi to the Missouri. Gentlemanly and generous, every member of the community was his friend." It was a man of this type who had much to do with the destinies of Minneapolis.

For the next decade Mr. Steele could make little progress with his claim at the Falls; for the government, although owning

the land, delayed in opening it for legal entry. Through this period Mr. Steele's title was only that of a squatter, maintained by actual occupation and defense against claim jumpers. For years he hired a substitute to "hold down" his claim and in several instances the owner was obliged to buy off trespassers who had slipped in and taken possession during the absence of the rightful occupant. But Mr. Steele was the kind of man to maintain his position. The year 1847 found him still in possession, and at last he paid the government fees and obtained undisputed title.

#### PIERRE BOTTINEAU.

Meanwhile there had been many other claims made and lost in the vicinity. Carpenter's claim of 1837 seems to have been recognized by later comers for he sold it in 1838 and it passed through various hands until it was purchased by Pierre Bottineau in 1846. This claim lay immediately north of Mr. Steele's, but like all the early claims, was quite indefinite as to boundaries. Bottineau, though living in Minneapolis but a comparatively short time, was one of the most interesting characters connected with the early history of the city, and was very widely known throughout the northwest. Born in 1817 at a trading post on the Dakota prairies of a French father and Indian mother, he grew up a hunter and plainsman by inheritance and training. At a very early age he became a guide and until the railroads penetrated the northwest conducted many of the prominent parties of explorers and prospectors. After his marriage in 1836 he spent more time in the settlements for a while and in 1845 came to the Falls, living in the village until 1854 when he moved to a farm in Hennepin county. A man of sterling character, energetic, and of rare ability as a plainsman, he made and held many friends, and during the early days was one of the prominent men of the community. In fact, when the east bank of the Mississippi was finally opened for legal entry of land, he, with Mr. Steele, held the entire river frontage in the vicinity of the Falls. Claims had also been made by Joseph Rondo, Petit John, and



THE GOVERNMENT MILLS OF 1820-3.

Reproduced from the painting by James Fairman in the Minnesota Historical Society Galleries.

others and there was more or less trading in the uncertain titles of these squatters, but the transfers were questionable as to legality, the considerations small, and the effects upon the development of the future village inconsequential. The Petit John claim covered the present site of the University of Minnesota. At one time it was owned by Bottineau but later came into the hands of Calvin A. Tuttle, one of the early pioneers. Immediately below this was a claim made by Pascal and Sauverre St. Martin, two brothers of Canadian French birth. Their land included a part of the present University campus and extended down the river rather indefinitely. This land afterwards became the property of William A. Cheever and Judge B. B. Meeker.

#### PIONEERS OF '47 AND '48.

Previous to 1847 all the claims about the Falls of St. Anthony were occupied only by half-breeds or Canadian French. Even Franklin Steele continued to live at Fort Snelling and employed the woodsmen or voyageurs to hold his claim. Several authorities credit Charles Wilson with being the first American settler, but Wilson seems

to have made his home at Fort Snelling. He was employed as a teamster by Franklin Steele and does not appear to have made any claim of land. In June of 1847 William A. Cheever arrived from Boston and purchased the claim already mentioned. He was soon followed by others—Calvin A. Tuttle, Sumner W. Farnham, Caleb D. Dorr, Luther Patch and his son Edward, John Rollins, Charles W. Stimpson, Daniel Stanchfield, John McDonald, Samuel Fernald, Robert W. Cummings, J. M. Marshall, Wm. R. Marshall (who afterwards became governor) and R. P. Russell. The last mentioned had been a trader at Fort Snelling for several years, and he became the first merchant of Minneapolis through the opening of a small stock of goods at the Falls in 1848. This store was in one of the rooms of the house occupied by Luther Patch and his family, and Mr. Russell shortly afterwards married Miss Marian Patch, their wedding being the first to be celebrated on the east side of the river.

#### MANUFACTURING BEGINS.

As soon as he secured title to his lands Mr. Steele set about improving the water



*Frank Van Stule*

power. He sent to Maine for Ard. Godfrey to build a dam and sawmill, but with characteristic energy, commenced operations before the millwright's arrival. The lower end of Nicollet Island was denuded of a grove of elms and maples, and timber was hewed out by hand to construct the dam and mill frame. Other timber was brought down the river in the spring, and early in the year 1848 the first merchant sawmill at the Falls of St. Anthony was put in operation. This was the signal for a rapid growth of the village. The settlers of the previous year had been obliged to build log houses or haul their lumber over land from the St. Croix river. The government sawmill on the west side had supplied a little lumber, but its capacity was very limited. During this year of 1848 such men as Bradley B. Meeker, Anson Northrup, John W. North, S. W. Farnham, Washington Getchell and Dr. John H. Murphy, all later prominent in the young city, arrived at the Falls. Surveys were commenced and

plans for a city discussed among the prominent settlers. Investigations of the pine lands north and northwest were made; the agricultural possibilities of the country were looked into and the probabilities of the opening of the region west of the Mississippi river sifted. Upon such opening depended the future of the village at the Falls. The lands upon the east side of the river were not regarded as of as much agricultural value as those on the west; and on the east there were already the settlements at St. Paul and Stillwater—rival markets for the coming settlers. It was to the west that a tributary farming country must be developed.

#### COL. STEVENS ARRIVES.

The earlier settlers cast longing eyes at the immediate bank of the Mississippi on the west—still a prohibited country, it will be remembered, on account of the arbitrary maintenance of the military reservation by the government. This west shore was the most natural site for the city. Beyond it lay the beautiful country, stretching away towards the west—the now famous “park region” of Minnesota—fertile, well watered and offering subsistence for hundreds of thousands. The first successful attempt to obtain a foothold on the west side was made by the Hon. Robert Smith of Alton, Ill., who through political influence obtained permission to occupy the old government mill and the house connected with it. Mr. Smith secured possession in May, 1849, but never lived on the property in person. Some time later he sent a representative who acted as miller; and by further exercise of influence he was enabled after a few years to secure a claim of land. In the meantime there had arrived at the Falls of St. Anthony a young man of twenty-nine, coming of sturdy New England ancestry, trained in the school of self-reliance in the new West, and seasoned in the Mexican war—a born pioneer and promoter. This was John H. Stevens, known to the older people of Minneapolis as “Colonel Stevens.” He was of the type of men who spend their lives in the promotion of the interests of the many—the builders who build for the love of build-



PIERRE BOTTINEAU.

ing, not for the hope of gain. Like many others since, Col. Stevens came to the northwest in search of health. It was his purpose to take up land and become a farmer. He reached St. Paul on April 24th, 1849, and came to the Falls of St. Anthony three days later, on his way up the Mississippi river to select lands. His party proceeded some distance up the river, but finding no lands to their liking returned to St. Paul, and some of the members went back to their eastern homes. But Col. Stevens remained and entered the employment of Franklin Steele in his business establishment at Fort Snelling. Within a month a plan for making a claim on the west side at the Falls was arranged, and during that summer the consent of the Secretary of War was obtained and Col. Stevens formally occupied the land lying immediately north of the Smith claim on the west shore. During the succeeding fall he commenced the erection of his house and completed and occupied it on August 6th, 1850.

#### THE STEVENS HOUSE.

This first permanent dwelling in Minneapolis proper was a story-and-a-half frame structure with a wing of one story—a simple and unpretentious farm house, built as a home for a young married couple, and without a thought of the varied purposes for which it would be used, or that it would be preserved in a public park in after years, as a relic of the early days of a great city. When it was built its owner had no title to the land on which it stood. He simply had permission from the Secretary of War to occupy the land on condition that he maintained a free ferry across the Mississippi river for government troops and supplies. There was, of course, the understanding that if the lands west of the river were ever thrown open for settlement, Col. Stevens' claim would be recognized; but for six years he had not a line of writing supporting any claim of ownership.

But Franklin Steele, Col. Stevens and other leading men in the settlement were in touch with influential men at Washington, and it soon became evident that it would be the policy of congress to reduce the size of the military reservation; while a

treaty with the Indians for the cession of their whole country west of the Mississippi river in Minnesota was almost certain of immediate consummation. Pressure was brought to bear from every direction to accomplish these two measures. And, while these negotiations were going on Col. Stevens set about furnishing an object lesson which should help the cause by enlisting the assistance and approval of every visitor. In the summer of 1850 he "grubbed" and broke up about forty acres of land on the west river bank immediately above his house, and the next summer raised crops of wheat, oats and corn which would have done credit, he said, to central Illinois. Every one visiting the falls crossed to the west side to secure the view and was confronted, immediately upon mounting the river bank, by fields of waving grain. These fields, Col. Stevens claimed, settled the destination of many an immigrant. They demonstrated the possibilities of western Minnesota and removed all doubts as to the fertility and productiveness of the region. Col. Stevens' farm was the first on the west bank of the Mississippi north of the Iowa line. He introduced the first herd of cows west of the Falls, excepting those held for the use of the troops. During the following year William W. Wales demonstrated in his own garden that all kinds of vegetables could be successfully raised in this climate.

These things seem trivial at this day, but in the early fifties—when the northwest was still regarded as almost uninhabitable—they were of the utmost importance. It was necessary to demonstrate by actual production that the crops of the middle states could be grown in Minnesota; otherwise the prospective settler could not be convinced.

#### PIONEER LIFE AT THE FALLS.

Col. Stevens and Miss Frances H. Miller were married at Rockford, Illinois, on May 10, 1850, and as soon as their house was completed, moved to the west side of the Falls, where they lived at first entirely without neighbors, except those across the swift-running river. It is difficult to imagine the conditions under which this young married couple went to housekeeping on the site of Minneapolis less than sixty years ago. Their



house stood on the river bank on the site of the Union passenger station, and quite near the water. It was on a shelf or terrace about twenty feet above the water, but considerably below the general level of the ground farther back from the river, so that when approaching the house from the



COLONEL STEVENS' HOUSE.

Erected in 1849-50; the first on the west side of the river.  
(From a drawing by A. Fournier in Stevens' Personal Recollections.)

west only its roof and upper portions were visible. And this was the only dwelling inhabited by white people between the Falls of St. Anthony and the Rocky Mountains. Of Indians there was no lack. The illustration, showing a group of Indian tepees, with Col. Stevens' house in the background, was reproduced from what was undoubtedly the earliest photograph taken on the site of Minneapolis and shows, much more graphically than words can describe, the absolutely primitive conditions under which the first family west of the Falls lived. The Indians' camp was about on the spot now known as Bridge Square—the common foot of Nicollet and Hennepin avenues. From this point westward extended the almost unbroken wilderness. In his "Recollections" Col. Stevens says of the Indians:

The different tribes of Indians were never so numerous in the neighborhood as in 1850. A constant stream of Winnebagoes were coming and going. The different bands of Sioux remained in camp several months on the high-lands just above the falls. They did not interfere with my stock, but made sad havoc with my garden. As a general rule the Indians respected the pri-

vate property of the whites residing outside of their own lands, but would occasionally confiscate the property of the missionaries.—There can be no question but that the cussedness of these savages was frequently annoying to the missionaries.

Of a particular visitation from the red men, Col. Stevens writes:

The two lake bands of Indians, so called because they formerly lived on the shores of lakes Calhoun and Harriet, but then residing at Oak Grove (now Bloomington), encamped on the high land above the Falls for several weeks in July and August. They had considerable money left that they had received at the Traverse des Sioux treaty held a few weeks previous. They had brought their own canoes down the Minnesota river, and then up the Mississippi to the foot of the rapids, at which point they constantly crossed the river to the St. Anthony side for the purpose of trading.—The Indians during their encampment were constantly on the alert, fearing an attack from the Chippewas, but they were so fond of trading, and the money they had left burned in their pockets to such an extent, that they were willing to risk their scalps at that time for the pleasure they experienced in exchanging their money for goods. They had previously given me the name of Mi-ni-sni—cold water—and were always friendly, supplying my family, at the proper season of the year, with game in abundance, but expecting, and always receiving pay therefor. To the credit of the traders in St. Anthony, there was never a drop of strong drink sold to the Indians, and as a consequence there was never any of them intoxicated.

Col. Stevens' recollections of the early months at the first home in Minneapolis are of special interest; the following are extracts:

The only way we could reach the house from St. Anthony was by taking a small boat, with two sets of oars, above Nicollet Island. The volume of water was so great, and the current so strong, we were fortunate if the landing was made any considerable distance above the rapids. Captain John Tapper, with his sinewy arms, required a strong assistant, with a capacious pan for bailing purposes, to make a sure crossing above the cataract.—Pioneer housekeeping was not new to me, for I had long kept bachelor's hall in the lead-mines, but it was a novelty to my wife, who had been accustomed to the refining influences and conveniences of a well regulated New York household. Sometimes for weeks we would not see a white person: our only visitors were Indians.—Mosquitoes surrounded the house in such swarms that smoke would not banish them.—We usually received our letters and papers once a week.—Fortunately I had a pretty good library, and Mrs. Stevens had a piano and other musical



*John Stevens*

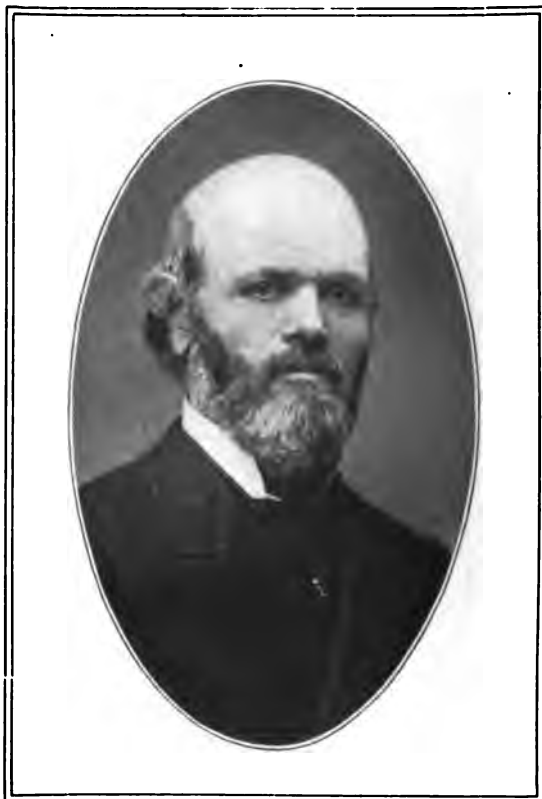
instruments, which had a tendency to banish from the little house most of the lonesomeness naturally incident to pioneer life so far from neighbors.

#### OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

Next in order after Col. Stevens' claim came that of Charles Moseau, who obtained permission from the military authorities in the winter of 1849, and took up his residence on the southeast shore of Lake Calhoun. Soon afterwards, the Rev. E. G. Gear, chaplain at Fort Snelling, made a claim on the east shore of Lake Calhoun. John P. Miller, in August, 1851, secured the second claim near the falls—160 acres immediately adjoining Col. Stevens' location. On this claim he built a good house and farm buildings, although he had no title other than a permit from the war department. Dr. Hezekiah Fletcher, John Jackins, Isaac Brown, Warren Bristol, Allen Harmon, and Dr. A. E. Ames made claims during 1851, and were soon followed by Edward Murphy, Anson Northrup, Charles Hoag, Martin Layman, John G. Lennon, Benj. B. Parker, Sweet W. Case, Edgar Folsom, Hiram Van Nest, Robert Blaisdell and others, all of whom secured permits from the military authorities. Prominent claim holders just outside the military reservation were Joel B. Bassett, Emanuel Case, Charles W. Christmas, Waterman Stinson, William Byrnes, Stephen and Rufus Pratt, all of whom took up land in what is now North Minneapolis. During 1851, 1852 and 1853, many claims were occupied, although still without title or immediate prospect of title. It was even necessary to guess at boundaries (in the absence of all surveys by government) but Mr. Christmas, who was a surveyor, ran lines as he believed the government surveyors would make them. These informal boundaries proved to be substantially correct when the final surveys were made in 1854.

During three or four years, the utmost confusion prevailed. Besides those who obtained permits from the army officials were other settlers who had no shadow of authority, and the claim shanties of these "squatters" were frequently destroyed by the officers and their builders ejected from

the reservation. The administration of this authority was radical and was claimed to be tyrannical and charges of bribery were frequently made. Although there was probably much less corruption of officials than was charged, it seems indubitable that the



GOVERNOR WILLIAM R. MARSHALL.

administration of the army officers was far from just, and that influences of some sort or other were active in securing opportunities for favored settlers. So unsettled was the situation that the claimholders finally organized an association with Dr. A. E. Ames, as president and Charles Hoag as secretary, and an executive committee composed of the leading men of the settlement. Weekly meetings were held in Col. Stevens' house. The association was frankly committed to frontier justice; there was no law, and it was proposed to assert the rights of bona fide settlers and claimants on the basis of justice and equity as voted by the majority. So thorough was the organization, and so completely was it respected,



FROM THE SWEET COLLECTION

BRIDGE SQUARE, MINNEAPOLIS, IN 1851.

Colonel Stevens' house is in the background, partly concealed by the bluff. The Indian tipis stood about where Bridge Square is now located.

that only one instance of severe measures is recorded. One claim jumper received a well-merited flogging, and promptly disappeared from the region. However, there were a number of cases of disputed claims which were settled by compromise before possession could be secured.

At the close of the year 1852 there were only a dozen houses on the land included in the original town site on the west side and there was as yet no appearance of a village. The buildings were all farm houses or claim shanties and of necessity were located on the land claimed by the inhabitants; and were thus scattered over a wide area. This state of affairs continued for a while longer, for Congress passed a law reducing the Snelling reservation but made no provision for a survey and entry of the land. And it was not until the spring of

1855 that the claimants were enabled to pay their land fees and secure the long expected titles to their property.

#### PROGRESS OF ST. ANTHONY.

Meanwhile the village on the east bank of the Mississippi river was growing rapidly although it was conceded even then that the west bank must be the location of the greater part of the future city. As has been noted, the opening of the saw mill in 1848 started a miniature boom in building. During that year the population reached about three hundred. Wm. R. Marshall, whose arrival has been referred to, surveyed the town site, a post-office was established, the first school was opened (in a log cabin) and religious services were commenced by the Rev. E. D. Neill, a Presbyterian clergyman who had located in St. Paul. Mr. Neill exer-

cised a most salutary influence upon the young settlement. He was a man of education and refinement and at the same time quite able to turn his hand or mind to any of the needs of the frontier community—teaching school, lecturing, taking part in politics and serving the community in any capacity where his abilities were needed.

Col. Stevens records the following arrivals at St. Anthony in 1849:

John W. North, Dr. John H. Murphy, Reuben Bean, Judge Bradley B. Meeker, Dr. Ira Kingsley, Elijah Moulton, Charles Kingsley, James McMullen, Joseph M. Marshall, John Jackins, William P. Day, Silas and Isaac Lane, Francis Huot, L. Bostwick, Owen McCarty, Moses W. Getchell, Isaac Gilpatrick, J. G. Spence, Lewis Stone, Rufus Farnham, senior, Rufus Farnham, junior, Albert Dorr, William Worthington, Elmer Tyler, L. N. Parker, William Richardson, Eli F. Lewis, Charles A. Brown, A. J. Foster, Charles T. Stearns, Stephen Pratt, William W. Getchell, Isaac Ives Lewis, J. Q. A. Nickerson, Ira Burroughs, Samuel Fernald, William H. Welch, F. X. Creapeau, N. Beauteau, John Bean, and Amos Bean.

Gradually the young community took on the appearance of an eastern village. From log cabins the style changed to the white painted cottages of New England, where most of the settlers began life. One by one stores and shops were opened until the ordinary needs of the villagers were supplied by local business enterprise. In 1851 the first newspaper made its appearance—the St. Anthony Express, published by Elmer Tyler and edited by Isaac Atwater, a young lawyer who had reached Minneapolis in the previous year and who was destined to become a justice of the supreme court, and a prominent citizen of Minneapolis for nearly sixty years. Churches of several denominations were organized previous to 1853. The state university, provided for by the first territorial legislature, was organized—on paper—and a board of regents was appointed.

The arrivals in 1851 included A. H. Young, afterwards for many years a judge of the district court, George A. Camp, prominent in the lumber business, John T. Blaisdell, Hiram Van Nest, William W. Wales, who had a large part in the affairs of the young city and lived to see it become a metropolis,

Joel B. Bassett, a pioneer lumberman and long a well known citizen, Leonard Day and his sons, identified with lumbering for two generations, Dr. A. E. Ames, Emanuel Case, Sweet W. Case, Samuel Thatcher, Wm. G. Moffett, David A. Secombe and many others. To enumerate all the arrivals is beyond the scope of this work.

#### LAYING OUT MINNEAPOLIS.

Many of the settlers recorded as coming to St. Anthony only made it a stopping place until they could secure a foothold on the west side of the river. Col. Stevens was the first, and most of these mentioned in the preceding paragraph moved to the west side as soon as they could make claims. Some spent part of their time in St. Anthony and part on their potential farms. There was no opportunity for business on the west side while trade was brisk on the east shore. The situation made Col. Stevens uneasy and he was constantly importuned for permission to build upon his farm. At last in the spring of 1854 he employed Chas. W. Christmas to survey a town site of over 100 acres. This survey covered the larger part of the present business center of Minneapolis of today and determined the general direction of the streets and their width. Col. Stevens had been familiar with New Orleans and patterned the new Minneapolis after the English portion of that city as it was in the early days.

#### NAMING THE CITY.

Immediately after the survey Col. Stevens began his liberal policy of giving away lots to people who would build and within a few months there was a village of parts centered about the present Bridge Square—then known as Bridge Street. The transfers of real estate were verbal. Col. Stevens had no title and could give none. Afterwards, when his preemption was completed he gave deeds to each lot owner. But though the people of the young city had no right to the ground on which they were building they had by this time secured a name. From the first there had been much discussion of this interesting matter. For a time All Saints seemed to be in favor, while Col. Stevens at first preferred Hennepin. Winona was

considered as were Lowell, Albion, Adasville and other more or less suitable titles. When the Fort Snelling reservation was reduced in 1852 Hennepin County was organized with a county seat on the west side of the falls—but there was no name for the county seat. The county commissioners selected the name Albion and it was so recorded but there was a great protest from the people and a few weeks later Charles

providing for the incorporation of the town of Minneapolis and it was more than two years afterwards, on July 20, 1858, that a town government was organized under the name.

It thus remains a matter of individual choice or opinion whether Minneapolis had its birth with the erection of the old mill of 1820, the cabin of the Pond's in 1834, the Stevens house of 1840, the choice of a name by the inhabitants in 1852, the act providing



ST. ANTHONY IN 1851.

Hoag invented and proposed the name "Minnehapolis"—a combination of Greek and .Sioux. This name met with instant favor and—with the letter "h" eliminated—was formally adopted by the citizens of the village at a meeting held in Col. Stevens' house in December, 1852. But though thus adopted the name was not sanctioned by government until some time later. It was in 1856 that the legislature passed an act

for incorporation in 1856 or the actual organization of government in 1858. But it is certain that the spirit of Minneapolis, as it has been known in later years, began to be manifest about the middle of the decade of 1850-60 when the settlers obtained actual title to their lands and when improvements of a permanent character began to be made. Then did the town first assert itself and give definite promise of its great future.

## CHAPTER V.

### THE FORMATIVE PERIOD

WITHIN the decade of 1855-65 the villages at the Falls of St. Anthony received into their population many of the men who were a few years later to make the name of Minneapolis famous through their commercial achievements. The foundations of many of the older banks and business houses were laid; definite plans for future commercial enterprises and transportation routes were made. Of course, plans were crude and incomplete; but, on the whole, the men of this period had a very fair conception of the main lines along which Minneapolis was to develop in later years. It was during this decade that John S. Pillsbury came to Minneapolis and started a business which lives until the present time; that William D. Washburn commenced the improvement of the water power on a scale and with a comprehension which laid the foundations for a great milling industry; that that enthusiastic pioneer, Colonel Stevens, gave away lots now worth millions, for the good of the town; that such men as H. T. Welles, C. H. Pettit, R. J. Mendenhall, Anthony Kelly, Eugene M. Wilson, George A. Brackett, Daniel R. Barber, Richard and S. H. Chute, John B. Gilfillan, S. C. Gale, C. B. Heffelfinger, T. A. Harrison, Hugh G. Harrison, E. S. Jones, William S. King, William Lochren, Charles M. Loring, Dorilus Morrison, W. W. McNair, J. K. and H. G. Sidle, R. J. Baldwin, E. B. Ames, Paris Gibson, L. M. Stewart, William P. Ankeny, Asa B. Barton, D. M. Clough, W. H. Lauderdale, James W. Lawrence, F. R. E. Cornell, Col. Cyrus Aldrich, Woodbury Fiske, Cyrus Beede, George E. Huey, Dr. P. L. Hatch, S. C. Robinson, O. C. Merriam, J. E. Bell, the Rev. D. B. Knickerbacker, C. E. Vanderburgh, Thomas Hale Williams, J. C. Reno, S. P. Snyder, W. W.

Eastman, Fred L. Smith, the Rev. J. F. Chaffee and others later to become prominent in the affairs of the city, cast in their lots with the frontier village and gave their best efforts to building up the place. Those were days when public spirit was rife; when everybody in Minneapolis worked for Minneapolis.

It is said of this time that "the families who came here, from 1854 to 1860, and laid the foundations of the Minneapolis to be, were in character and culture the choicest product of the east. No new settlement ever showed a larger proportion of college men and cultivated women. Indeed, it may be doubted whether the official and intellectual status of Minneapolis has ever since averaged as high as during those six earliest years."

#### BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.

One of the first ways in which the spirit of Minneapolis was manifested was in the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river. The Father of Waters had not, up to this time, been bridged at any point from its source to its mouth. Franklin Steele, Col. Stevens, Judge Atwater and others formed a company for the construction of a suspension bridge and in good time the bridge was completed and opened—January 23, 1855—when the event was celebrated with a parade and banquet at the new St. Charles hotel. This was not only the first bridge to span the Mississippi but one of the first long suspension bridges to be constructed in the country.

#### AS THE CITY APPEARED IN '56.

A recent historical sketch by the Rev. Charles L. Morgan has this picture of the village of Minneapolis in 1856:

Paying our toll to the genial Capt. Tapper, we crossed the then brand-new suspension bridge,

and passing at its western end the home of Col. Stevens, the very first house built in the village, we climbed what was then a veritable hill past a few one-story buildings into the space long known as Bridge Square.

Bridge Square was then a rolling prairie, extending between what were later Nicollet and Hennepin Avenues, and dotted with oak trees. At Second Street there was a depression which,

Brothers, but the whole tract from the bridge to Third St. in the center of which the Nicollet House now stands was then an unbroken pasture where a herd of cows and one or two savage bulls held undisturbed possession.

The village at this time had three centers, so to speak, which were each struggling for supremacy; the earliest was in "lower town" where was the Land Office and Post Office, the second



FROM THE SWEET COLLECTION

THE FIRST SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

From a Daguerreotype made soon after the erection of the bridge.

usually filled with water, served in spring for the navigation of rafts and in winter for a skating pond. Thence there was a gentle up grade to Third St., where began a heavy growth of woods extending over the ridge whose meandering wagon track became later known as Fourth St. Upon Bridge Square there was already one two-story brick building with "Law Office" conspicuous on its upper story and an irregular row of one and two-story stores extending part way between First and Second Streets,—or what became Second street in later years,—for at this time no street was more than a wagon track or path and all the names were long since changed. At a point between Second and Third streets on the south side stood the livery stable of the Goff

in the vicinity of Washington St. and Second Ave. South; and the third and more rapidly growing on account of the bridge, in Bridge Square.

Just behind the cellar on Fourth St. where my father's house was soon to rise, we found the still smoking embers of an Indian camp of the night before.

#### FOUNDATIONS OF SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The public school system of Minneapolis had its real beginning at a meeting held on November 28, 1855, when John H. Stevens, F. R. E. Cornell and J. N. Barber were elected school trustees and the legislature



was petitioned for power to levy a tax to raise funds for the erection of a building. This led to the purchase of the site now partly occupied by the court house and city hall and the erection of the first "union school" which was succeeded, after a fire in 1864, by the Washington School, remembered by many men and women of Minneapolis as the building in which they received their first schooling. At about the same time the promotion of the state university was taken up in earnest and plans were made for the erection of permanent buildings. On May 16, 1859, the first meeting for the formation of a library association was held. From this grew the Minneapolis Athenaeum and the present public library. Coincident with these efforts for educational advancement there was a vigorous growth of the religious life of the community. Many churches were organized and church buildings were erected with much zeal and boundless liberality. Newspapers were established but as yet the older papers at St. Paul, having the advantage of location at the political center of the state and in an older community, overshadowed the journals published at the Falls of St. Anthony.

#### COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY.

Immediately upon the perfection of the title to the town site Minneapolis experienced its first real estate "boom" accompanied by a period of business activity which almost swept the promoters of the village off their feet. Immigration into Minnesota was just beginning to assume great proportions; the lands ceded by the Sioux in 1851 were now open to settlement and the people would occupy them, for the belief that Minnesota was a frozen and uninhabitable region was passing away. It was evident to the new comers that Minneapolis was to be a commercial center for the new country and they made haste to invest in building lots. The first real estate office was opened by Snyder & McFarlane in a small frame building on Bridge Square near the end of the suspension bridge. C. H. Pettit established a bank and land agency; R. J. Mendenhall entered the banking business as did Rufus J. Baldwin, the Sidles and others

of lesser prominence. Mercantile establishments multiplied by scores and speedily found themselves doing a large business. On the east side the Winslow House was erected in 1857 and the Nicollet House was opened in 1858—these hostleries giving the Falls adequate facilities for the entertainment of visitors. Building contractors were overburdened with work and the capacity of the saw mills was taxed to supply the lumber demanded for improvements; but, though the actual growth of the village was very rapid, the larger part of the business was still the sale of lands and lots and the supply of necessities to settlers passing through to the farm lands beyond.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF WATER POWER.

Quite the most important work for Minneapolis at this period was the practical development of the water power afforded by the Falls of St. Anthony. This potential resource of the young city had lain practically dormant since the first efforts of Franklin Steele. There had been, it is true, an increase in the lumber sawing capacity and a beginning in flour milling in connection with the east side water power; but nothing had been done commensurate with the possibilities of the volume of water or the prospects afforded by the opening of the richest farming land in the country directly tributary to the new town. The development of the lumbering and flour milling industries will be told more in detail in the chapters devoted to those subjects but it is proper to emphasize at this point the importance to Minneapolis of the work done during the later fifties. William D. Washburn came to Minneapolis in 1856 and in 1857 was appointed secretary and agent of the Minneapolis Mill Company, a reorganization of an earlier company formed by Robert Smith who acquired the water power rights on the west side about the time Col. Stevens secured his claim. Gen. Washburn was a young man who had come out to Minneapolis from Maine to practice law. Finding better opportunities for his executive talents in the constructive work of the Mill Company he threw himself into the labor of building a dam and canal and,



THE BUSINESS CENTER IN 1857.

FROM THE SWEET COLLECTION

View looking north from about Second avenue south and Fourth street.

amid the most discouraging circumstances, pushed the enterprise to completion. His policy of offering liberal terms to persons who would construct flour and lumber mills tended to centralize the industry on the west side of the river and gave the young city of Minneapolis a decided advantage over its neighbor, while the future of manufacturing as a whole at the Falls of St. Anthony was made more secure and its development hastened. This work for the city was done so long ago that few remain who were witnesses of it and few of the present generation are aware of the fact that Gen. Washburn, still an active citizen of Minneapolis, was the foremost factor in the beginnings of the milling industry at the Falls. It was the first of a series of great constructive enterprises which Gen. Washburn has undertaken which have been in the aggregate of incalculable benefit to Minneapolis.

#### THE PANIC OF 1857-8.

The work of constructing the dam and canal had not been more than well commenced before the financial panic of 1857 began to make itself felt in Minneapolis. This not only made this particular enterprise much more difficult but brought to all the business activities of the young city their first great discouragement. In com-

mon with the rest of the state, and, indeed, with many parts of the country, Minneapolis had overdone the work of promotion. The rush of population to the northwest and the rapid increase in values had turned people's heads. There was speculation of the wildest kind, and projects most chimerical were backed by the popular voice. It wanted only the general panic to cause the bursting of the bubble. Minneapolis suffered with the rest, although, perhaps, not as badly hurt as some other communities. For a time the situation seemed almost hopeless. Banks and business houses failed in numbers, many people were utterly ruined, and hundreds left the city to try their fortunes elsewhere. However, not all the banks or business men were bankrupt; some weathered the storm in good order and with the improvement of conditions a year or so later, were able to do much for the development of the community. There was a vast recuperative power in the town and in the northwest in those days, as now. No disaster could be long continued in a district so naturally rich and so earnest in its work for development. All through the civil war, which followed hard upon the panic times, Minneapolis continued to grow, slowly, to be sure, but steadily, and while sending hundreds to the front, she contributed generously of men and means for the suppres-

sion of the Indian outbreak of 1862, which at first threatened to wipe out the entire white population. For a time the uprising injured Minneapolis, in common with the whole northwest, through the check to immigration which was the natural consequence; but this effect was to some extent counteracted by the concentration of general attention upon the war which was then absorbing the whole energies of the nation. And after the Indians had been put down and punished and the history of the affair could be viewed from a better perspective, it became evident that the causes of the rising were unusual and not likely to occur again; while the Sioux had been so thoroughly subdued and scattered that any further Indian trouble from any cause whatever, was well nigh impossible within the limits of Minnesota.

#### THE CITY'S WAR RECORD.

Out of an average population of about 7,000 during the war years Minneapolis and St. Anthony sent to the Federal army about 1,400 volunteers. This is about the ordinary ratio of adult males in any community and

the figures appear extravagant unless it is remembered that the population of Minneapolis in the early days contained an unusual proportion of young men. It is true, however, that in the young cities the progress of commercial affairs was noticeably retarded through the absence of so many of the workers. Immediately upon the president's first call for troops public meetings were held and, for the First Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, Co. D, Capt. Henry R. Putnam, was raised in Minneapolis and Co. E, Capt. George N. Morgan, in St. Anthony. The story of the service of the famous "First Minnesota," culminating in its magnificent charge at Gettysburg,—when at the cost of two hundred and fifteen out of two hundred and sixty-two men who started in the charge, the devoted band probably saved the battle for the Union—has been often told. Capt. Morgan became a brigadier general and Capt. Putnam entered the regular infantry. Other well known names are those of Major Henry D. O'Brien, Capt. James Bryant and Lieut. William Lochren. No companies for the second



FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY IN 1859.

View from about the center of the present flour milling district. The partially ruined building at the right is the old government flour mill. The Winslow House may be seen in the distance across the river.

regiment were raised here but its colonel, Horatio P. Van Cleve, afterwards a major general, became a citizen of Minneapolis when the regiment was formed and lived here during the remainder of his life. Capt. W. W. Woodbury of this regiment was a Minneapolis pioneer and many young men enlisted from here. In the Third Regiment were numerous volunteers from Minneapolis, including Dr. Levi Butler, the regimental surgeon, and Hans Mattson who subsequently became its colonel. Minneapolis also sent many volunteers to the Fourth and Fifth regiments though raising no companies complete. For the Sixth Capt. O. C. Merriman's Co. B and Capt. Joseph C. Whitney's Co. D were both raised here as were Capt. George A. Camp's Co. A and Capt. Richard Strout's Co. B of the Ninth. The city also contributed many other volunteers to the Seventh, Eighth, Tenth and Eleventh Infantry. Maj. George A. Camp was in the Eighth, Capt. Francis Peteler raised Co. S Second U. S. Sharpshooters. Another company was raised by Capt. Wm. F. Russell, and Capt. Eugene M. Wilson raised Co. A of the First Regiment of Mounted Rangers and Capt. George C. Whitcomb, Co. B of Hatch's Independent Battalion of cavalry. Maj. Christopher B. Heffelfinger of the First Regiment of Heavy Artillery had been a private in the First Infantry, rising by promotion to a captaincy before his transfer to the artillery. But to mention all the men of Minneapolis who served bravely in the war is manifestly impossible in a work of this scope. Many of the volunteers enlisted about the time of the Sioux outbreak of 1862 and saw their first service in the Indian campaign and so did not reach the South until nearly the end of the war. Upon the close of the war the veterans were welcomed warmly on their return to Minneapolis, the women of the city (who had been notably active in sending comforts to the soldiers at the front) taking a prominent part in the festivities incident to their return. In the autumn of 1865 General Grant visited the city and was given such a reception as might have been expected from a place which had contributed so generously to the rank and file of his armies.

#### IMPORTANT LEGISLATION.

At about this time some very important national and state legislation served to counteract the effects of the Indian troubles as well as to exercise other very pronounced influences on the future of Minneapolis. Up to the war period the hindrances to the rapid development of Minneapolis were the lack of a sustaining agricultural population and the impossibility, under existing conditions, of establishing such a producing community in the region tributary to the city. One difficulty was the presence of the Indians who, while not regarded by the older Minnesotans as constituting an actual menace to settlers, were still present in large numbers and were viewed with more or less suspicion by easterners who had not grown familiar with the savages by actual contact. The events following the massacre removed the Indians from the consideration. At the same time the new homestead law passed by congress in 1862 began to have effect. With the prospect of free government lands in view settlers were willing to brave Indian dangers both imaginary and real.

Next to the absence of producing population as a hindrance to development was lack of transportation facilities. Railroads had been planned in the later fifties but the panic had wrecked the companies leaving trails of unfinished grades and scandal in all directions. But with the promise of better times railroad promotion was revived, and, fostered by wiser laws, gave hope, even during the height of the war, of an adequate transportation system within a few years. Besides roads fostered by state legislation there was now hope of a transcontinental line through the congressional charter of the Northern Pacific railway.

At the same session of congress at which the homestead law was passed the grant of lands was made to the states for assistance in the establishment of agricultural colleges. This grant came to Minnesota at a time of almost utter hopelessness as to the future of the state university. Encumbered with debt and with the public finances in a critical condition there seemed no chance to save the institution. At this juncture John S. Pillsbury of Minneapolis was called to

what proved to be his life work—aside from his business and political services. Appointed a regent in 1863 he set to work almost single handed to save the university property and to make available the federal grant—an achievement which is recounted more at length in the sketch of his life which

of the war. In spite of all backsets the two towns at the falls had grown steadily and in 1865 had a combined population of about 8,000—an advance of 2,000 since 1860. The "Town of Minneapolis" (including the entire township) had 4,607 people and the "City of St. Anthony" 3,499. The west side



WEST SIDE MILLS IN 1859.

From an old lithograph pronounced by pioneers to be accurate in location of buildings. The small building at the top of the bank near the center of the picture is the office of W. D. Washburn, then agent and manager for the Minneapolis Mill Company.

appears elsewhere. In this undertaking Gov. Pillsbury was completely successful. It is telling but a small part of the story to say that he saved the university to Minnesota and Minneapolis, saved the United States grant which led to the building up in connection with the University of the foremost school of agriculture in the country—accomplishments which have had a profound effect directly and indirectly upon the history of Minneapolis. The state legislation in connection with this work was largely formulated by Gov. Pillsbury.

#### MINNEAPOLIS IN 1865.

Minneapolis, therefore, had every reason to be hopeful of the future in the last year

of the river was already leading the east. In its physical aspects the dual village had changed little for several years. The center of business on the west side was still at Bridge Square and on the east shore Main street was the chief thoroughfare. There was little business west of Washington avenue. Most of the buildings were still of frame and presented the heterogeneous appearance of the average small town where hasty construction without much regard to architectural appearance is the order of the day. The most important building in the town was the Central Block, just completed, and occupied by A. T. Hale & Co., clothiers, Laraway & Mills, grocers, and Wakefield &

Plant, dry goods. At the corner of Nicollet and Washington avenues was the new Harrison "block" while the older half of the Nicollet house was the chief building in view looking westward. A dwelling house occupied the site of Temple Court and the principal residence sections were on north Washington avenue and on the streets and avenues southwest to Ninth or Tenth streets. At the milling district there was a small group of saw mills on either side of the river and several small flour mills. The Falls of St. Anthony still poured in unbroken flow over the original ledge of rocks, scarcely changed in appearance since their discovery, except for the constant recession which a little later caused great anxiety and led to the entire reconstruction of the river bed. In September the Minnesota Central Railroad was completed to Minneapolis and gave the city its first rail connection with the territory south. In the first two months of operation this road carried from Minneapolis 2,625,000 feet of lumber and 10,950 barrels of flour.

#### HORACE GREELEY'S OPINIONS IN '65.

At the Minnesota State Fair of 1865, held in Minneapolis, the principal address was by Horace Greeley, then at the height of his fame as editor of the New York Tribune and known the country over as a patron of agriculture. Writing to the Tribune shortly after his visit to Minneapolis, Mr. Greeley spoke enthusiastically of the prospects of the place. The following are extracts from this letter:

St. Paul has some 13,000 inhabitants, while this place, including St. Anthony Falls, across the river, has some 8,000; and there seems to be quite a jealous rivalry between them, which is absurd.—The growth of railroads will soon render the difference unimportant save to the land-speculators of one or the other locality, and Minneapolis has advantage enough in her enormous yet most facile water power, which may be made to give employment to a population of 100,000 souls. It has no superior but Niagara, and surpasses that inasmuch as the pineries above and the wheat lands all around are calculated to supply it with profitable employment. And these are but the rude beginnings. Already, beside a paper-mill and other such, a woolen factory is in full operation.—Another such is nearly ready, and there is room and profitable business for a dozen more; and for cotton factories also. Nowhere on

earth are the beneficent influences of our Protective Tariff destined to be more signally, more promptly realized than throughout the Great West. And this city, as one consequence, ought to quadruple its population within the next ten years.

This prediction was substantially fulfilled; for in 1875 the city had reached about 32,000 population, or four times that of the year of Mr. Greeley's visit.

From the close of the Civil War to the present time the history of Minneapolis divides itself quite naturally into three periods; the first was of about fifteen years during which the great industries of the city made their initial forward strides; which saw the construction of the framework of the transportation system of the northwest; which included the consolidation of Minneapolis with St. Anthony; and which brought the city through its second time of stress and discouragement ready for the most remarkable chapter in its story. The second period extended from about 1880 to 1894 or '95 and was that in which the city made its most rapid growth both in population, business and civic development. The first half of this period was almost meteoric in its brilliancy; the last half showed another cessation of progress culminating in the business depression of 1893 when Minneapolis, in common with the entire country, paid for mistakes made. Again there was a rest time and then opened the last period extending from the revival after 1894 to the present and including the most solid growth in every line of commercial, social and municipal activity. The division points between these periods were, of course, not clearly defined, the transition ordinarily covering several years.

WASHBURN, William D., is a native of Maine but came to Minneapolis in 1857 and has thus been identified with the city for fifty years. During that time he has unquestionably exercised a wider influence upon the affairs of the city than any other man, has taken a most active part in the commercial, social and political life of the place, and has, in fact, been a powerful factor in the wonderful progress and development of the city of his choice. At the same time he has been conspicuous in state and national affairs, and has been peculiarly fortunate in supplementing services of particular value to the nation, by giving to the northwest some of its most im-

portant public works. Gen. Washburn is descended from one of the oldest families in America—that of John Washburn who was secretary of the Plymouth colony in England and who, sailing to the new world, afterwards married Patience, the daughter of Francis Cook, one of the Mayflower company. From these Puritan ancestors, Israel Washburn, born in 1784, was directly descended. His father served in the war of the Revolution, as did the father of his wife, Martha Benjamin, whom he married in 1812. They made their home on a farm in Livermore, Maine, and it was there that their sons were born and reared—a group of men who constituted, perhaps, the most distinguished family contemporaneously in public life in the United States. Of the eleven children there were seven sons all of whom have achieved prominence in public life. Israel Washburn, Jr., was elected to congress in 1850 when William, who was born in 1831, was but nineteen years of age. The young men had already become prominent in Maine state politics and Israel after serving five terms in congress was elected war governor of his native state in 1860. Elihu B. Washburn served as congressman from Illinois from 1853 to 1869 when he was appointed secretary of state by President Grant. During the Franco-Prussian war he was minister plenipotentiary to France. Cadwallader C. Washburn was in congress both before and after the war, was a general in the union army and in 1871 was elected governor of Wisconsin. Charles A. Washburn was minister to Paraguay; Samuel B. Washburn was a distinguished officer in the navy.

The boyhood of Gen. Washburn was passed upon the farm home and at the schools of the vicinity—the ordinary experiences of the farmer's boy of the period. He fitted for college at Farmington Academy and in 1850 entered Bowdoin College, the alma mater of many distinguished Americans. He completed the four years course and graduated with the bachelor's degree and at once commenced the study of law. During this period he spent part of his time at Washington performing the duties of a clerk in the house of representatives, where he obtained his first acquaintance with the affairs of congress and with the public men of the time. Two of Mr. Washburn's brothers had already made their homes in the west and upon completing his law studies he determined to follow their example. It was not difficult to decide upon a location. Livermore had already sent men to the Falls of St. Anthony and his brothers Elihu and Cadwallader had acquired interests there and in Minnesota. He himself had great confidence in the future of the west and especially of Minnesota of which he had heard much. Upon his arrival in Minneapolis, on May 1, 1857, he opened an office for the practice of law but very shortly afterwards accepted the position of secretary and agent of the Minneapolis Mill Company—the

corporation controlling the west side power at the Falls of St. Anthony—and for some years devoted himself to the management of the business. His selection for this post was peculiarly fortunate. To the young man it gave immediate employment at a time when law business was scarce and unremunerative; and it brought him into close relations with the leading men of the town and state and familiarized him with the possibilities of manufacturing at the Falls which became largely the basis of his future business success. To the young Minneapolis it gave the benefit, in the direction most needed, of the exercise of a remarkable executive ability. For the coming city needed most of all the development of the water power—then one of the largest powers known to exist. To this work Mr. Washburn applied himself with the utmost energy and despite many discouragements, including the financial depression of that year, he completed the west side dam before the close of 1858. Pursuing a policy of liberality towards manufacturing enterprises the young manager succeeded within a few years in building up the heart of the flour and lumber manufacturing district around this west side power dam. This was the nucleus of the greatest group of flour mills in the world—the corner stone of Minneapolis' future prosperity. Few of the people of Minneapolis of the present generation are aware of the debt the city owes to General Washburn for this, his first work in the city. President Lincoln appointed Mr. Washburn Surveyor General of Public lands in 1861 and it was while holding this office that the title "General" became so associated with his name that it has continued through all the various offices which he has held; and he is better known today as "General Washburn" than as "Senator Washburn." During his incumbency of the office Gen. Washburn became familiar with the wonderful timber resources of the state and after retiring from the position formed the firm of W. D. Washburn & Co., built a saw mill at the Falls and later one at Anoka, and until 1889 carried on a very extensive lumber business. In 1873 he entered flour milling and speedily became an important factor in the production of that Minneapolis staple. His interests in flour manufacturing were through the original firm of W. D. Washburn & Co. and Washburn, Crosby & Co. Subsequently in 1884, the firm of W. D. Washburn & Co. was merged in the Washburn Mill Company and in 1889 the flour milling division of this business was consolidated with the Pillsbury interests in the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, forming the largest flour milling corporation in the world. At this time there were large accessions of English capital but Mr. Washburn retained, as he still does, a large interest and has been continuously one of the board of American directors of the properties. The Minneapolis Mill Company and the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Co. were also con-



W. D. Washburn



solidated with the new corporation which afterwards completed the work of harnessing the power of St. Anthony Falls by the construction of a new dam and power a short distance below the main falls.

But while Gen. Washburn has been a leader in the development of the water power and the two greatest manufacturing industries of the city, this has been but a small part of the activities of his life. With a genius for production he still had time and thought for the whole range of distribution, transportation, finance and the broad questions of political economy and statesmanship.

During most of his life in Minneapolis he has had considerable interests in the financial institutions of the city, the wholesale business and in real estate. But as a railroad builder he is best known to the general public—aside, of course, from his political life. His first important railroad project was the outgrowth of the conviction, developed during the early seventies, that a railroad controlled by Minneapolis interests and leading into the southern part of the state and to northern Iowa, was essential to the control of trade. The Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad was the outcome of this situation. Gen. Washburn was the president of the company for some years and its promoter and executive during the building period. His next project was even greater—to build a Minneapolis railroad to a connection with tidewater ports, but entirely independent of the Minneapolis-Chicago lines, and the roads east of Chicago dominated by Chicago interests. Gen. Washburn retired from the presidency of the Minneapolis & St. Louis and, early in the eighties, commenced to agitate the greater project. The project was accepted with favor, for the city had felt very seriously the detrimental influences of the Chicago domination of freight rates; but at first the plan seemed impracticable. The idea was to build to Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and there connect with the Canadian Pacific railway, but this involved construction of 500 miles of railroad through the unbroken forests of northern Wisconsin and upper Michigan—through a territory which would supply practically no local business. It appeared that for years it would be necessary to depend for revenues almost wholly on the Minneapolis flour trade. But in this as in his other business projects, Gen. Washburn's conceptions of the situation proved sound, and with indomitable energy he organized, financed and built the railroad—now the well-known "Soo Line." The line had hardly been opened to the Soo before a western line was planned and promoted. This traversed Minnesota and North Dakota to a junction with the Canadian Pacific in the northwest and gave to Minneapolis another route to the Pacific. The development of this system was one of the most important commercial events in the life of Minneapolis. Mr. Washburn was president of the Soo Line during its

five years of construction and until his election to the United States Senate.

Notwithstanding the enormous demands of these great enterprises upon his time, strength and energy, Gen. Washburn almost from his first arrival in the state gave much time to the service of the public. In 1858 he was chosen a member of the first state legislature. In 1866 he was elected to the Minneapolis school board and assisted in the early development of the school system which has become the pride of the city. Again in 1871 he was in the legislature and the year 1873 found him, at the urgent request of his friends, a candidate for the republican nomination for governor of Minnesota. After the close of the decisive vote in the convention it was claimed by his friends that two ballots had not been counted and these would have given him the nomination; but Mr. Washburn refused to contest the result. Six years of service in congress commenced in 1878 and only concluded when the Soo railway project claimed his entire attention. But on the completion of the road in 1888 he withdrew from the presidency and became a candidate for the United States senate and served for the following six years. In 1895 he was a candidate for re-election upon the assurances of those who afterwards opposed him, that there would be no opposition to his candidacy. This unexpected opposition took a form which it was impossible to oppose successfully with honor and Senator Washburn frankly admitted his defeat and great disappointment. As in all similar cases, however he quietly accepted the situation; he is not the type of man to pose as a disgruntled politician.

To his work in congress Gen. Washburn brought a thorough knowledge of his district, his state and the entire northwest. And not only a political knowledge, but a wide conception of its commercial needs, its undeveloped resources and its possibilities. He had been prominent in the rise of the two great manufacturing industries of the state and was familiar with all their details and their requirements in the way of supply of raw materials, transportation and access to markets. He was master of the agricultural conditions of the northwest. He had many ideas for the advantage of Minnesota which he set to work to develop as soon as he entered congress. Only a few of his undertakings can be mentioned. One of the most interesting was that of impounding the flood waters of the Mississippi river in reservoirs at the headwaters, to be gradually released during low water periods, thus maintaining an equal flow of water the year round. So certain was Gen. Washburn of the success of the plan and of its ultimate accomplishment that he had already, ten years before, personally entered the forty acres of land at Pokegama which he considered the key to the reservoir system. His personal endeavors in congress secured the first appropriations for this

great river improvement which has been of incalculable benefit to navigation on the Upper Mississippi and has facilitated the transportation of logs from the pine forests to the mills and incidentally maintained an equal flow of water for the use of power. He also started the legislation which has improved the lower reaches of the upper Mississippi and with the completion of locks and dams now building, will open river navigation from Minneapolis to the Gulf. Of even more importance to Minneapolis and the northwest, perhaps, was his work in securing the first appropriation for the improvement of Hay Lake channel in the Sault Ste. Marie river—the beginnings of the famous "twenty-foot" channel project which has revolutionized the carrying trade of the great lakes and wonderfully cheapened the cost of handling freight to and from the northwest.

Such great undertakings did not, however, engross his attention in congress to the exclusion of national questions. Gen. Washburn took a very prominent part in the general affairs of the country and though never an orator or even a frequent speaker, was one of the clear-cut debaters of congress whose speeches were always regarded with attention and whose arguments had much weight. His habit of independent thought and action occasionally brought him into opposition to his party but events have usually demonstrated that it was the man and not the party which was in the right. For instance, in the consideration of the famous Lodge bill, generally known as the "force bill," Senator Washburn stood alone on the republican side as an opponent of the measure, as wrong in principle and not calculated to accomplish the expected results. Although freely criticised at the time, Gen. Washburn's position is now that of the majority of clear thinkers in the country. He was in another case impelled to conflict with many party leaders when he championed the "anti-option" bill. For this measure Senator Washburn made a speech which received world-wide attention and it was this speech and his remarkable fight for the law that carried it through the senate. But perhaps the greatest speech of his life was that on reciprocity delivered in the senate in 1894 which stands, so fully did it cover the whole ground, as the best authority extant on the subject.

Since leaving the senate in 1895, Gen. Washburn, although frequently mentioned in connection with the highest political honors, has not sought office. In 1900 he was the choice of his state delegation for vice-president. But he has steadfastly devoted himself to his business interests and has with characteristic energy built another railroad and exploited a tract of 115,000 acres of agricultural and coal bearing lands in North Dakota.

Gen. Washburn has travelled extensively during his life and, with his long sojourns at Washington, has been absent from Minneapolis for long periods. But this has not prevented him and his family from filling a large place in the social life of the city. Within two years after settling in Minneapolis he returned to Maine and on April 19, 1859, was married to Miss Lizzie Muzzy, daughter of the Hon. Franklin Muzzy of Bangor. They have had six children, four sons and two daughters. Gen. Washburn's beautiful home, "Fair Oaks," has been for many years a center of social life and the place of entertainment of many a distinguished guest. One of the founders of the Church of the Redeemer—one of the leading Universalist churches of the country—Gen. Washburn has always been one of its most prominent members and supporters. As president of the board of trustees of the Washburn Memorial Orphan Asylum (founded by his brother, C. C. Washburn) Gen. Washburn has been prominent in the philanthropic and charitable work of the city, by no means confining himself to the duties and responsibilities of the institution named. When municipal undertakings were proposed he has always been ready to take a hand, as in the Minneapolis-exposition project, to which he was a large subscriber, and of which he was for several years president, and in the public library building movement, when he was one of a small group to contribute \$5,000 each to the fund. The municipal campaign of 1906 found him as alert and active as ever, presiding at a great mass meeting on the eve of election and speaking repeatedly during the evening for good government and advanced municipal standards. Although past the age when many men lay down the cares of business life he still attends to his affairs with regularity and bears himself with the air of a man much his junior.

## CHAPTER VI.

### THE FIRST COMMERCIAL ADVANCE

AS WAS shown in the preceding chapter, Minneapolis, after a period of depression and quiet, was ready, at the close of the Civil war, to take advantage to the utmost of the season of general prosperity which followed the cessation of hostilities. It was stated that the special needs of Minneapolis were a tributary farming population and transportation to and from the east and into the outlying agricultural regions. Both these needs were supplied in large measure within five years succeeding the war. The disbanding of the armies threw a great number of unemployed men into every community and while many were immediately absorbed in the varied industries which they had laid down in '61, many turned to farming, charmed by the prospects of free government land. Possibly many soldiers after four years of life in the open shrunk from the confinement of office, store or shop. At all events there was a tremendous immigration into Minnesota—estimated at about 180,000 in the five years ending in 1870—and the waiting prairie farms were peopled and the golden wheat, for which the water power at the Falls of St. Anthony had been looking, poured into the city.

#### THE RISE OF FLOUR MILLING.

At the close of the last war year there were eight small mills at the Falls of St. Anthony and they produced in 1866 172,000 barrels of flour. In the following year thirteen mills ground 220,000 barrels. At this point in the history of milling a new influence entered. For ten years Gov. C. C. Washburn of Wisconsin had owned an interest in the water power and he now saw that the time was ripe to enter manufacturing. His first venture was the Washburn

"B" mill then the largest west of Buffalo—considered at first an extravagant undertaking, but soon superceded by much larger mills. Gov. Washburn was a man of clear ideas and during his continuance in Minneapolis milling set the pace for a group of great millers. And they came to prominence rapidly—Crocker, Barber, Dunwoody, Crosby, the Pillsburys, the Christians, and other men whose names went 'round the world on Minneapolis flour barrels. The story of milling is told in another chapter; only its influence upon the development of Minneapolis can be mentioned here. And what this influence was and what it accomplished in the decade after the war, the present generation of Minneapolitans can scarcely realize. Previous to this time the future of the northwest had been somewhat in doubt. Men who knew it well had unbounded confidence in its resources and future development but it remained to be proved to the world that what had been very generally regarded as almost a part of the frigid zone could produce crops of value year in and year out; and that it could produce them in sufficient variety to make it prosperous. It also remained to be demonstrated that the spring wheat of the northwest could compete with the other wheats of the world as a food; and, further, that it could be ground into flour and transported to distant markets in competition with other flour, at a living profit. At the opening of the period the almost unknown spring wheat flour was looked upon with distrust in many markets of this country, and was quite unknown abroad.

To the clear minded men of the time wheat seemed the hope of the northwest. They knew that good spring wheat could

be grown here; but even the most advanced of them could not believe that corn, other coarse grains, fruits and stock raising would ever be generally a part of the farm program of the northwest. On wheat, therefore, they must depend; and they set about proving to the world that northwestern wheat and flour were unequalled.

#### MILLING REVOLUTIONIZED.

To a group of Minneapolis millers belongs much of the credit for the foundation laying of the seventies which established most solidly the great dual industry of the northwest and of Minneapolis—wheat raising and flour milling. These men set about improving in every way possible the processes of flour grinding. In 1870 every mill in Minneapolis was equipped with old-fashioned mill stones and primitive purifying processes. Five years later the roller mill had come in; the middlings purifier had been adopted, and other valuable improvements and inventions brought into use. At the same time the self-binding harvester had cheapened the cost of production on the farm, and the extension of railroads and the opening of lake commerce had lowered the cost of marketing. The Minneapolis millers had revolutionized their business—and incidentally the milling business of the country; and this during a period of "hard times." And in 1878 they went abroad and found a foreign market for the first time in the history of the Minneapolis flour industry. By that time they had proven conclusively that Minneapolis spring wheat flour was the equal if not the best of any in the world.

Much stress is laid upon this development of the flour industry because it became then, and has ever since remained, the center of the industrial life of the city and the northwest. Time is reducing its relative importance; diversification of production in city and on farm is bound to still further lessen its position of leadership. But it will remain true that it was the development of this dual industry in the seventies which made Minneapolis. Had it fallen behind and failed to make its point in the world, the northwest and with it the city, would have been much slower in its progress.

#### RAILROAD BUILDING.

Coincident with the development of the flour milling business and in fact a necessary part of that growth, was the building of the early railroads of Minnesota. The Minnesota Central, opened to Faribault in 1865, was extended to Austin in 1867 and connected with the "Milwaukee" for Chicago. The St. Paul & Pacific (now the Great Northern) built west, reaching the Red River valley in 1870 and about the same time the Lake Superior & Mississippi reached Duluth and gave the needed lake connection. Other lines reached out down the Minnesota valley and into southern Minnesota and in 1872 the short line to Chicago, via La Crosse, was completed. Seven years saw the essential eastern connections made and feeder lines for the city built into the principal farming communities then existing.

#### OTHER COMMERCIAL PROGRESS.

Although the development of its transportation facilities and the means of absorbing the agricultural product of the outlying country was the first and most important work for Minneapolis, the town was by no means idle in other directions. The lumbering industry made enormous progress in this period, the output reaching 118,000,000 feet in 1870 and 195,000,000 feet in 1880. Other manufactures were not neglected and the wholesaling of merchandise first became a recognized factor in the commercial life of the city. Retailing was still on a country town basis; the city had no great retail marts until after 1880. In banking the city made progress commensurate with its other development and most of the prominent financial institutions of today were founded, or took form, in this period of the city's history.

#### CIVIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS.

In matters pertaining to civic, social and religious affairs this part of the city's story is not as interesting as is its commercial progress. In fact commercialism seems to have dominated during this period more than at any other time in the city's history. The beginning of the period found Minneapolis lapsed from a town government to a simple township organization—quite suf-

ficient, perhaps, during the war time quiet, but inadequate to the needs of the city of a few years later. This was speedily realized and Minneapolis was incorporated as a city in 1867. St. Anthony, which had been under a city government for a decade, still maintained something of a position of rivalry although the two places were practically one, except in name, and it was evident to all impartial observers that they must of necessity unite within a short time. This necessity was reluctantly conceded in 1872 and the united city started on new municipal life under a new charter granted by the legislature. In 1874 the old city hall at the junction of Nicollet and Hennepin avenues and Second street was built. Public improvements and municipal departments remained in a very crude condition for some time although earnestly promoted by a few zealous and public spirited men. The first waterworks consisted of a small pump and wooden mains. A good fire department was organized but remained until 1879 a volunteer organization. The original suspension bridge—the main traffic connection between the two sides of the river was replaced in 1875. Parks had been proposed from time to time but the most promising plans had been voted down by a majority which seemed to be fearful of public expenditure. For some time after the consolidation of the two cities the school systems remained separate with consequent lack of uniformity and co-operation. The university was making slow progress, fostered as best might be by Gov. Pillsbury and President Folwell, whose interest was constant, but for many years receiving small support from the country districts of the state. In religious matters the people at this time showed no lack of devotion but, as in public affairs, there was not the progress in organization and building which the rapid growth of the city would naturally seem to have warranted. It should be remembered too that with the increase of population the older churches found themselves charged with the duty of sustaining many missions, which, at first great burdens, later became large self-supporting churches. And in the later years of the

period there was good cause for lack of enterprise.

#### OBSTACLES AND DISCOURAGEMENTS.

For the period was one of curiously blended progress and detention for Minneapolis. In 1869 came the threatened destruction of the water power through the undermining of the limestone ledge forming the Falls. Prompt action saved the situation, but the millers did not feel perfectly secure of the permanence of the power until the completion of the government retaining work in 1878. The decade of the seventies opened with much promise, but the panic of 1873 seriously crippled many northwestern enterprises. Railroad building—the hope of the city and of the state—was set back, and most of the railroad corporations were forced into reorganization or downright bankruptcy. Business of all kinds was affected. The tide of immigration was in part held back. And, as if financial difficulties were not enough, the years 1875 to 1878 brought to the northwest the so-called "grasshopper plague," which for a time threatened to paralyze the agricultural interests of three states. In 1875 this pest of locusts had reached such proportions as to destroy the entire crops in some parts of the northwest; and no one knew where it would stop. Five years of total or partial destruction of crops reduced whole counties to penury and led many farmers to abandon their lands; while immigration, under such conditions, of course, almost completely stopped.

Just at the close of this plague, early in 1878, a great disaster assailed the food-producing industry at the other end. This was the flour mill explosion in Minneapolis, attended with great loss of life and the destruction of millions in property. The five years had indeed been bad ones for the great wheat and flour industry of the northwest; and Minneapolis felt the effects in full measure.

But, if the blow had been a severe one, recovery from its effects was remarkably rapid. The leveled mill walls rose again, higher and stronger than before and the opportunity was embraced to equip the



THE SECOND SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

FROM THE SWEET COLLECTION

Erected in 1875 to replace the bridge of 1855. It was torn down in 1889 when the present steel arch bridge was built.

mills with even later and better machinery than that destroyed. The rebound from all other causes of depression was equally rapid; by the end of the decade of 1870-80 Minneapolis was physically and financially recuperated and alive with the spirit which was to manifest itself so wonderfully during the coming years.

PILLSBURY, John Sargent, for more than two score of years one of the leading and most valued of the citizens of Minneapolis, was born at Sutton, Merrimac county, N. H., on July 29, 1828, and died at Minneapolis, October 18, 1901. He was descended from Wm. Pillsbury who came from England in 1640 and settled at Newburyport, Mass., where he received a grant of land. One of Wm. Pillsbury's descendants went to Sutton in 1790 and established the New Hampshire branch of the family. Mr. Pillsbury's father was John Pillsbury, a manufacturer, and long prominent in state and local affairs. His mother was Susan Wadleigh Pillsbury, who, like her husband, traced her ancestry back to early Puritan stock. The son of these parents had so special advantages. He grew up amid the ordinary conditions of a New England town in the early part of the last century. His education was lim-

ited to the village school which was not of the best. While still a boy he commenced to learn the printers trade but preferred merchandising and left the case to become a clerk in the general store of his older brother, George A. Pillsbury, who afterwards became prominent in Minneapolis. A somewhat varied experience in mercantile life brought the young man at the age of twenty-five to a belief that he was not only fitted for a mercantile career but that he would find better opportunities in the west. Accordingly in 1853 he traveled for some months and determined, after a visit to St. Anthony, to make the place his home. He engaged in the hardware business and was from the first successful. He was just becoming well established, however, when he experienced a catastrophe which would have broken most men. Scarcely two years after commencing business at St. Anthony, and in the midst of the financial panic of 1857, he lost about thirty-eight thousand dollars by fire. This not only wiped out all his accumulations, but left him under a heavy indebtedness. In the critical financial condition of the country, it would have seemed impossible to avoid hopeless bankruptcy; but Mr. Pillsbury had already so well established his credit that he was enabled to secure an extension from his creditors and at once resumed business. For five years Mr. Pillsbury had not



MINNEAPOLIS ABOUT 1868  
(Looking West from the Winflow House.)

One of the best views of early Minneapolis in existence. Colonel Stevens' house is plainly visible on the west river bank just below the old suspension bridge and may be distinguished as the middle one of three white houses. Nicollet Island, though partially denuded of trees, had not yet been occupied by factories. The Nicollet House may be located by its cupola.



THE MINNEAPOLIS MILLING DISTRICT ABOUT 1868.

This is a companion view to the one upon the opposite page. In the foreground are the old East Side saw mills on the Steele dam. On the west side the saw mills filled the dam while the four mills began to show the results of the building activity which followed the war. The lumber chutes were still in use.



a single new suit of clothes—but in five years every debt was paid. Business success was certain to such a man. Building on this foundation he developed a commercial structure which had a prominent part in the industrial activities of the city and state for four decades. His retail hardware business was merged into a wholesale business which still exists as the largest in the northwest; he became one of the first millers and later a member of the greatest flour manufacturing concern in the world; he dealt extensively in pine lands and was one of the largest manufacturers of lumber; he had a part in many of the financial institutions established in Minneapolis during his active business life. But successful as was Gov. Pillsbury's business career it is overshadowed, in an estimate of his life, by the other great work which he took up even before he had established himself on a firm commercial footing. Possibly on account of his own lack of early educational privileges, Mr. Pillsbury watched with keen interest the affairs of the University of Minnesota—an institution which was not more than a name at the time of his arrival in the territory. Endowed by a congressional land grant, the university existed on paper until 1856, when a building was commenced. Ill-advised plans, followed by the financial crash of 1857, so involved the institution that the early sixties found it apparently hopelessly in debt, with an unfinished building and no prospect of ever establishing a faculty or offering education to the youth of Minnesota. It seemed that the building and campus would be lost on a mortgage of nearly \$100,000 and that the land grant would be diverted from its purpose.

In 1863 Mr. Pillsbury was appointed a regent of the university and shortly afterwards became state senator, and through his exertions a new law was passed placing the affairs of the institution in the hands of three regents, with full powers to adjust its obligations on such terms as they might deem best, and as if they were their own. Such unlimited authority has seldom been given a public board. But the situation was critical, and called for unusual measures. Every one predicted failure. But with iron will and a persistency which knew no defeat, Mr. Pillsbury entered on a campaign of adjustment of the claims. He sold lands, and with the cash compromised claims at such figures as might be arranged. The difficulties of such a task at such a time cannot be realized in these days. The lands offered were inaccessible; the creditors were widely scattered, and of many minds as to the value of their securities. The vexations and disappointments were almost unnumbered. Mr. Pillsbury rode thousands of miles through a new country, hunting up lands or showing them to creditors or buyers. He traveled to the East; he wrote letters innumerable. He brought into play all the resources of a skillful man of business.

Notwithstanding the difficulties of the undertaking, in four years he was able to report that the debt of the university had been cleared away, leaving intact thirty-two thousand acres out of the grant of forty-six thousand, and with the campus and building free of incumbrance. Gov. Pillsbury afterward made great successes in business, and proved himself a clever and adept financier; but, considering the circumstances, nothing which he did in later years equaled this financiering of the affairs of the bankrupt University of Minnesota. And it is no discredit to his associates to attribute the success to him; it was well known at the time that his energy, his enthusiasm, his business sagacity, were the moving forces of the work.

Following his achievement in relieving the university of its financial burden, the institution was reorganized, a faculty was engaged, and the real work commenced. Governor Pillsbury remained a regent, and watched over every step of its progress during the remainder of his life. Without a liberal education himself, he had a very keen appreciation of the needs of an institution of higher learning. And here it should be said that, through reading and association, Governor Pillsbury finally became a man of education and high cultivation. Largely through his sagacity, the university has been fortunate in its presidents and faculty. Early in its career, the question of co-education came up. Mr. Pillsbury threw his influence to the side of equal educational advantages to young men and young women. From the beginning, Governor Pillsbury was the financial guide of the institution. In the legislature he was able to accomplish much in influencing appropriations, and he was also the means of consolidating the land grant made directly to the university and that for the aid of agricultural education and experiment work. Meanwhile, there was often a scarcity of dollars for current expenses and other needs. But by this time Mr. Pillsbury was becoming a man of means; and these means were often at the disposal of the institution. When the experimental farm was needed in connection with the university and funds were lacking Mr. Pillsbury advanced the \$8,500 needed. The land was afterwards sold for \$150,000 and the proceeds used in buying the present university farm. In 1889 Gov. Pillsbury quietly handed the regents \$150,000 to build a much needed science hall—perhaps the largest gift ever made to a state institution of learning.

However, munificent as was the gift of Pillsbury Hall, it sank into insignificance beside the gift of his own time and strength, which Gov. Pillsbury spent so freely during the thirty-eight years of his service as regent. A very conservative estimate made by his friends, is that he devoted one-fourth of his time to the affairs of the institution. This would mean ten years of actual time taken from business and other pursuits. His life long services to the University were recog-



*J. S. Pillsbury*

nized in 1900 through the erection on the campus of a statue of life size.

In his earlier career, Mr. Pillsbury, in addition to his work for the university, was in almost constant political service. Within a year after reaching St. Anthony, he began a six years' term in the city council. From local service he went to the state senate, in which body he sat almost continuously for thirteen years. So conspicuous were his services and his fitness for responsibility that in 1875 he was nominated and elected governor, without any of the usual accompaniments of candidacy and canvass. This was the beginning of six years in the gubernatorial chair, for he was accorded three terms and might have had a fourth had he not positively refused to serve again. It has never fallen to the lot of a governor of Minnesota to be obliged to consider and handle so many diverse questions as arose during the incumbency of Governor Pillsbury. When he assumed office the so-called "grasshopper plague" was becoming a serious matter. It was characteristic of Governor Pillsbury that he went personally to the scene, investigated the extent of the calamity and the condition of the suffering people and from his own means furnished relief in many cases. Returning to the state capital, he had facts of his own, which he laid before the legislature with such force as to secure practical legislation looking to the aid of the people and the destruction of the pests.

During his term as governor, Mr. Pillsbury recommended and secured the passage of some of the best laws on the statutes of Minnesota. Among these were acts providing for a public examiner, a state high school board, and for establishing biennial sessions of the legislature. He had an unusual number of appointments to make—in the supreme and district courts, and to other important offices; he was obliged to face the destruction of the state capitol by fire, as well as a similar loss of the principal insane hospital of the state; he was called upon to organize relief for the town of New Ulm, which was destroyed by a tornado near the close of his term.

But the great work of his official life was his labor of removing from the name of Minnesota the stain of repudiation. Ill-advised legislation in the late fifties had led to the issue of over two million dollars' worth of bonds for the encouragement of railroad-building in the state. The panic of 1857 prevented the completion of the

railroads contemplated, and, exasperated by the situation, the people of the state voted to refuse payment of the obligations. For twenty years the reproach of repudiation had rested upon the state. In his first message, Governor Pillsbury urged the payment of these bonds; and though met with indifference and violent opposition from political leaders, he continued to demand that the honor of the state be preserved. After overcoming the most tremendous obstacles in legislation and legal entanglement, Governor Pillsbury had the satisfaction, just before his term ended, of seeing the bonds matter adjusted and the word "repudiation" removed from association with the state which he had served so long. The extent of Governor Pillsbury's charity and benefactions will never be known. In the greater portion of cases, the fact of assistance rendered was known only to the giver and the recipient. To only a few, even, is it known that a large number of young men have been helped through the University of Minnesota by the financial assistance of Governor Pillsbury. Among his conspicuous gifts in Minneapolis were an endowment of \$100,000 for the Home for Aged Women and Children, and the erection, at a cost of \$25,000, of a home for young women working for small salaries, which was named for his wife, the Mahala Fisk Pillsbury Home. At the time of his death he had well under way a plan for a beautiful library building to cost \$75,000, which was to be a gift to the city of Minneapolis, and especially intended for the use of the people of the "East Side." This building was completed and turned over to the city by Governor Pillsbury's heirs, and is known as "Pillsbury Library."

Governor Pillsbury was married on November 3, 1856, to Miss Mahala Fisk, daughter of Captain John Fisk who came from England in 1837 and settled at Windon, Mass. Their children were four: Addie who became the wife of Charles M. Webster, and Susan M. who was the wife of Fred B. Snyder, Sarah Belle, the wife of Edward C. Gale, and Alfred Fisk Pillsbury. Both Mrs. Webster and Mrs. Snyder died some years ago. Alfred F. Pillsbury has succeeded to many of the business interests and responsibilities of his father, is president of the Minneapolis Union Elevator Company, of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company and is a director in the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company.

## CHAPTER VII.

### AN ERA OF BROADER DEVELOPMENT

**F**OUNDATION laying for the time of Minneapolis' most rapid development had been going on for years previous to 1880. Even disasters had been disguised blessings, for with recovery from each had come the feeling of security based on better methods and confidence that nothing which might happen could permanently injure the progress of the city. And amid all the discouragements of the middle seventies there had been continual growth in population—a growth which was followed in the last two years of the decade by a rush of people which brought the total number of inhabitants up to 46,887 in 1880. This was a gain of 28,808 during the decade or more than 150 per cent. advance. In the same period the state had gained 341,000 people and settlers were following the railroads beyond the borders of Minnesota out over the Dakota plains and opening farms which should also pour their products into the Minneapolis market. Railroad construction had taken a new life with the late years of the seventies. Villard succeeded Cooke as the moving spirit of the Northern Pacific, and Hill secured control of the St. Paul & Pacific, converting it into the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad. From bankrupt and lethargic properties, these roads became at once virile elements in the development of the northwest. The forward movement in city and country was simultaneous and irresistible.

#### COMMERCIAL RECOGNITION.

The intimate connection between the country and that city which absorbs its products and exchanges them for the necessities not raised at home, brings again to the front, as most significant and important in the new period of Minneapolis history, the events in the flour and grain business.

It has been told that with the adoption of improvements in milling machinery, and the reconstruction of the flour mills after the explosion of 1878, the capacity of the Minneapolis mills was greatly increased while the product was demonstrated to be unequalled in quality. Still much remained to be proved to the world. It was one thing to make the best flour and quite another to be certain that people, habituated to the use of another product, would adopt the new foodstuff. It also became evident that Minneapolis, to retain its place as the market for the products of the northwest, must be something besides a milling center. In other words, Minneapolis must be known throughout the world as a grain market as well as a flour-making city, and it must be known that both the unground wheat, and its finished product were the best that could be produced.

One of the most important events looking towards the realization of these things was the organization of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce; a step which also had a forceful influence on the commercial development of the city in general as well as upon the establishment of Minneapolis as one of the great markets of the world. Previous to 1881 there had been no recognized grain market in the city. The flour mills used much wheat and absorbed practically all the receipts. Through their Millers' Association they controlled prices and handling facilities. This was an excellent thing for the city at the beginning, but, as the northwest developed, and it became evident that there was to be a grain production in excess of the capacity of the mills, the necessity of a public market at Minneapolis was recognized. The effects

of the organization of the Chamber of Commerce were to put the grain business on a basis similar to that of other cities; to establish grades, to create a shipping business, to secure, as time went on, state grading and weighing and inspection; to develop terminal facilities; to bring, through country elevator lines, a large part of the northwestern farming district into close relations with the Minneapolis market; and, eventually, to make Minneapolis the greatest wheat market of the world. Within a few years Minneapolis received world-wide recognition as a leading wheat market and flour-making point, and was thus advertised more effectively than could have been accomplished by any other means.

#### RAILROAD SYSTEM COMPLETED.

The reorganization of the Northern Pacific and the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroads, referred to at the beginning of this chapter, was followed by their rapid extension to the termini suggested by their names—the first to the Pacific at Puget Sound and the second to the Canadian border where connection was made for Winnipeg. On the completion of the Northern Pacific in 1883 a jubilee was held in Minneapolis which had special significance. It was no mere ebullition of unintelligent enthusiasm. For the Northern Pacific meant much more to the city than the simple completion of a long line of railroad. With one exception, no railroad has been built in the northwest which had the strategic importance of the Northern Pacific. It meant to Minneapolis the opening of the rich mountain states and of the Puget sound country to commercial relations, and, beyond that, gave a vision of the oriental traffic which later developed. It made possible the enormous extension of the grazing interests of North Dakota and Montana, which must find an outlet, as must the other industries of the far northwest, through the Minneapolis gateway. Other roads followed rapidly, and the "Manitoba" (later to be known as the Great Northern) commenced a system of branches which brought the entire northwestern part of Minnesota, and the whole

of North Dakota into intimate touch with Minneapolis.

At this time there was also a great development of the terminals at Minneapolis. The Union passenger station was built, and the stone arch bridge to furnish access to it. The "short lines" to St. Paul were opened and freight handling facilities were much increased in the city terminal yards.

#### BUILDING THE SOO LINE.

Even before the Northern Pacific was completed another equally important step was taken in the railway development of the northwest. This was the planning of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic Railroad—now known as the Soo line. The organizing company was composed of Minneapolis men, with General William D. Washburn, the promoter of the project, at the head. The significance of the undertaking was that it was a Minneapolis road, built to relieve Minneapolis from the influences of other cities upon eastern connections, and to establish an independent all-rail route to the Atlantic seaboard. Incidentally, a new "lake and rail" route was opened and a vast new country in northern Wisconsin and Michigan was brought into direct connection with Minneapolis. This project grew on the promoters' hands, and within a few years after the Soo was opened, in 1887, a western line was built to connect with the Canadian Pacific and open a competitive route to the Pacific northwest.

The construction of the Soo line was a very good example of the "Minneapolis idea," as it came to be known in the eighties. The Minneapolis idea was briefly "all together for the city's good." At that time any project which was regarded as of advantage to Minneapolis was taken up with the utmost enthusiasm. Minneapolis men worked together in every emergency and to gain any purpose which seemed to be of public value. Their purses were always open for the city's welfare.

#### THE EXPOSITION.

One of the most remarkable instances of the working of the Minneapolis idea was the founding of the exposition. In 1885

many of the large cities of the country were conducting annual expositions. It was believed that such an institution would be of great benefit in advertising Minneapolis and drawing visitors who would thus come into closer relations with the city. On October 11, 1885, a public meeting was held, at which \$100,000 was subscribed towards the project. Incorporation followed immediately, and the public was asked to subscribe to the capital stock of \$300,000.

period there was no federal building in the city, although the need was great, and the subject was being agitated. With the characteristic delay incident to government projects, it was 1882 before the site was purchased, and 1889 before the present building was occupied. Before the federal building was completed, the old courthouse—a patchwork of additions—had become quite inadequate, and in 1887 legislative authority was secured for the erection of



THE STONE ARCH BRIDGE.

The principal railroad entrance to the Union Passenger station.

Every dollar needed was secured in Minneapolis. By the following August, a building costing \$325,000 was completed, and in September an exposition was held, which was attended by 338,000 people. To accomplish this undertaking, obstacles of all kinds were overcome by sheer force of will and energy. For a number of years annual expositions were held with success; they served their purpose for the period.

#### GREAT PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS.

The building of the exposition was but one of a great number of public enterprises to which a large part of the energy of the people of the city was devoted during the decade of 1880-90. At the opening of the

a joint courthouse and city hall. Commenced in 1889, this building has been only recently completed, although occupied in part for years. Its cost is over \$3,000,000. Other buildings of a public or semi-public character received cordial support. The Public Library building, Masonic Temple, Young Men's Christian Association building and numerous homes and asylums are examples of this spirit of providing the necessary institutions of a great city with suitable accommodations.

#### MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

During this period, general municipal improvements were for the first time undertaken in a broad way. Until the be-

ginning of this period there was not a mile of any kind of pavement on the streets of the city, while most of the sidewalks, even in the business center, were of wood. After the original dirt streets came the era of wooden blocks. From early in the eighties until after the business depression of 1893 not much else was laid down in Minneapolis, except a considerable amount of granite in the lower part of the city around the wholesale houses and railroad depots. Cedar blocks, laid on pine boards which rested on sand, went down by the mile. It was cheap, quick and perhaps the best that could be done under the circumstances. A good sewer system; a complete water-works system (except a purification plant); a modern fire department—these were brought into existence within a few years.

#### THE PARK SYSTEM.

Another and most creditable evidence of the progressive spirit of the period was the formation of a board of park commissioners and the acquisition of the larger

part of the area of the park system as it is today. For this Minneapolis has to thank two elements—the refined, intelligent taste which conceived the park plan, and the enthusiastic public spirit which eagerly seized upon the idea and helped it along because it was a good thing for the city. The board of park commissioners was established by law in 1883, and at once began to secure valuable property which it was desirable to preserve for the public use. The earliest work included the acquisition and improvement of the shores of the lakes in the southwestern part of the city, and of a connecting drive to Minnehaha Falls. Extensions of this work have brought into the system the banks of the Mississippi river for some miles below the Falls of St. Anthony, and many small tracts of land in various parts of the city. The park system has been one of the strongest influences in building up municipal pride, and is generally regarded as one of the best public investments Minneapolis has made.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH AND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Two buildings marking the progress of the city in the eighties.

## EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

It was characteristic of a population largely of New England origin that the first forward movement of this period was in connection with the public schools. After the consolidation of Minneapolis and St. Anthony in 1872, the two divisions of the city retained their separate school organizations for six years—this also probably the outgrowth of the New England idea of local control of the schools. But a continuation of this plan was, of course

main building and a small agricultural building, no structural equipment had been added to the institution. In 1880, President Folwell recommended a plan of appropriations, but nothing was done until 1883 when the University farm was purchased. This was followed in 1886 by the Mechanics Arts building, and in 1889 by the Law building, and by Gov. Pillsbury's great gift of Pillsbury Hall. In 1884, President Cyrus Northrop was called to the presidency and commenced an administra-



THE CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA ABOUT 1890.

Pillsbury Hall is the prominent building at the left.

not feasible in a large city, and in 1878 legislation was sought consolidating the schools under a general school board. From this time forward the progress of the school system was rapid. To no branch of the city's affairs has the public given such close attention or such willing expenditure, and there has been a particular pride in maintaining the schools—buildings, equipment and teaching force at a high standard.

Shortly after the reorganization of the school system the development of the university was taken up in earnest. Although a state institution, the university had been largely fostered by Minneapolis people. But since the completion of the original

tion of unequalled success. What the university has meant to Minneapolis as a constant influence for culture and the higher things of life is well understood by those who have watched its growth and the city's development.

One phase of this influence was the organization in 1883 of the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, headed by Dr. Folwell of the University. Annual art exhibitions and the maintenance of an art school have been the contributions of this organization to the higher development of the city. During the decade of the eighties, architecture first began to be seriously considered in its effects upon the life and affairs of the city.



Public buildings began to take on some architectural beauty and dwellings showed the evidence of a cultivated taste. Minneapolis was finding time to turn from the struggle for existence and the accumulation of wealth to the consideration of the refinements of life.

The art society found its home in the Public Library building—another great achievement of this aggressive period. A library was needed, and it was decided to

connection that the period of the middle and later eighties was perhaps the most prolific in church building that the city has seen. With few exceptions the larger and older churches of the leading denominations occupied new structures at some time in this period. During this time the membership of Minneapolis churches was increased enormously through the coming of thousands of communicants from other cities. Religious and charitable work



THE WEST HOTEL.  
Erected in 1883-4.

have the best possible. To supplement a public issue of bonds, \$50,000 was subscribed by citizens and a building costing \$270,000 was completed in 1889. An older private library, the Athenaeum, was made the basis for a general public library, and the institution was organized under the direction of Herbert Putnam, now librarian of congress. It has been characterized as one of the best of the libraries of its class in the United States.

#### CHURCHES AND PHILANTHROPIES.

The history of the churches is found in another place; it is sufficient to say in this

made great progress. The Young Men's Christian Association, originally organized in 1866, made rapid growth and before the close of the period was housed in its handsome building at Tenth street and Mary Place. St. Barnabas, the Northwestern, St. Mary's and other hospitals were built at this time. The Associated Charities was organized and the first steps towards systematizing and making more effective the city's benevolences were taken.

#### MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The city entered the eighties working under the old charter of 1872, granted



*Cyrus Northrop.*



LORING PARK—THE FIRST LARGE CENTRAL PARK.

It was acquired and improved immediately after the organization of the Minneapolis park board in 1883-4.

when the two towns were consolidated. Already this document was loaded with amendments and was found to be completely outgrown. A new charter was granted in 1881—a consolidation of various amendments and special acts with the old charter—but so changed as to be practically a new organic act. But in a short time it was also amended almost beyond recognition and proved to be quite inadequate to the needs of a large city.

The demands upon municipal officers in those days of abnormal growth were heavy and it is a matter of wonder that there was no serious municipal scandal during the entire period. This was the more strange in that the rapid influx of population brought to the polls at each succeeding election a sufficient number of voters quite unacquainted with the municipal affairs of the city, to hold the balance of power. It is not surprising, therefore, that the administration of affairs swung from one party to another and from "wide open" to "law enforcement" with startling frequency, and no apparent cause. The city council, confronted by problems of finance and construction seldom equaled under such circumstances, as a general thing performed

its duties with business sagacity. Many men of fine business ability were members of the body. Others of lesser talents or perverted talents, are better forgotten. Especially towards the end of the period under consideration, when the city was becoming large and its business attractive to the predatory, were men of uncertain traditions beginning to find their way into the council. The appointive and elective offices included some of the best who have served the city.

#### A CITY IN VILLAGE GARB.

If any criticism can be passed upon the attitude of the people of the city in municipal matters during this time, it may be said to be due to their failure, still, to regard their city as more than a village. And if this was true of the administration of public affairs it was equally true of the physical aspects of Minneapolis at that time—a fact frequently remarked by visitors. "Minneapolis is a beautiful place, but looks like an overgrown village," was a not infrequent comment. This criticism was not ill-founded. Since Col. Stevens first laid out the original town site, no one, apparently, had taken pains to consider the

question of guiding the further physical development of the city. Additions were laid out and joined to the city much as it happened, and generally, it would appear, with particular regard to the promoters' ideas, and with no consideration of the public interest or the future of the city. This was, perhaps, inevitable at a time when everyone was struggling for foothold and each man was busy with his private affairs, or with promoting the general success of the city. It was a struggle to "get there"—to use the phraseology of the time—the method was not of so much consequence.

But the acceptance of additions arranged so as to produce irregularity and confusion of streets, was not as serious as the absence of plan for the arrangement of public grounds and buildings. Minneapolis missed its first great opportunity in 1865 when it voted down the acquisition of Nicollet Island for a park at a nominal cost. Other good park propositions were defeated later, but the second great opportunity lost was in the eighties, when a large number of public buildings being under consideration, the city failed to group them around a common civic center, or, at the very least, to provide some suitable setting for each.

And if this inattention to the aspect of things prevailed in public matters it could not be expected to be absent in private undertakings where money considerations usually predominated. Business buildings were put up without any regard to the fitness of things and dwellings were apparently dropped into building lots much as it happened. It was also the custom, as the business structures encroached on the residence portions, to move the disturbed dwelling house to more distant parts of the

city. In the eighties the streets were not infrequently obstructed with these traveling homes—many of them in a condition which would warrant instant demolition. But since it was a problem to house the people who wanted to live in Minneapolis, can the Minneapolitans be blamed for saving everything that offered a roof for the protection of more "population?" The gibes of visitors were met cheerfully and Minneapolis went on her way content for the time to be called an "overgrown village."



THE METROPOLITAN LIFE BUILDING.

One of the first of the large office buildings which were built during the middle eighties. Known until recently as the Guaranty Building.

At the beginning of this era in the history of Minneapolis the city knew nothing of the many public services which now are regarded as absolute necessities. There were, it is true, a few miles of narrow gauge street railway, on which one-horse "bob-tail" cars were operated. The first great development was the construction of many miles of additional lines to meet the needs of the rapidly growing city, but about 1890 the entire system was replaced by a modern electric system. In the same way the system of gas supply grew from a small plant in 1880 to a very large system before the close of the period.

#### CHANGES IN BUSINESS METHODS.

The modern electrical inventions and public utilities came just in time to meet and assist certain tendencies which had not developed at the beginning of the period in question. The office building came in—made possible by the telephone, the modern elevator, and the system of rapid transit to suburban manufacturing plants. And thus the city in a few years found its business methods revolutionized. The lumber and flour industries were centralized in the great office buildings, as were, to a large extent, the other manufacturing lines of the city, while the actual manufacturing plants were gradually being pushed out towards the suburbs, forced by the requirements of more room, better light, trackage facilities and lower valued real estate. Business was finding itself. Banks and financial institutions began to draw together into a common center; wholesale trade, instead of being scattered along the retail streets, took definite quarters, while the retail districts became more accurately defined and decidedly more exclusive. After 1885 the great retail stores of the present day began to come to the front—the department store idea had reached Minneapolis.

This period was notable for great celebrations, festivals and conventions. The celebration of the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad in 1883 has already been mentioned. In 1884 the national encampment of the G. A. R. was held in Minneapolis—the first great gathering of the kind in the city. In connection with the exposition there were carnival events, and in 1891 the bountiful crops and general prosperity of the northwest was celebrated with a Harvest Festival, unique in its extent, completeness and appropriate features. A monster parade depicted the industries and resources of the city in a way which attracted wide attention. The auditorium afforded by the exposition building made possible some great conventions, notable among them being the national Christian Endeavor convention of 1891 and the republican national convention of 1892. In these affairs Minneapolis won a reputation for hospitality which has made the place a favorite convention city ever since.

#### PHENOMENAL POPULATION GAINS.

In the decade ending with 1890 Minneapolis advanced from a population of 46,887 to 164,738. This was a gain of 117,851 or 251 per cent., something quite unparalleled in the history of municipal growth up to that time. The average gain of about 12,000 people a year would not have been excessive for a city starting with a large population; but it must be remembered that Minneapolis commenced the decade with only 47,000. As the heavier growth, proportionally, was in the first part of the decade, it is probable that Minneapolis actually gained 25 to 30 per cent. in population in some of those earlier years.

Before considering the last period in the history of Minneapolis—the period opening with the recovery from the general depression of 1893—some special phases of Minneapolis life and activities will be taken up under appropriate headings.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### CHURCHES AND PHILANTHROPIES

**T**HE first religious organization in this vicinity was a Sunday school established in 1823 at Fort Snelling. The first religious work undertaken within the present limits of Minneapolis was that of S. W. and Gideon H. Pond who settled upon the shores of Lake Calhoun in 1834 and commenced work among the Indians. A year later the Rev. J. D. Stevens came to Lake Harriet where the first building ever used for religious services within the present city limits was erected. The work at Lake Harriet was distinctly missionary and never advanced to any form of organization. It was connected, however, with the present church history of Minneapolis in an interesting way. A Presbyterian church was organized at Fort Snelling in 1835 and as Mr. Stevens acted as its pastor, its services were frequently held at Lake Harriet. In 1840 the Rev. S. W. Pond became pastor and in 1849 it was reorganized and took the name of Oak Grove Presbyterian church with the Rev. Gideon H. Pond as pastor. In this period the church has been described as "migratory" and for thirty years "had no permanent place of worship." In 1862 the name was again changed to the "First Presbyterian Church of Minnesota at Minnehaha." In the meantime Mr. Pond began to hold services at Colonel Stevens' house at the Falls and in 1853 the First Presbyterian church of Minneapolis grew out of this work. It did not flourish in the early days and in 1865 was reorganized, consolidated with what was left of the Minnehaha church, and has since been an active organization. Through the absorption of the older society it can claim to be the oldest church in the state and city.

#### MEN OF THE PIONEER PERIOD.

The Ponds did much for the early religious life of the community. They were

on the ground more than a decade before St. Anthony was settled and they welcomed the newcomers and assisted in religious work. Equally useful were the pastors already settled in St. Paul. In 1849 the Rev. E. D. Neill of St. Paul, who has been described as "a Presbyterian with Episcopal tendencies," came every fortnight to St. Anthony and held services which developed into the organization of Andrew Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Matthew Sorin organized the first Methodist class in 1849 and soon afterwards the First Methodist church was formed with the Rev. Enos Stevens as missionary in charge. Congregationalism found a beginning with the work of the Rev. Charles Secombe who commenced home missionary effort in 1850. The First Congregational church was organized in 1851 with twelve members. The Rev. E. G. Gear, chaplain at Fort Snelling, held Episcopal services at the Falls as early as 1849 but the first regular services looking to the founding of a church were held by the Rev. Timothy Wilcoxson who came as a missionary in 1850. The first parish was organized in 1852—the beginning of Holy Trinity Episcopal church. The Rev. J. S. Chamberlain assumed charge of the parish and local missionary work in 1852 and in 1856 organized Ascension parish on the west side of the river; and on August 5th the corner stone of a church was laid by Dr. Gear at the corner of Fifth street and Seventh avenue south. At this moment there was on the way to Minneapolis a young deacon who had just graduated and was sent west to assist Mr. Chamberlain in missionary work. This was David Buel Knickerbacker—a man destined to take a most prominent and useful place in the religious life of Minneapolis and the northwest. Upon his arrival he was given entire



TWO CHURCHES OF 1860.

Old Westminister and Plymouth churches as they were first erected on Fourth street. View taken from Hennepin Av.

charge of Ascension parish and in a few weeks the name was changed to Gethsemane. For many years it was the center of Episcopalianism in Minneapolis and most of the other churches of the denomination grew out of mission work undertaken by Bishop Knickerbacker. Catholic activities began with the work of Father Ravoux in 1849 when a building was commenced in northeast Minneapolis on the land now occupied by the Church of St. Anthony of Padua. The Baptist denomination began organized church life in 1850 when the First Baptist church of St. Anthony was formed. It is now Olivet Baptist church. The Rev. W. C. Brown was the first pastor. In 1851 the Rev. C. G. Ames organized the First Free Baptist church on the east side. It later moved across the river and is still an active organization. The Rev. J. C. Whitney became pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Minneapolis in 1853. These men of the pioneer days were a devoted, self-sacrificing band. Many of them were sent out

as missionaries on salaries which would not now be regarded as compensation for day labor.

#### ORIGIN OF THE LARGER CHURCHES.

Few of the churches first founded have become the larger churches of the present time. For the most part the great churches of the several denominations grew out of later beginnings. For instance Westminster Presbyterian church was not organized until 1857 and its first church building was not erected until 1860. This building stood on Fourth street between Nicollet and Hennepin where the Hotel Vendome now stands. Plymouth Congregational church, organized only a few months before Westminster, built at the corner of Fourth street and Nicollet avenue. An illustration shows the old Plymouth and Westminster buildings as they appeared when Fourth street was in the residence part of the city. In 1857 St. Marks mission chapel was established in North Minneapolis but was removed in 1861 to the corner of Fourth street and Hennepin avenue where the first service of St. Marks Episcopal parish was held upon its formation in 1868. The First Baptist church was organized in 1853 but had no house of worship until 1858, when it built at Third street and Nicollet avenue what was at that time the largest church in the town. Ten years later this church erected a new building at the corner of Fifth and Hennepin where the Lumber Exchange now stands. The Church of the Redeemer (Universalist) grew out of an organization effected at a meeting held in 1859 when W. D. Washburn, still a prominent member, presided. The Rev. Dr. James H. Tuttle became its pastor in 1866, remaining for many years. Augustana Swedish Lutheran church was organized in 1866 and Trinity Norwegian and Danish in 1867. The Church of the Immaculate Conception was the first Catholic church built on the west side of the river. The present structure, erected in 1872, succeeded a small frame building put up three years before. For twenty years Father James McGolrick was pastor of this church, making it a power in the denomination and



RT. REV. DAVID B. KNICKERBACKER.

Bishop Knickerbacker was the first rector of Gethsemane Episcopal church and prominent in the early church history of Minneapolis.

himself taking an active part in the affairs of the city. In 1889 he was appointed Bishop of Duluth. The Christian church, or Church of the Disciples, had no organization in the city until 1877 when the Portland Avenue Church of Christ was formed. It has become one of the leading churches of the denomination in the West.

#### RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES OF THE EIGHTIES.

After the foundation laying of the early days there was a period of moderate growth and progress, followed, during the later seventies and the decade 1880-90, by a time of most rapid growth in all denominations. In this period churches grew from strug-

ling organizations to positions of prominence and erected permanent and frequently very costly structures. Plain old-fashioned church buildings, very simply furnished, gave place to handsome modern buildings, luxurious in every appointment. It is told of the bishop then in charge that he hesitated to dedicate the old Centenary Methodist church upon its completion in 1866, because of what he regarded as its extravagance in fittings and furnishings. To those who can remember what seems, at this day, the extreme simplicity of the old church the evolution in ideas as to church building is manifest.

Somewhat anticipating the general movement Plymouth Congregational church and the Church of the Redeemer occupied new buildings in the middle seventies—the former building the familiar landmark at Eighth and Nicollet (only removed in 1907) and the latter erecting the first of its buildings at Eighth street and Second avenue south. Westminster Presbyterian church built at Seventh and Nicollet in 1882; Gethsemane Episcopal church built at Ninth street and Fourth avenue south in 1883; the Central Baptist built in 1883; Immanuel Baptist in 1884; the Swedish Mission Tabernacle in 1885; the first Baptist and First Unitarian in 1887; the First Congregational and Holy Rosary Catholic in 1888; the First Presbyterian, Park Avenue Congregational, Oliver Presbyterian and the Church of



OLD GETHESEMANE CHURCH.

At Fifth street and Seventh avenue south.



the Redeemer (rebuilding) in 1889; Andrew Presbyterian, Wesley Methodist, and St. Stephens Catholic in 1891; the Portland Avenue Church of Christ in 1893. These are some of the prominent church buildings of the period. They are mentioned in a group to show the rapid growth of the time, when every denomination in Minneapolis was making great strides in membership, wealth and aggressive church and mission work.

An important phase of the development of church matters at this time was the establishment of many churches of the Scandinavian denominations. Previous to 1880, the Scandinavian population, though rapidly increasing in numbers, had made no very marked impression on the church life of the city.

It is quite impossible to mention all the names associated with Minneapolis pulpits at this period. At its opening Bishop Knickerbacker was finishing his long rectorship at Gethsemane Episcopal church. In 1883 he was elected bishop of Indiana. Bishop McGolrick was still pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. The Rev. Dr. Robert F. Sample completed an eighteen years' pastorate at Westminster Presbyterian church in 1886; the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Thwing, now president of West-



REV. ROBERT F. SAMPLE, D. D.

ern Reserve University, Cleveland, received 652 members into Plymouth Congregational church in a four years' pastorate ending in 1890; the Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt began his notable pastorate of the First Baptist church; Bishop Cyrus D. Foss was resident bishop of the Methodist church until 1888; the Rev. Dr. J. F. Chaffee, who had first been stationed in St. Anthony in 1857, became pastor of the new Hennepin avenue M. E. Church in 1879 and three years later was made presiding elder; the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell occupied Westminster Presbyterian pulpit for four years; in 1888 Rev. Dr. C. J. Petri began a long pastorate at Augustana Swedish Lutheran church; the Rev. Edwin Sydney Williams completed in 1883 an eight years' pastorate at the Park Avenue Congregational Church (then the "Second") and for some years thereafter devoted himself to city mission work with great success; the Rev. Dr. T. B. Wells for a decade was the notable rector of St. Mark's Episcopal church; the Rev. Father Tissot in 1888 ended a long service at St. Anthony of

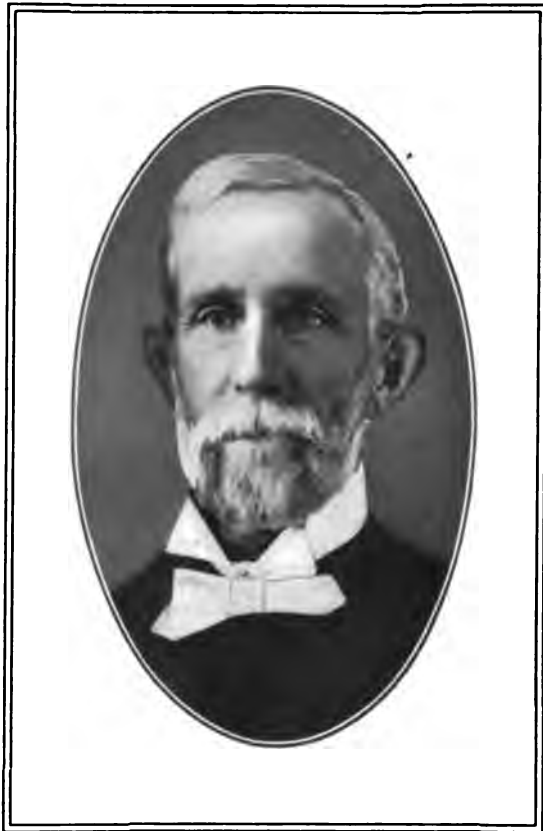


FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF 1868.

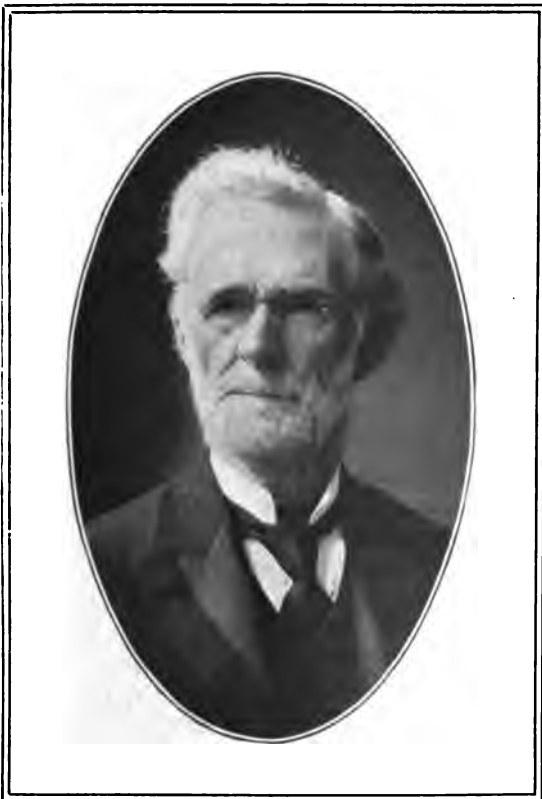
This building stood at Fifth and Hennepin on the site of the Lumber Exchange.

Padua; the Rev. Lars J. Jerdee has filled the pulpit of the Immanuel Norwegian Lutheran church ever since 1880; the Rev. G. H. Trabert began in 1883 a pastorate at the St. Johns English Lutheran church which has continued to the present; the Rev. E. A. Skogsbergh was pastor of the Swedish Mission Tabernacle and is still at the head of this great church; the Rev. Dr. Tuttle was still in the pulpit of the Church of the Redeemer—and so this list might be prolonged to great length. It was a time of brilliant service and masterly labors and accomplishments.

The city grew so rapidly at this period of its history that the responsibilities of the church people were felt very heavily. The obligation to furnish religious teaching and church services to the newcomers caused an activity in establishing Sunday schools, missions and chapels never equalled before or since. Each denomination had its church extension organization. The spirit of the



REV. EDWIN SIDNEY WILLIAMS.



REV. JAMES F. CHAFFEE, D. D.

times entered into this work; the word "hustle," so well understood on the streets of Minneapolis in the eighties, became a part of the churchman's terminology. Someone has said that the phrase "Churches built while you wait" would also have been appropriate at that time. One instance is vouched for. The committee of one denomination, deciding at a certain meeting that a church was needed in a particular locality, within fifteen days had a lot purchased, a church building erected, a congregation installed therein and a minister in charge.

The growing importance of the city as a religious center naturally led to its selection as the meeting place of many important conventions and gatherings. In the middle eighties the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church met here; in 1892 the National Council of the Congregational churches; in 1895 the general Convention of the Episcopal Church. The Christian En-



REV. JAMES H. TUTTLE, D. D.

deavor convention of 1891 was one of the largest religious gatherings of the time. The more prominent denominations have from time to time entertained their great national associations of a missionary character. These meetings have brought to the city the leaders in the religious life of the country.

#### THE CHURCHES OF TODAY.

After the financial troubles of '93 the churches of Minneapolis were for a time obliged to retrench as severely as the business houses. Some temporarily lost membership and building projects were largely held in abeyance. These conditions rapidly passed away and during the decade past the religious affairs of the city have been in a most prosperous condition. The building activity of the eighties has been duplicated with a more pronounced tendency to permanence and advanced ideas in church architecture. Westminster Presbyterian church lost its beautiful building at Seventh and Nicollet by fire and in 1898 occupied its

present structure at Twelfth and Nicollet—one of the largest and finest churches in the West. Plymouth Congregational church and St. Marks Episcopal church sold their downtown property to build most beautiful specimens of church architecture further out.

The Second Church of Christ, Scientist, erected a handsome church at Second avenue south and Eleventh street—the largest of a group of churches testifying to the rapid growth and importance of this denomination in the past decade. In 1908 the corner stone of a Pro-Cathedral was laid by the Catholics of the city. This will succeed the present Church of the Immaculate Conception. It will be a magnificent structure of solid granite. The main nave will exceed in size those of the cathedrals of Europe, except that of St. Peter's at Rome which is exactly the same width, and there will be seats for 2,500 people. The people of Fowler Methodist church completed their handsome building in 1907 and many lesser structures all over the city have testified in late years to the devotion, prosperity and enterprise of the church people of Minneapolis. There are now about two hundred church buildings, including missions and chapels, in the city and the membership approximates 75,000.

With the rounding of the half century of Minneapolis the early churches have begun to celebrate their golden anniversaries. These occasions have been of great interest. Notable among them have been the celebrations of Gethsemane Episcopal church in 1906 and Plymouth Congregational and Westminster Presbyterian in 1907.

#### ALLIED ORGANIZATIONS.

The building of churches, the maintenance of services and the internal life of the churches generally, has been but a part of the activities of the church people of the city. Outside of regular church organization every class of religious, charitable and philanthropic organization which would tend to give practical force to the principles of Christianity, has been heartily supported.

The Young Men's Christian Association of the city of Minneapolis was organized in 1866. For many years it occupied rented



THE CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.

quarters which gave place about 1892 to the handsome building at Tenth street and Mary place, now free of debt and valued at \$175,000. The building is fully equipped for the religious, social, educational and physical culture work of the organization. Its night school is attended by from 700 to 800 young men and boys. Its officers in 1908 are, president, J. S. Porteous; vice presidents, E. W. Decker and E. L. Carpenter; recording secretary, G. A. Gruman; treasurer, J. M. Martin, and general secretary, S. Wirt Wiley.

Not less interesting and successful is the Young Women's Christian Association, founded in 1891 and growing more and more rapidly until it has a membership of

3,400 and is the second largest Y. W. C. A. in the United States. It owns at 87 South Seventh street a building and lot valued at over \$125,000, equipped with all that is necessary for the maintenance of a lunch room, reading room, gymnasium, rest rooms, class rooms and a hall for entertainments and lectures. A branch lunch room is maintained in the wholesale district and at the two places about 750 young women lunch daily. Almost as many are enrolled in the educational and Bible classes. With the Woman's Christian Association the Y. W. C. A. sustains a Travelers Aid work and a Transient Home for Girls and Women is maintained—the two forming one of the most practical philanthropic undertakings in the city. The general secretary is Miss M. Belle Jeffery.

The Woman's Christian Association was founded in 1866 as the Ladies' Aid Society and took its present name in 1868. For forty years it has been an active charitable and philanthropic force, doing a wide range of work, including personal visitation and relief of the poor, and the maintenance of the Woman's Boarding Home at 52 South Tenth street and the Pillsbury Home at 819 Second avenue south. The association also manages the Jones-Harrison Home for the care of aged women and aged ministers and their wives and joins with the Y. W. C. A. in the Travelers Aid work. The president is Mrs. E. M. La Penotiere.

#### HOMES AND ASYLUMS.

The Washburn Memorial Orphan Asylum was founded in 1886 under a bequest of \$375,000 from the late Governor C. C. Washburn of Wisconsin as a memorial to his mother. Gen. W. D. Washburn of Minneapolis, brother to Governor Washburn, who has always been at the head of the board of trustees, gave twenty-five acres of land at Nicollet avenue and Forty-ninth street on which was erected a building costing \$75,000, the remainder of the bequest constituting a permanent endowment. C. E. Faulkner is superintendent.

The Catholic Orphan Asylum at Chicago avenue and Forty-sixth street was erected some twenty years ago to care for the or-

phans of the denomination. It is an efficient institution and well supported.

The Home for Children and Aged Women was founded in 1881, and installed in its present building in 1886. It has been the special care of some of the benevolent ladies of the city and has received generous financial support as well as personal service. Bethany Home, the Home for the Aged, and

as a memorial to their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Pillsbury, and is admirably equipped for social settlement work. Henry F. Burt is head resident. Unity House, 1616 North Washington avenue, developed from work undertaken by members of the Church of the Redeemer, but is now a co-operative settlement devoting itself largely to reaching the children with helpful agencies. Miss



WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Chas. S. Sedgwick, Architect.

the Sheltering Arms are all well established and effective. The Minnesota Soldiers Home, while not maintained by the people of the city, is one of the institutions in which much interest is felt. Its grounds are upon the Mississippi river bluffs adjoining Minnehaha park—one of the most beautiful spots in Minnesota.

Settlement work has been undertaken in the city at three centers. Pillsbury House, 320 Sixteenth avenue south, grew out of the work of Bethel mission, established by Plymouth Congregational church in the early eighties. The beautiful building was the gift of Charles S. and John S. Pillsbury

Caroline M. Crosby is head resident. In the autumn of 1908 Wells Memorial House at 116 North Eleventh street was opened under the auspices of St. Marks Episcopal church.

The Associated Charities of Minneapolis was organized in 1884, largely through the instrumentality of George A. Brackett, who remained its president for many years. The plan of work is similar to that of such associations everywhere—the principles of encouragement to thrift and self support and intelligent co-operation among the charitable being prominent. Frank L. McVey is president and Eugene T. Lies secretary.



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

Chas. S. Sedgwick, Architect.

The Board of Charities and Corrections of the City of Minneapolis is composed of five commissioners, of whom the mayor is one and is charged with the care of the poor department, the workhouse and the city hospital. Richard Tattersfield is secretary of the board.

In a city so well organized for charitable and philanthropic work it is of course, quite impossible to mention every organization. In fact each church has its society; each lodge its committee. In the same way mis-

sion work is beyond individual treatment. The first large work was that undertaken by the City Mission of 1883 on South Washington avenue, of which the Rev. Edwin S. Williams was superintendent. In 1895 the Union City Mission was organized as an undenominational institution. In 1902 it occupied its present quarters in the St. James Hotel building at Washington and Second avenues south, where are maintained a hotel, lodging house, mission hall, employment bureau, baths and laundry. T. E. Hughes has been for years the president and C. M. Stocking, superintendent.



YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

Wm. Channing Whitney, Architect

Many of the hospitals of the city are of a charitable character, but as their work is largely professional they are mentioned in the chapter on the Medical Profession.



PILLSBURY HOUSE.

Bertrand &amp; Chamberlin, Architects.

BUSHNELL, Rev. John Edward, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Minneapolis, and a leading exponent of Presbyterianism in Minnesota, was born in Old Saybrook, Connecticut, October 21, 1858, son of John F. Bushnell of that place. He attended the village schools and prepared for college at the Morgan School of Clinton, Connecticut, and graduated at Yale College in 1880. After taking his theological course at Yale Theological Seminary, he took a post grad-



REV. JOHN E. BUSHNELL, D. D.

uate course in critical studies. He received his first call to a pastorate from the Congregational church of Fairfield, Connecticut, where he remained four years, going in 1888 to the Presbyterian Church at Rye, New York, of which he was pastor for six years. This was followed by a pastorate of six years at the Phillips Presbyterian Church, of New York City, when he was called to the Westminster Church, of Minneapolis, the largest and most important church of that denomination in the city. Under Dr. Bushnell, Westminster is organized for effective work and its influence is both dynamic and pervasive. It is a church which does things and the great structure which the congregation erected in place of the one destroyed by fire about ten years ago, is strongly suggestive of enduring strength and achievement. During Dr. Bushnell's pastorate the church has greatly increased in membership and holds a position as one of the leading organizations of the denomination in the country. Dr. Bushnell received the degree of "D. D." from New York University in 1898. He is a member of various collegiate and clerical societies and literary organizations. In June, 1887, Dr. Bush-

nell was married to Florence A. Ellsworth, of Brooklyn, New York, and to them have been born three sons,—Ellsworth, John Horace and Paul Palmer.

CLEARY, Rev. James M., for many years in charge of St. Charles Catholic Church, Minneapolis, was born in Boston, September 8, 1849, the son of Thomas and Julia Cleary. He came to the Northwest with his parents while a child and was educated in the public schools of Walworth county, Wisconsin, St. Francis Seminary and College, Milwaukee, and at St. Lawrence College, Calvary, Wisconsin. He entered the priesthood July 8, 1872. He has been widely known as a public lecturer and has taken a prominent part in temperance work, being for many years president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America and vice-president of the Anti-Saloon League of America. He has been the president of the Minneapolis Home Protection League, and is a member of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, Catholic Order of Foresters, and the Knights of Columbus. While in Minneapolis he has taken a prominent part in the discussion of all civic questions and is always to be found on the side of temperance, saloon restriction and all practical good government movements. He is a member of the Commercial and Six O'Clock Clubs.

FAULKNER, Charles Edward, superintendent of the Washburn Memorial Orphan Asylum at Minneapolis, is descended from a long line of ancestors among whom were men prominent in the colonial period. Patrick Falconer of Edinburgh who came to America late in the seventeenth century was born in 1859 and the records show that he was married October 2, 1689, at New Haven to Hannah, daughter of Deputy Governor William Jones of New Haven and granddaughter of Governor Theophilus Eaton of New Haven Colony. Patrick Falconer was a citizen of Newark, New Jersey, member of First Presbyterian Church of Newark, New Jersey, and the records of his will showed that when he died, in 1692, he left extensive properties in New York and New Jersey. In course of time the orthography of the family name was changed. Edward Faulkner, father of Charles E., was a merchant at Earlville, Madison county, New York, at the time of his son's birth, July 12, 1844. His wife was Abigail Doolittle Beach. She was descended from John Beach who lived in New Haven, Connecticut, as early as 1643, and who signed the Wallingford Covenant and received allotment of land under this document. Mr. Faulkner's grandfather was the Rev. Lyman Beach who served in the war of 1812. During his early boyhood the family moved to Mansfield, Pennsylvania, where Charles attended school at Mansfield Classical Seminary until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he at once enlisted under the first call of President Lincoln in April,

1861. While serving on the Peninsula he was taken prisoner, June 30, 1862, and confined in Pemberton Warehouse and on Belle Island. After the expiration of his enlistment two years later, he served in the commissary department until the close of the war. On June 27, 1867, he was appointed a registration officer under the reconstruction acts and served in Virginia during the most interesting portion of the reconstruction period. Mr. Faulkner next went to Kansas, establishing himself at Salina in April, 1869. He at once entered actively into public affairs, served as deputy county treasurer three years and as county treasurer four years, was a member of the legislature for two terms, and from 1876 to 1887 was a member of the board of trustees of the Kansas Senate Charitable Institutions. His interest in charitable and philanthropic institutional work brought him the appointment in 1887 of superintendent of the Soldier's Orphan Home at Atchison. After filling this post for ten years he was called to the superintendency of the Washburn Home which he has managed with ability for the past decade. He was president of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Topeka in 1900 and in 1902 president at the Minnesota State Conference of Charities and Corrections at Rochester. Mr. Faulkner on September 6, 1871, married Clementina A. Coryell, daughter of Rev. Vincent M. Coryell, at Waverly, New York. Like her husband, Mrs. Faulkner is descended from a long line of forebears. Her grandfather, Emanuel Coryell, served in the Revolution and her great-grandfather of the same name was the owner of Coryell's ferry across the Delaware under a patent from George II. Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner have two sons, Dr. Coryell Faulkner and Charles E. Faulkner, both living in Minneapolis. Mr. Faulkner is a republican in political affiliation.

HALLOCK, Leavitt H., the pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, Minneapolis, from 1898 to 1907, was descended from the best early New England ancestry on both sides, and was born at Plainfield, Massachusetts, August 15, 1842. He was the youngest son of Elizabeth Porter Snell Hallock, lineal descendant of John Alden and cousin to William Cullen Bryant. His earliest paternal ancestor in America was Peter Hallock who landed at Hallock's Neck, Long Island, in 1640, the source of all the Hallocks in this country.

Dr. Hallock's grandfather was Moses Hallock, for forty-five years the pastor of the only church in Plainfield, Massachusetts, where he educated more than three hundred students for college, many of whom became noted men in the land, fifty of them ministers of the gospel and seven foreign missionaries.

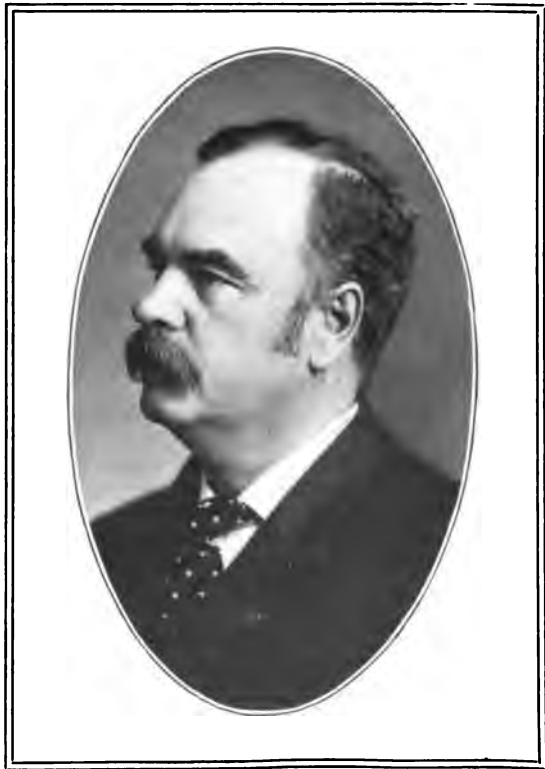
Dr. Hallock's father, Leavitt Hallock, served his town and state in several capacities of public trust, with honor and fidelity, and Dr. Hallock

has justified his honorable ancestry by his own record.

Graduated from Williston Seminary, and from Amherst college in 1863, at the age of twenty-one, he took his theological course at East Windsor Hill and at Hartford, closing his fourth year in 1867. From his graduation until 1892 he held successive pastorates in Connecticut and in Maine, preaching for sixteen years in the former state and ten years as pastor of Williston Church, Portland, Maine, and in Waterville. Thence he was called to the First Church of Tacoma, Washington, which he served for more than three years, and then became preacher and instructor at Mills College, California, until called to Plymouth church, Minneapolis.

Politically, Dr. Hallock belongs to the conservative branch of the republican party. He has always been active in moral reform and to his efficient work for temperance western Connecticut was greatly indebted during his ten years successful pastorate in West Winsted.

Dr. Hallock has been honored by the degree of "Doctor of Divinity," conferred by Whitman College, Washington, in 1893; election as corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in the same year, which position he still holds; membership in both international councils of the Congrega-



CHARLES E. FAULKNER.





LEAVITT H. HALLOCK

tional body, held respectively in London, England, in 1891, and in Boston, in 1899.

Dr. Hallock was married in June, 1867, to Martha B. Butler, of Brooklyn, New York, who died in October, 1873, and was the mother of his two children, Harry Butler Hallock, a business man of Cincinnati, and Lillian Huntington, wife of Geo. R. Campbell, M. D., of Augusta, Maine. On the 3d of October, 1888, Dr. Hallock married Miss Ellen M. Webster, of Portland, Maine, who was associated with him in the work of Plymouth church.

JERDEE, Rev. Lars J., pastor of Immanuel Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, Minneapolis, was born in Lekanger, Norway, on January 2, 1859. His father, who was a farmer, migrated to America in 1861 and the family lived in Dane county, Wisconsin, for some years, Lars attending the public schools and a Norwegian church school in the vicinity. When seven-

Decorah, Iowa, and graduated in 1882 with the degree of B. A. He had determined to become a teen years of age he entered Luther College at clergyman and entering Luther Seminary at Madison, Wisconsin, to pursue his theological studies, completed the course and graduated in 1885. In the same year he was ordained and entered upon his ministerial work in Polk county, Minnesota, where he organized ten Lutheran congregations and did mission work in general. Mr. Jerdee remained in Polk county until 1889 when he was called to Immanuel Norwegian Lutheran Church in Minneapolis, where he has remained as pastor ever since, taking a leading part in the affairs of his denomination of the Northwest. Since 1891 he has been one of the directors for home missions and for about the same length of time has been one of the board of visitors for Luther Seminary. From 1890 to 1898 he was treasurer of the Minnesota district of the Norwegian Evangelical Church of America. He has been president since 1896 of the board of Enlist missions. Mr. Jerdee was a member of the committee editing a new explanation of Luther's catechism, published in 1904, and for the translation of Luther's catechism into English, published in 1906. During his pastorate in Minneapolis he has also had charge of Santiago and South Santiago in Sherburne county, Gethsemane Church, Minneapolis, Brooklyn Church in Hennepin county, and Bergen Church in McLeod county and was prime mover in organizing St. Johannes Evangelical Church in Minneapolis. He belongs to the Synod of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of America. Mr. Jerdee was married in 1886 to Miss Turine Husevold of Cyrus, Minnesota. They have had five children—three sons, Joseph C., now studying at Luther College, at Decorah, Iowa, and Theodor Ruben, who died, and a third son also named Theodor Ruben, a student at Minnesota College; and two daughters, Thina and Laila Tonette, the first of whom died while a child.

KNICKERBACKER, David Buel, was one of the pioneers of religious work in Minneapolis and the Northwest and one of the most conspicuously useful and successful clergymen which the Episcopal church sent into the Northwest in the early days. Bishop Knickerbacker was born at Schaghticoke, New York, February 24, 1833. His father, Herman Knickerbacker, inherited a large fortune from his father Johannes Knickerbacker, and for his lavish hospitality was called the "Prince of Schaghticoke." He was a lawyer of ability, occupied a seat on the bench of the county and represented his district in congress. The son was given a liberal education and graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, in 1853. He then took a theological course and graduated from the General Theological Seminary in 1856. The young deacon was at once appointed by the Board of Missions in New York as a missionary assistant in Minnesota and with his young bride

he arrived in Minneapolis in July of the same year. He was placed in charge of the Ascension parish—a name shortly afterwards changed to Gethsemane, under which the strong church of that name developed. The future bishop's salary was at first \$500. The church had but five communicants at the beginning; it had no church building—although the original structure at Fifth street and Seventh avenue south was completed during the year. Bishop Knickerbacker's work was for a time of missionary character, serving a number of points in association with Rev. Mr. Chamberlain. By the following spring, however, his work in Gethsemane had so strengthened as to require his constant services, his outside missionary work, for which he afterwards became so famous, becoming from that time incidental to his work in Gethsemane. By this time the communicants had increased from five to fifty-three in one year. On July 12th, 1857, Bishop Kemper made a visitation of the parish, and Mr. Knickerbacker was ordained to the priesthood. Under Mr. Knickerbacker's rectorship Gethsemane church grew very rapidly. At the end of five years the number of communicants had increased to 102 and the church was in a very flourishing condition. In 1860 Rev. Mr. Knickerbacker commenced his outside missionary work, holding services more or less regularly at Crystal Lake, Anoka, Hassan, Water-

ville, Mahanomin, Monticello, Clear Water, Big Lake, Rockford, Eden Prairie, Fort Snelling and Bloomington. In 1863 he says, "There is no limit to church extension in this vicinity save the ability and strength of one clergyman to do the work." In 1869 he organized the "Brotherhood of Gethsemane" to assist him in this field of church work. Harvest Home Festivals were inaugurated and a Free Church Reading Room opened and maintained on Washington avenue, corner of Nicollet, afterward removed to Gethsemane Parish House. In 1870 Rev. Mr. Knickerbacker, having accepted his election as Dean of "Seabury Divinity School," resigned his rectorship but, on the urgent protests of the vestry and congregation to himself and the Bishop, was induced to remain. After the chaplain at Fort Snelling left in 1866, Mr. Knickerbacker and his helpers maintained services at the Fort and occasional services at the Indian village of Mendota. This was continued for more than ten years. On the first Sunday of the month a goodly number of Sioux Indians from Mendota generally appeared at Gethsemane and received the Holy Communion. After service they received a feast of baker's bread furnished by the rector. This custom continued all through the remaining rectorship of Mr. Knickerbacker and for many years after. In 1873 Mr. Knickerbacker received the degree of D. D. and four years later was elected missionary bishop of Arizona and New Mexico. He did not sever his connection with Gethsemane church, however, until 1883 when he was elected Bishop of Indiana. He had then served as rector of Gethsemane for twenty-seven years and had seen the church grow from five to 274 communicants and with 1,000 souls in the parish. Meanwhile numerous missions established through his efforts had developed into independent churches. In the same year the corner stone of the new Gethsemane church building at Fourth avenue south and Ninth street was laid. Bishop Knickerbacker was consecrated Bishop of Indiana on October 4, 1883, and died December 31, 1894, at Indianapolis. His life and work in Minneapolis endeared him to a very large number of people, as his influence and service extended much beyond the boundaries of his own parish and of denominational lines. He was a man of great personal magnetism, warm sympathies and broad views and was loved by people of all classes.



REV. LARS J. JERDEE.

JOYCE, Isaac Wilson, (Bishop Isaac Wilson Joyce, D. D. LL. D., one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church) was one of the most conspicuous figures of the denomination to which he belonged. He was born October 11, 1836, in Colerain township, Hamilton county, Ohio; the son of James W. and Mary Ann Joyce, and the grandson of William and Hannah Joyce, of Dublin, Ireland. To this inheritance of Irish blood was doubtless due something of his unusual charm in public address, and his genial spirit

which made him everywhere a favorite. As a youth many obstacles were in the way of his intellectual training; his poverty, the opposition of his family, the ridicule of his associates; but he loved books, he was an enthusiastic student and persistently availed himself of every opportunity to secure coveted knowledge. He taught school to pay his way at Hartsville, Indiana, the denominational school of the United Brethren Church. He alternately taught school and went to college for several years; finally winning his A. M. degree at Asbury (now De Pauw) University. Later Dickinson College gave him his Doctorate while the University of the Pacific honored itself and him by the LL. D. He was licensed to preach by the United Brethren Church, but in 1857 united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1859 was admitted into the Northwest Indiana Conference. As a very young preacher he became pastor of some of the leading churches in this conference, and during the ten years following promotions and honors came rapidly. At thirty-three he was presiding Elder of the East Lafayette district, then pastor of Trinity Church, La Fayette. His health became somewhat impaired, and he was prevailed upon to fill the pulpit of Bethany Independent Church, Baltimore, for one year. In that climate he rapidly regained his health, but, though that church earnestly solicited him to become its settled pastor, he returned to Indiana, and in 1877 was appointed to old Robert's Chapel, Greencastle. Here he was enabled to erect a commodious church which today is a monument to his untiring zeal and energy. In 1880, at the close of his term in Greencastle, he was elected to General Conference, meeting in Cincinnati, out of which grew his transfer to the Cincinnati Conference, and his first appointment to St. Paul's church in that city. After serving this important church for a full term, he was sent to Trinity Church, which he also served for a full term, and was then reappointed to St. Paul's. In 1886 he was the official representative to the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, held in Toronto. In 1888 he was elected to the Episcopacy by one of the largest votes, up to that time, ever given to an incumbent of that office. For two quadrenniums, from 1888 to 1896, his Episcopal residence was Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he greatly impressed the church by his power as a preacher and his skill as a leader. During this time he was Chancellor of Grant University for five years, and for four years president of the Epworth League, and also held the conferences in Europe and Mexico. The General Conference of 1896 transferred him to Minneapolis, which was his Episcopal home until the time of his death. The first two years of this time he was under appointment to visit and supervise the churches in the Orient. He visited and carefully examined the work of the denomination in Japan, Korea and China, penetrating

into many sections of the country never before visited by a bishop. His administration in China resulted in a spiritual quickening unsurpassed anywhere in the world in modern times. The church in that far away quarter of the globe has felt the impress of this visit to the present day, and it is the judgment of many on the field that the gigantic strides made in China in recent years, are largely due to his administration and influence. Returning he visited Malaysia, making a zigzag journey across India, meeting the Central Conference at Lucknow, preaching everywhere a stop was made. In 1903-4 he was in charge of the missions in South America, giving them unusually painstaking attention and administration.

During his residence in Minneapolis his broad catholicity was peculiarly manifest. He devoted himself without reserve to the interests of his own denomination, yet, at the same time exhibited a spirit of deep sympathy with all forms of Christian work. He was particularly solicitous for the weaker churches, and it is a matter of official record that he visited and ministered unto something like one hundred of the smaller communities throughout the northwest where no Bishop before him had penetrated. In these genuinely missionary visits, he frequently paid his own expenses, and never received compensation for services rendered. On Sunday morning, July 2nd, 1905, while preaching at Red Rock Camp Meeting, he suffered a partial paralytic stroke. He evidently felt a premonition of the approaching end for he abruptly changed the thread of his discourse, as he grasped a pillar for support, he said, "I have preached this gospel around the world and it has always met the needs of men." The Bishop was married in 1861 to Caroline Walker Bosserman of La Porte, Indiana, who died in 1907. Their only son, Colonel Frank M. Joyce, is a resident of Minneapolis.

MERRILL, Rev. George Robert, was born and educated in the East, though a great part of his work has been in the West. The family from which Mr. Merrill is descended has been established in America from the time of its early colonization,—his ancestors emigrating to this country with the Puritans and settling at Newbury, Massachusetts. His parents were Robert Merrill, a ship joiner and builder and Ann (Babson) Merrill, who lived at the time of their son's birth at Newburyport, Massachusetts. The son was born on December 26, 1845. He was brought up at Newburyport and there began his education, attending the public schools and graduating in 1861 from Brown high school. In April, 1862, he entered Amherst College, and owing to his careful elementary work was able to join the class which had entered the College in the fall preceding his matriculation. In addition to his college work Mr. Merrill taught school at East Corinth, Maine, at Beemerville, New Jersey and



Isaac W. Joyner



REV. GEORGE R. MERRILL, D. D.

in the high school at Amherst. He graduated in 1865 with the degree of B. A. The additional honorary degree of M. A. *ad eundem* was later awarded him by Amherst. Following his graduation in 1865 he was offered a position as instructor in the Academy at Blue Hill, Maine, and taught in that school for two semesters. He then began his theological studies, entering Bangor Seminary at Bangor, Maine. The course in that college was supplemented by further study along theological lines at the Seminary at Rochester, New York, and under President E. G. Robinson, D. D. During the time devoted to acquiring his education, Mr. Merrill filled, in the interval of his study, various positions with business houses, as a grocer's clerk, a supply-teacher in the grade school at Newburyport and an assistant mail carrier. For some time he was located at Fortress Monroe and Hampton, Virginia, where he carried on the work of the American Missionary Association among the Freedmen after the close of the Civil War. He completed his theological studies and was ordained at Henrietta, New York, for the Congregational ministry on January 2, 1867, after short pastorates in New York, Michigan and Maine, he received a call from the First Congregational Church of Painesville, Ohio, where he remained for eight years. In 1886 he resigned and moved to Minneapolis to become the pastor of the First Congregational Church, of which he continued in

charge for more than twelve years, resigning in 1898 to accept a call from the Levitt Street Church of Chicago. Since 1900 he has been the Superintendent of Home Missions, for the Congregational Denomination of this city and has devoted his whole time and energy to the advancement of this work. In addition to his work as a clergyman Mr. Merrill has always been interested in educational work, and has served as a trustee of various schools and colleges at different times, among them Hallowell Classical School in Maine; Lake Erie College, Ohio; Chicago Theological Seminary and Carleton College at Northfield; and in 1893 received from Ripon College, Wisconsin, the degree of D. D. His work has also included his connection for several years with the International Sunday School executive committee as a member and the secretary. In political faith Mr. Merrill is a republican. He was married on May 1, 1867, to Eunice Thurston Plumer of Newburyport, Massachusetts, after whose death he was again married on June 19, 1885, to Miss Mary Morse House of Paynesville, Ohio. By his first wife he had three children: John Ernest Merrill, president of the Central Turkey College at Aintab, Turkey, Asia; George Plumer Merrill, pastor of Prospect Street Church in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and Mary Merrill, now the wife of Dr. W. L. Burnap of Pelican Rapids, Minnesota. From his later marriage there are four children, Eunice House Merrill, now the wife of Rev. Harold B. Hunting of Rochester, Wisconsin, Robert Charles, Laura Alice and Marjorie Annie Merrill.

MORRILL, Rev. Gulian Lansing, pastor of the People's Church of Minneapolis, was born on December 1, 1857, at Newark, New Jersey, the son of Rev. D. T. Morrill and Alida L. Morrill. The father was a Baptist clergyman for forty-four years, a native of Vermont and a cousin of Senator Lot Morrill; the mother was of the Lansing family, of Holland Dutch descent. A clergyman's family is very likely to be brought up in many towns but it happened that a considerable part of Mr. Morrill's youth was spent in St. Louis, where he studied in the public schools and graduated from the high school, and where he first developed the marked talent for music, which, but for parental training and his own later inclination, would have made of him a professional musician rather than a minister. While still almost a boy he studied the organ with the best masters available, receiving the highest commendation from Prof. E. M. Bowman. In later years he has by no means abandoned the organ and has many times combined the offices of preacher and organist. He has played on some of the most noted organs in this country and during his wanderings abroad has been privileged to perform upon famous instruments in old European cities. Mr. Morrill began his study of the theology at Shurtleff College and afterwards graduated from the Baptist Theological Seminary

at Chicago. He took post-graduate work in Hebrew and philosophy under Dr. Wm. R. Harper and Dr. G. W. Northrup. Coming to Minneapolis he became pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church and remained during ten years, during which time the new church edifice was erected. Later he was pastor of the Chicago Avenue Baptist Church for three years. He has filled pastorates at Anamosa, Iowa, Denver, and Owensboro, Kentucky. During his early pastorate in Minneapolis, Mr. Morrill took a practical interest in the affairs of the city and particularly in the amelioration of the condition of the masses—the unchurched and unchurchable. He had an active part in the work which ended in the removal of the Washington avenue dives and made possible the establishment of the Union City mission. He has always stood for temperance reform and the restriction of the liquor traffic. In 1903 Mr. Morrill established the People's church as "a place for all creeds, classes and conditions of non-church-going people." Services have been held in the Masonic Temple, Unique theater and Auditorium and the pastor has brought to his aid the orchestra, organ, soloist and chorus as well as art in the form of lantern pictures illustrating the subjects of his discourses. His methods have been original, unique and sometimes sensational, (not what would be required in the ordinary church work) but they have been concededly effective in his



REV. CARL J. PETRI, D. D.

field. Mr. Morrill has made his work a clearing house for the churches of the city, sending those persons wishing permanent membership to one or another of the denominational churches. In 1881, on December 14, Mr. Morrill was married to Miss Ada B. Wilkinson at Chicago. They have two sons, David W. Morrill and Lowell Lansing Morrill. It has been Mr. Morrill's constant habit to write and speak outside his clerical labors. He has lectured extensively on many subjects and has written several books on subjects growing directly out of his experiences in pastoral work, in music and in travel abroad. An extensive tour in Africa, Palestine, Asia and Europe a few years ago provided material for "Tracks of a Tenderfoot," a humorous and graphic account of personal experiences and observations.

PETRI, Carl Johan, one of the most distinguished clergymen of the Lutheran Church in this country, was born at Rockford, Illinois, June 16, 1856. His father was a tailor of that town and the son received his early education at the Rockford public schools, later attending the Augustana College at Paxton, Illinois, with the class of 1877. In the latter year he graduated with the degree of A. B., being a member of the first class sent out from that institution, and in 1884 received the degree of A. M. from the same college. During his college work he made es-



REV. GULIAN L. MORRILL.

pecial study of the modern and classical languages and history, devoting particular attention to classical English and at the completion of his course was particularly proficient in these branches. One year after leaving Augustana he moved to Minneapolis. At that time it was his intention to continue his English studies for the purpose of becoming, at the request of the board of directors, an instructor in that subject at Augustana College. He entered the University of Minnesota and for a year put his energies to the study of English and Anglo-Saxon; following which he returned to the East, locating at Philadelphia, from which place he had received a call to take charge of a Swedish Lutheran congregation. This position he held for several years. In the University of Pennsylvania he again resumed his studies in English and history shortly after his location in Philadelphia, at the same time attending Dr. Krauth's lectures on philosophy. He was ordained to the Swedish Lutheran ministry in 1880. He returned to the West four years later and became one of the faculty of Gustavus Adolphus College, at St. Peter, Minnesota, as an instructor of history. In 1888 Dr. Petri was called to Minneapolis to assume the responsibilities of the largest congregation of his denomination in the city—the Augustana Swedish Lutheran Church. This was the beginning of a long and successful pastorate. During his residence in Minneapolis, Dr. Petri has been active in educational and public work as well as in his religious connections. He has served as a member of the board of directors of Gustavus Adolphus College and was a member of the first board of directors of the Minnesota College, Minneapolis, and still serves on that body, being the vice president. For a number of years he has been the vice president of the Minnesota Conference of the Swedish Augustana Synod and is now secretary of the Board of Missions of the Conference. In 1881 he was one of the founders of the "Augustana Observer," a Lutheran religious paper—the first of its kind to be published in the English language by the Swedes in this country. At a later period he was also associated with the editorial department of an English Sunday school paper issued under the direction of the church and is now a member of the Board of Publication of the Synod at Rock Island. He was the originator and a principal promoter of the celebration in 1888, at Minneapolis, of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the Swedes in America during the seventeenth century. Likewise he was active in arranging the celebration, in 1893, of the three hundredth anniversary of the Upsala Decree, being also the first scholar to translate this decree into the English language. In the same year he was a member of the advisory council of the religious congress at the World's Fair. He is a member of the Institute of Civics; and was one of the most influential organizers

of the Swedish hospital in 1898 and the first president of the board and of the hospital association. Dr. Petri was married in 1880 to Miss Christine Anderson, of Rättvik, Delarne, Sweden, the ceremony being performed in the historical Old Swedes' Church, or Gloria Dei Church, in Philadelphia. They have six children. The Theological Seminary of Rock Island, Illinois, conferred upon him, in 1899, the degree of D. D. Dr. Petri has always been conspicuous in the counsels of his church. He is fluent and convincing in debate and courteous and engaging in manner and his influence is commanding; and he is frequently called upon to lecture throughout the Northwest in connection with various lecture courses.

POPE, Rev. Edward Ritchie, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, June 25, 1855. Here his parents, W. G. E. and Anna F. Pope, were born and here his ancestors lived from the earliest settlement of the place. His paternal ancestor in this country came to Plymouth in 1630, and on his mother's side the first ancestor in this country was John Coggeshall, the first governor of Rhode Island. His great grandfather was a Major in the Revolutionary War and his grandfather an officer in the war of 1812. Mr. Pope's early life was spent in New Bedford, where he was prepared for college in the Friend's Academy; in 1872 he entered Harvard College but left in the middle of his junior year, going to San Francisco, where he studied law and was admitted to practice. In 1882 he entered the Baptist Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, Illinois, (now connected with the Chicago University) and graduated in 1885. From there he went to Carbondale, Illinois, and in 1887 came to Rochester, Minnesota, serving the Baptist Church as its pastor for more than six years. In January, 1894, he came to Minneapolis, having been elected superintendent of Baptist State Missions under the appointment of the Minnesota Baptist State Convention and the American Baptist Home Mission Society and this position he has filled ever since. In December, 1885, Mr. Pope was married to Ella Krysher of Carbondale, Illinois. Five daughters have been born to them, four of whom are living.

PURVES, Rev. Stuart Ballantyne, the rector of Holy Trinity Church of this city since 1894, is of English parentage and birth, though he received his theological education for the most part in this country and has, since his ordination, been engaged in clerical work in Minnesota. His father was Richard Purves, a civil and mining engineer, who practiced his profession with good success in England, and who at the time of his son's birth was located at Maryport. Stuart Ballantyne Purves was born at Maryport on July 3, 1862. The early part of his life was devoted to his education in England, and he obtained his preparatory and classical training un-



REV. STUART B. PURVES.

der the instruction of private tutors and a taste for study was developed which afterwards resulted in his preparation for the ministry. He came to the United States and became a resident of the state which has for nearly twenty years been the field of his endeavor. Mr. Purves continued his education here and following his intention to take up the work of a clergyman, he entered the Seabury Divinity School at Faribault, which had been founded by the pioneer Episcopal missionary and bishop, the Rt. Rev. Henry B. Whipple. Mr. Purves completed his theological studies at Seabury and graduated in 1889 with the degree of B. D. During the same year he was ordained to the ministry by Bishop Gilbert of Minnesota and immediately began his clerical services as the missionary at Redwood Falls, Minnesota. He continued the work there for some time, and then received a call to the St. Peter's Church of St. Paul, and was the rector of that parish until 1894. At that time he was called to the rectorship of the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church of Minneapolis and has since been its pastor. During the years of his service in the Twin Cities Mr. Purves has been not only successful in the work of his own parishes but has been the head of several movements of interest to the clergy and public to which he has lent an energy and enthusiasm which show him to possess the necessary qualities to fill the requirements of the position he holds. Mr. Purves

is associated with several of the fraternal orders, being a Blue Lodge Mason, a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine. In 1893 Mr. Purves was married to Miss Mary Wilson, daughter of the Rev. E. Stuart Wilson, D. D. They have three living children—Stuart St. Claire, Marjorie Elizabeth and Audrey Katherine Ballantyne—one, Dorothy Marion, having died in infancy.

ROBERTS, Rev. Stanley Burroughs, for a quarter of a century a Presbyterian minister of New York and Minnesota, is descended from old New England families. Both his paternal and maternal grandparents came from the New England states and settled in western New York among the earliest pioneers of that region and there were born the parents of Stanley Burroughs. These were William M. Roberts and Betsey B. Roberts. His father was a farmer at Phelps, Ontario county, New York, and Stanley B. was born on the farm on August 12, 1855. He grew up at the place of his birth and began his education in the neighboring district school and then entered the Phelps Union & Classical School there completing his preparatory training. It was his intention to study for the ministry and he began his college work at Center College, now Central University, at Danville, Kentucky. He took up theological studies and after completing the work at the Danville institution, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he entered upon another course of study at the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Auburn, New York. He graduated from that school in 1882. Shortly following his graduation he was ordained to the gospel ministry in the Presbyterian Church by the Presbytery of Utica, New York, and since that time has been engaged in fulfilling the duties of a constant and pleasant service in his professional life. Before his graduation from the Auburn Seminary he received an appointment as pastor of a parish at Vernon Center, New York, and remained there after his ordination until 1887. In the latter year he resigned and accepted a call to Dundee, New York. For four years he carried on the work at Dundee and then moved his home and church associations to Utica, New York, and there held a pastorate from 1891 until 1899. After having preached for eighteen years in New York he received a call from Minneapolis to fill the position of pastor of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church of this city, which was accepted and Minneapolis has since been his home and the scene of his religious endeavors. In 1904 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity at McAllister College. Mr. Roberts has been continuously connected with the Bethlehem Church and has not only built up a strong and influential parish but has taken great interest and done much active work in the general church work of the city. Since beginning his professional life Mr. Roberts has been constantly in charge of some parish and aside from his vacations has



occupied his pulpit, with but one exception, every Sabbath for more than twenty-five years. He is also a promoter and supporter of all movements for improvement and progress; has often spoken from the lecture platform in the cause of good citizenship and temperance; and is active in the Department of Missions in the Northwestern Bible and Training School. Mr. Roberts was married on December 27, 1882, to Miss Mary Louise Hall of Waterville, New York. Four sons and one daughter have been born, Stanley Hall, Gladys Isabel, Harold Percy, Edward Carleton and Theodore McQueen.

**SATTERLEE, Rev. William W.**, one of the most prominent clergymen in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Minneapolis, was born at La Porte, Indiana, on April 11, 1837, and died on May 27, 1893, at Athens, Tennessee. His father was Ossian Satterlee and his mother Susan Curtis Satterlee. The family is descended from the Satterlees of Suffolk, England, and direct descent is traced from Rev. William Satterlee of St. Ides, Devonshire, England. The Satterlees who came to America were among the settlers of the district of Wyoming, New York, historically famous in Revolutionary times. Mr. Satterlee's ancestors were participants in the Revolutionary and Indian wars. Although born in Indiana, Mr. Satterlee's boyhood was largely spent in Wisconsin where he attended the pioneer country schools and, as was customary, devoted most of his time to farm work. While still a very young man he was converted at meetings of the Wesleyan Methodists and acted as an exhorter among the churches of that denomination. He had, however, determined to study medicine and the earlier part of his life was spent in practice which was later combined with work as a preacher. He moved to Minnesota and practiced medicine and occupied frontier pulpits for three or four years while living in Le Sueur county and at the end of this period in 1867 joined the Methodist Episcopal conference and became regular pastor of a church in Waseca. He served this church for two years, one in St. Cloud and the First Methodist Church at St. Anthony for two years each, and at various times supplied, as pastor, the churches at Delano, Sauk Rapids, Anoka, Richfield and Seventh Street, Minneapolis. In 1873 Mr. Satterlee became deeply interested in the temperance movement and from that time until his death devoted much of his time to temperance work. He was secretary of the state prohibition organization for years and was an active leader in the party, standing at various times as party candidate for mayor of Minneapolis, for congress and for governor. In 1886 he was elected to the chair of Political Economy and Scientific Temperance in the Grant University in Athens, Tennessee, a position which he occupied during the remainder of his life. In his earlier life Mr. Satterlee was an ardent abolitionist and

member of the Whig party and later a republican. An injury to his left arm prevented military service during the war although he twice offered his services. Later he was drafted but in all three instances was rejected. He was married on December 25, 1856, at Woodstock, Wisconsin, to Miss Sarah Stout, who survives him. Their living children are, a daughter, Mrs. L. H. Everts, and three sons, M. P., W. E. and F. E. Satterlee, all living in Minneapolis. Two other children, Mrs. James Pye and Harry R. Satterlee, died some years ago.

**SHUTTER, Rev. Marion D.**, D. D., the pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, was born at New Philadelphia, Ohio. His father, the Rev. Peter K. Shutter, a minister of the Baptist church, has held various charges in Ohio and Michigan. His pastorates were always successful, for he was a man of great natural ability and a very effective speaker. His father was of English extraction, while his mother was of French descent, a combination well adapted to produce a successful orator. His wife, Dr. Shutter's mother, was of early Dutch descent. Her name was Alethia M. Haag. Her father was a fine scholar and had charge of his grandson's early education. He was twelve years of age before he was allowed to go



REV. WILLIAM W. SATTERLEE.

to the public schools. In the meantime he had learned, in the village printing office, to set type, and with this craft he had in a practical way a knowledge of spelling, punctuation, grammar and the use of capital letters. When sixteen years of age he entered the preparatory department of the Denison University at Granville, Ohio, and attended the institution until the close of the sophomore year. As he was thrown largely on his own resources he was frequently obliged to teach school to earn money to go on with his studies. Mr. Shutter's junior and senior years of the college course were taken at the University of Wooster, Ohio, where he graduated in 1876. Without funds to go further, the young divine began to preach at a cross-roads in Western Reserve, Ohio, at the rate of \$200 a year. Soon he added another preaching station, twelve miles distant, and each Sunday used to drive twenty-four miles, preach three times, attend a Sunday School, teach a class and eat his lunch as he drove across the country. Although it was hard work he enjoyed it. At the end of two years he left two flourishing churches, each supplied with a pastor, and went to Oberlin to take his theological course. He remained there nearly two years and then completed his studies at the Baptist Seminary at Morgan Park, Chicago. On the day of his graduation in 1881 he was called to supply the Olivet Baptist church of Minneapolis which led to a successful five years' pastorate during which the church erected and paid for the finest church building on the east side of the river up to that time. In the meantime Dr. Shutter's theological views had been changing. The church was in a flourishing condition and practically out of debt. But he felt that he could no longer occupy a Baptist pulpit. He notified his church of the fact, and withdrew from the church and the denomination, having nothing in view as to his future course. Immediately after the publication of his letter of resignation, the young pastor received a kind note from Dr. James H. Tuttle, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, whom he knew only by reputation, inviting him to call and confer. Dr. Shutter did so and set forth fully and frankly the conclusions at which he had arrived. Dr. Tuttle expressed a belief that Mr. Shutter could work with the Universalists, and asked him to preach in the pulpit of the Church of the Redeemer. He spoke several times, with the result that he became Dr. Tuttle's assistant with the understanding that either party might, at the end of six months, withdraw from the arrangement. The six months have now lengthened to a score of years. For five years Dr. Shutter was Dr. Tuttle's assistant. On the completion of the old pastor's twenty-fifth year of service, in 1891, he was made pastor emeritus for life and Dr. Shutter was made pastor, a position which he still holds with great acceptance to the people and with distinguished



REV. MARION D. SHUTTER, D. D.

success, not only as a pastor, but as a public-spirited citizen who is in the forefront of every movement promising the betterment of the people individually, or as a body politic. The Minneapolis Kindergarten Association was organized in his study. Dr. Shutter drafted its constitution. In 1897 he founded the Unity House Social Settlement and is at present chairman of the board managing the work. He was one of a committee with Dr. C. M. Jordan and ex-Mayor Gray to establish public playgrounds in the city. He is a director of the Board of Associated Charities. He believes that it is better to be with the constructive forces in a city than to indulge in denunciation of evil from the pulpit. In addition to his large and increasing church work, he is the author of six books which sell well and steadily. Their titles are: "Wit and Humor of the Bible," "Justice and Mercy," "A Child of Nature," "Applied Evolution," "How the Preachers Pray," and a "Life of Dr. Tuttle," his predecessor. His work on "Applied Evolution" attempts to interpret modern thought in terms of religion, and has won the praises of such scientific authorities as John Fiske and David Starr Jordan.

## CHAPTER IX.

### EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS

**A**S WAS mentioned in the chapter on Early Settlement, the first school of any kind in the territory now occupied by Minneapolis was the Sioux Indian school established on the shores of Lake Harriet in 1836. Soon after the settlement of St. Anthony Miss Electa Backus taught a private school in a frame shanty on Second street, and about 1850 the first public school of the village was built near by and was taught for a time by a Mr. Lee. In 1851 the preparatory school of the University of Minnesota was erected and was opened in November by the Rev. E. W. Merrill. A school census taken soon afterwards showed that the village even then had one hundred and eighty-five children of school age.

On the west side the first public school was opened on December 3, 1852, in a small house erected by Anson Northrup near the corner of Third avenue south and Second street. The teacher was Miss Mary E. Miller and about twenty pupils attended during the winter. This was a district school. The first district had been organized to include the whole of Hennepin county on November 29. Edw. Murphy, Dr. A. E. Ames and Col. Stevens were the first school trustees. The summer term of 1853 was taught by Miss Mary A. Scofield.

#### FOUNDATIONS OF A SYSTEM.

The real foundation of the public school system of the city was laid in a town meeting held on November 28, 1855, at which nearly every resident of the village was present, and when it was determined to organize a properly graded school and erect a school building. After securing legislative authority a site was secured on Third avenue south between Fourth and Fifth streets (one-half of the block now occupied

by the courthouse and city hall) and here was erected a school house which was said to be "the best building of the kind north of St. Louis." After some delays this school, the original Union school, was opened in the spring of 1858 with a full corps of instructors of whom George B. Stone was superintendent and principal, and the following were teachers: Miss S. S. Garfield, Mrs. Julia A. Titus, Miss H. E. Harris and Miss Adeline Jefferson. At this time there were three hundred and twenty pupils. Prof. Stone was regarded as an excellent teacher and is given credit for establishing the early school system on a high plane. In 1864 the old Union School building was burned and was replaced by the Washington School which occupied the same site until torn down to make way for the courthouse in 1889. The other buildings were added during the 60's and early 70's, the average for some time being about two buildings per year. In 1871 the system made a decided gain when O. V. Tousley was secured as superintendent. He served for fifteen years and did much to establish the school system on a sound basis. Until 1878 the schools of St. Anthony and Minneapolis remained entirely distinct as separate systems.

#### THE MODERN SCHOOL SYSTEM.

In 1878, six years after the consolidation of the two cities, it was decided that the welfare of the schools demanded a single central organization and by legislative act the Board of Education of the City of Minneapolis was created and given the entire control of all the public schools of both places. This was the true beginning of the public school system of today for it made possible the development of a modern system which had been impossible while the



THE OLD WASHINGTON SCHOOL.

This building was erected in 1865 on Third avenue south where the court house and city hall now stands.

two comparatively small districts remained independent. The first board of education under the new law was composed of Dorilus Morrison, Winthrop Young, S. C. Gale, George Huhn, Sven Oftedal, Chas. Simpson and A. C. Austin. Mr. Morrison was elected president and Sven Oftedal, secretary. Prof. Tousley continued as superintendent, and was largely responsible for the reorganization of the system. The buildings in existence at that time were the Washington, Jackson, Lincoln, Jefferson, Madison, Franklin, Adams, Sumner, Humboldt, Winthrop, Everett and Marcy. There was no high school building. The total enrollment of pupils was 5,215 of which one hundred and ninety were in the high school division. There were ninety-eight teachers.

From this has developed in thirty years the present Minneapolis school system with an equipment of sixty-five buildings, a teaching force of over one thousand, a total enrollment of about forty-five thousand pupils with four thousand of these in the high schools. In these three decades the schools have kept abreast of modern progress in

educational matters and have long enjoyed a reputation for a high standard of school work. The buildings of 1878 have nearly all disappeared and most of the sixty-five structures of to-day represent advanced ideas in school construction. During this time the problems of finance and superintendence have been very difficult, and the city has been fortunate in being served on the board of education by some of the strongest business and professional men resident here. With the rapid increase in population it has, at times, seemed almost impossible to provide sufficient school rooms, for while the people have warmly supported the school system, the impossibility of raising enough money by taxation and bond issue to keep pace with the building necessities has been manifest. During the thirty years the schools have had but three superintendents. Prof. Tousley resigned in 1886 and was succeeded by Prof. John E. Bradley, who served until 1892, when he resigned to accept a college presidency. He was succeeded by Prof. C. M. Jordan, who had been for a number of years principal of the Adams school. Dr. Jordan has been repeatedly re-elected to this post, which has added responsibilities and requires greater skill and ability from year to year.

The city now has five high schools. The oldest is the Central, erected in the early 80's, of which John N. Greer is principal. The other high schools are the South, North, East and West, of which J. O. Jorgens, Waldo W. Hobbs, Wm. F. Webster, and A. N. Ozias are respectively the principals.

#### THE UNIVERSITY.

Before Minnesota had been organized as a territory the people had determined that one of the institutions of the coming state should be a university. It was even settled that Minneapolis (or St. Anthony) should be the home of the future school. This understanding was ratified in 1851 by the first territorial legislature which passed a bill drawn by John W. North of St. Anthony, creating the university, locating it at St. Anthony and naming Isaac Atwater, J. W. Furber, Wm. R. Marshall, B. B. Meeker,



TYPICAL MINNEAPOLIS SCHOOL BUILDING OF TODAY.  
Douglas school, corner of West Franklin and South Dupont avenues.

Socrates Nelson, Henry M. Rice, Alexander Ramsey, Henry H. Sibley, C. K. Smith, Franklin Steele, N. C. D. Taylor and Abram Van Vorhees as the first board of regents. The board organized by the choice of Mr. Steele as president, Mr. North, treasurer and Mr. Atwater, secretary. The board was without funds but the act provided for the creation of a permanent fund from the proceeds of an expected land grant from congress. The grant proved to be only about 46,000 acres and there was little prospect of immediate realization of cash from the lands. In this emergency the people of St. Anthony set about building the university themselves. Franklin Steele gave a site and \$2,500 was subscribed with which a two-story frame building was erected in which a school was opened on December 1, 1851. This school was designated as a "preparatory school" for the university, the people being confident, evidently, that by the time any students were "prepared" the higher

institution would be ready to give them instruction. The Rev. E. W. Merrill was in charge of this school. After three years it was discontinued and a similar experiment in 1858 proved equally unsuccessful. Meanwhile, in 1854, the older portion of the present campus was secured and in 1856 the first building was commenced, the regents discounting a future bright with expectations of income with which to pay for the structure. But the panic of '57 found the building in course of erection, and though it was finally finished, it stood for eight years encumbered with debt while the regents strove to solve the problem of saving the institution for the state.

Gov. John S. Pillsbury's work for the University began at this time. Called to the regency in 1863 he proposed a special board of regents clothed with extraordinary powers to sell lands and liquidate indebtedness. With John Nicols and O. C. Merriman, Gov. Pillsbury was intrusted with this work.



THE FIRST UNIVERSITY BUILDING.

This shows the original section of the "Old Main" building as it was about 1860.

For four years Gov. Pillsbury strove against countless discouragements. It is no discredit to the other members of the board to say that he was the life of the body and that his counsel, persistence, sagacity and constant courage brought through what would in other hands have proved a hopeless undertaking. In 1867 he reported the university out of debt. Creditors had been induced to accept lands, or cash as might be, claims had been compromised in various ways, patriotism had been appealed to, in fact every resource of an unusually resourceful man had been used to bring about settlements.

The university was at once reorganized and consolidated with the new agricultural college started under the Morrill grant, and plans for beginning college work were formulated. In 1867 the long vacant building was repaired and furnished and a preparatory school was opened with W. W. Washburn as principal. Prof. Washburn opposed co-education but he was overruled by the regents and the question has never been raised again. In 1869 the regents felt that they were ready for further organization and Col. William W. Folwell was called to the presidency. The college opened that year with thirteen freshmen students, two of whom completed the four years course and made the first graduating class in 1873.

The administration of President Folwell continued fifteen years and constituted the first natural period of the history of the university as a working institution. The university was most fortunate in securing the services of such a man as Dr. Folwell for the time of organization. Born on a New York farm, a graduate of Hobart College, class of '57; his education supplemented by study and travel abroad and professorships at Hobart and Kenyon; with four years' service in the war, during which he rose to the highest official grade in the engineer corps—with all these broadening influences, he came to Minneapolis at the age of thirty-six, young enough to be full of energy and initiative, not old enough to have lost any youthful enthusiasms and sympathies. To him the university is indebted for its organization. In 1869 the American university as it is today was unknown. Dr. Folwell looked into the future and determined to make the Minnesota institution a university in fact. He also planned to make the university a part of a complete system of public instruction; how well this idea has been carried out is now a matter of general information.

It is impossible within the limits of this sketch to trace in detail the work of the



THE "OLD MAIN" AT THE UNIVERSITY.

This view shows the newer part of the original building erected in 1875. It was subsequently partly destroyed by fire and later views do not show the cupola.

first fifteen years. Much was experimental; in the nature of things there was difference of opinion and more or less faculty dissension. During most of President Folwell's incumbency, the preparatory department was the larger part of the institution; but at its close this department was giving way to the state system of high schools (carrying out Dr. Folwell's idea of a homogeneous and interdependent state school system) and the policy which opened the way for a broad university development had obtained general acceptance. In all Dr. Folwell's administration the university was housed, practically, in one building. The front section of the "Old Main" building, as it was known for years, was built in 1875 and soon afterwards an agricultural building was put up. President Folwell urged the adoption of a liberal policy of building and extension and in 1880 formulated a plan for new buildings, based on an appropriation of \$30,000 a year for ten years. Although deferred on account of other demands upon the state treasury, the plan was finally carried out substantially as recommended. In 1883 Dr. Folwell determined to satisfy his individual taste for student and teaching work, rather than executive details, and resigned, immediately accepting the chair of political science, which he filled until 1906, when he resigned to devote himself to literary work.

With 1884 opened the administration of President Cyrus Northrop which has continued until the present time. Again the regents had been most fortunate in the choice of an executive. Dr. Northrop was a Yale graduate of '57, and of the law department in '59, and had been admitted to the bar in 1860. After brief experiences in politics and journalism (editing the *New Haven Palladium* in 1863) he accepted a chair at Yale and was professor of English Literature in 1884 when he was called to Minnesota. A man of the highest ideals—educational, civic and religious—a speaker of exceptional eloquence and ability, possessed of a rare sense of humor, and a master of diplomacy in his relations with men, he seemed to have most of the qualifications for the difficult post. When he ac-

cepted the work and straightway gave evidence of unusual executive ability the regents were more than satisfied with their choice.

President Northrop found the university with one building and three hundred and ten students, about half of them doing preparatory work, only three departments, and 16 professors. Income was still small but the appropriations called for in 1880 began to come in. The organization of departments and the erection of buildings was the large work in hand.

Only the outlines of the colleges and departments can be traced here. In 1870 the college of engineering, metallurgy and mechanic arts was created and at first included the agricultural college. The latter was separated in 1874 but remained a very unimportant part of the university, even after the purchase of the university farm in 1881, until 1888 when the school of agriculture was added to the department. Since that time the success of the department has been wonderful and the school and college have become models in the field of agricultural education. A group of buildings valued at about \$700,000 has been developed and the capacity of the equipment is constantly taxed. Dean W. M. Liggett was at the head of this department from 1896 to 1907, at the same time being director of the experiment station—a work entrusted to the university by the state. After the agricultural college was set off the college of engineering and mechanics arts developed very slowly until it secured its first building in 1886. The school of mining was subsequently added, but afterwards made a separate department. The ore testing works were built in 1895 and the school of mines building in 1903.

These departments had developed directly out of the original organization. The new departments came in as follows: Medicine in 1884, growing out of the Minnesota Hospital College established in 1881 as a private school; Law in 1888, organized by Dean W. S. Pattee, who has continued for a score of years its head; Pharmacy in 1892; Dentistry in 1893; Chemistry in 1904. The professional schools are described more at length in the chapters on the several sub-



*William H. Folwell.*



jects of Courts and Lawyers, Medicine and Dentistry.

At first building appropriations were grudgingly made by the state legislature; in fact so scarce was money in the university treasury that Governor Pillsbury from his own resources erected Pillsbury hall in 1889. The Law building was added in the same year, the Chemical Laboratory in 1891, the Main Medical building in 1893, the Li-

ment as regent for life. For nearly forty years he gave time and thought, counsel and action, probably fully one-third of his time being devoted to the institution he loved so well. He was honored just previous to his death by the erection by the alumni of a bronze statue upon the campus.

From the thirteen students of 1869 the university has grown to an enrollment of above four thousand; from a single building



ENTRANCE TO UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA CAMPUS.

This gateway was erected as a memorial to Gov. John S. Pillsbury by his heirs.

brary in 1895, the Armory in 1896, the Physics building in 1901, the Mining building in 1903; and Folwell Hall in 1907. Many other lesser buildings have been erected. Of the gifts, next to Pillsbury Hall, Alice Shevlin Hall (the women's building), presented by Thomas H. Shevlin, is the most conspicuous.

But the best gift ever received by the university was the free life-long service of Gov. John S. Pillsbury. After his first great work for the institution in the sixties, Gov. Pillsbury continued until his death in 1901 a regent, much of the time president and in 1895 honored by the legislature by appoint-

ment as regent for life. For nearly forty years he gave time and thought, counsel and action, probably fully one-third of his time being devoted to the institution he loved so well. He was honored just previous to his death by the erection by the alumni of a bronze statue upon the campus. From the thirteen students of 1869 the university has grown to an enrollment of above four thousand; from a single building



LIBRARY BUILDING AT THE UNIVERSITY.

regular courses. In recent years the attitude of the state has been much broader and with a general understanding of the advantages of the university it has received a most liberal support.

Realizing the almost unlimited possibilities of growth before the university, the regents, in 1907, determined to secure more land for the campus before the cost became prohibitive. A legislative appropriation was obtained and some ten blocks of land were purchased. Following this acquisition a competition was held which produced many excellent plans for the future development of the enlarged campus. While no immediate work is to be done all future improvements will be made in harmony with some plan for the general treatment of the whole great campus tract.

The present board of regents is composed of: Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., ex-officio; Hon. John Lind, Minneapolis, president; Hon. John A. Johnson, St. Peter; Hon. John W. Olsen, Albert Lea; Hon. Chas. A. Smith; Hon. Thos. Wilson; Hon. B. F. Nelson, Minneapolis. Hon. A. E. Rice, Willmar; Hon. Pierce Butler, St. Paul; Hon. Henry B. Hovland, Duluth; Hon. S. M. Owen, Minneapolis; Hon. W. J. Mayo, Rochester; C. D. Decker,

Austin, secretary of the board.

The executive officers of the university are: Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., president; Ernest B. Pierce, B. A., registrar; Jas. T. Gerould, B. A., librarian; John F. Downey, M. A., C. E., dean of the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts; Frederick S. Jones, M. A., dean of the College of Engineering and Mechanic Arts; Eugene W. Randall, dean and director of the Department of Agriculture; Wm. S. Pattee, LL. D., dean of the College of Law; Frank F. Westbrook, M. A., M. D., C. M., dean of the College of Medicine and Surgery; Eugene L. Mann, B. A., M. D., dean of the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery; Alfred Owre, D. M. D., M. D., dean of the College of Dentistry; Frederick J. Wulling, Phm. D., LL. M., dean of the College of Pharmacy; Wm.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE UNIVERSITY FARM BUILDINGS.

The work of the department of agriculture of the university as well as that of the experiment station is carried on at this farm about two miles from the university campus.

R. Appleby, M. A., dean of the School of Mines; Geo. B. Frankforter, Ph. D., dean of the School of Chemistry; Geo. F. James, Ph. D., dean of the School of Education; Henry T. Eddy, C. E., Ph. D., LL. D., dean of the Graduate School; Ada L. Comstock, M. A., dean of Women.

#### PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

During the fifties a number of private schools were opened, including St. Mary's School for Young Ladies, under the care of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, and an academy conducted by Prof. D. S. B.

grown up, fostered and assisted by the church people of this city.

Many of the prominent citizens of the decades following the war were interested in the founding and maintaining of Bennet Seminary, at which many of the young ladies of that period received their education. Such men as Dorilus Morrison, C. E. Vanderburgh, Chas. A. Bovey, W. D. Washburn, C. H. Pettit, and W. H. Dunwoody were identified with its work as trustees. Another school which made a successful record from 1879 to 1890 was Judson Female Seminary, founded by Miss Abby A. Jud-



FOLWELL HALL, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

From the architect's sketch. The last building added to the group on the campus, named in honor of Dr. W. W. Folwell, the first president and long a professor.

Johnson. About the same time Miss Lucy D. Holman conducted a private school and only a little later Prof. F. H. Folsom maintained a select school in St. Anthony. Most of these earlier schools had no permanence, but they served to show the willingness of the community to encourage the best things in education. It was not long before this tendency manifested itself in certain denominational undertakings which have developed into institutions for higher education either in the city or vicinity. In this way Carleton College, at Northfield, Hamline University and Macalester College, midway between Minneapolis and St. Paul, Augsburg Seminary, and other denominational institutions have

son. E. D. Holmes became principal of the Minneapolis Academy in 1884 and developed it into a preparatory school which has been maintained to the present time. After the discontinuance of the older schools for girls and young ladies which have been mentioned, Stanley Hall, an English and classical school, was opened in 1890 by Olive Adele Evers and Elizabeth Wallace. After a time Miss Wallace withdrew and the school has since been conducted by Miss Evers. Graham Hall, a school for girls, was established about ten years ago and is now conducted by the Misses Bartlett and Ruble.

The city has been especially fortunate in the character of its professional schools and

these are mentioned in the appropriate chapters. Among the denominational schools, those of the Catholic church have taken a prominent place. In addition to the ordinary parish schools conducted in connection with the several churches a high school for boys is maintained and excellent girls' schools are well sustained.

AUGSBURG SEMINARY was organized at Marshall, Wisconsin, but was moved to Minneapolis in 1872. It was originally a theological school only, but after coming to Minneapolis its scope was broadened to include preparatory, collegiate and theological departments. Very soon after its removal to Minneapolis Sven Oftedal became a member of the faculty and was made president of the board of trustees. The success of the institution has been due largely to his energetic efforts and intelligent leadership. It has developed from a weak and struggling school to one of strength and great influence in the denomination and among the educational institutions of the northwest. The late professor George Sverdrup was president for many years and was considered one of the best school men among the Scandinavians in the United States. The Seminary is located at Seventh street and Twenty-first avenue south where it owns a block of ground and where it has several buildings including a modern structure completed in 1902 at the cost of \$45,000.00. There are at present about 175 student enrolled. The faculty is composed of the following members in order of their appointment, S. Oftedal, Prof. Emeritus, J. H. Blegen, W. M. Pettersen, J. L. Nydahl, H. A. Urseth, H. N. Hendrickson, A. Helland, S. O. Severson, George Sverdrup, Jr., and Wm. Mills.

ST. MARGARET'S ACADEMY.

Almost thirty years ago the Sisters of St. Joseph, a Catholic order of women, founded in Minneapolis the Holy Angels' Academy, a young ladies' boarding and day school. It is situated at Seventh avenue north and Fourth street, where it has a fine tract of ground and two large buildings, one of which is occupied by the recitation, class and study rooms, the other, the convent proper, being the home of the Sisters and the dormitories of the boarding scholars. The work and plans of the school advanced so rapidly that they outgrew the capacity of these quarters and in 1907 the academy under the name of St. Margaret's, and as a day school only, occupied buildings more fitted to the growing needs of the school, on North Thirteenth street between Hawthorn and Linden avenues. The property which has been acquired by the order, consists of three buildings in which are maintained a high school department, a music department, and a commercial and grades department. The purpose of the academy is the higher education and training of girls and their preparation for college

work; and the curriculum includes every branch of study necessary to the complete accomplishment of these ends. Each department is supervised by efficient and experienced instructors and covers most thoroughly the work which comes within its provinces. The music department includes both vocal and instrumental instruction and the methods of study pursued in the famous conservatories both of this country and Europe are used in the daily work. The scope of the are used in the daily work. The scope of the pupil in the art department is almost unlimited, as the course includes studies in water color, oil, crayon and china decoration, carried on under the direction of instructors whose talent and knowledge assure the pupil the most careful training. In the academic course of study are taken up all the subjects usually handled by the intermediate or preparatory school and the preparation for college work is complete. The graduate of St. Margaret's is not required to take the customary examinations to obtain admission to the colleges of the country but is admitted on the record of her studies in the academy. Not only is this done by the exclusive girls' colleges of both east and west but by a number of the co-educational institutions, including the University of Minnesota. The endeavors of the school have been most successful since its establishment and it has drawn its pupils not only from the two cities but the entire Northwest and for many years has justly been regarded as one of the important sources of education and culture of this locality, many of the best families being desirous of placing their daughters within its influences. The Sisters, by their earnest efforts, have done much to give the academy the standing it now holds among the best schools of its class.

BENSON, Arthur Fleming, was born near London, Canada, February 2, 1871. His parents, William and Maria Benson, came of a family that settled early in the province of Ontario. Mr. Benson's father is a Methodist minister. The early years of Mr. Benson's life were spent in Canada and in the Canadian public schools he received his elementary education. When he was twelve years old the family moved to Michigan. After completing a grammar and high school course Mr. Benson entered the Michigan state normal college, from which he graduated in 1896 as president of the largest class which the college had ever sent out. In addition to holding the chief executive office of his class, Mr. Benson was during the four years of his college life a most active member of the several literary societies of the college. In this school, Mr. Benson received his training for the various positions as instructor which he has successively filled, and was especially fortunate in being, for a time, a pupil of Dr. Putnam, one of Michigan's most noted educators. After completing his normal studies, Mr. Benson entered upon the duties of principal in the schools at Pontiac, Michigan, and

later acted in like capacity at Owosso and Grand Rapids in the same state. In 1903 he came to Minneapolis to accept the principalship of the Seward school, one of the largest in the city, and holds that position at the present time. During the summer months, however, Mr. Benson returns to Michigan to instruct in the summer institutes of that state. Mr. Benson has always been prominently identified with measures of professional advancement in the towns where he has resided. In connection with the Seward school he has organized the "Young Citizens' League"—a club of pupils for instruction in civic government and improvement. Mr. Benson is a member of the Minneapolis Teachers' Club, the Schoolmasters' Club and the Minneapolis Principals' Club, and holds in each organization the chairmanship of a prominent and active committee. He also holds membership in the Hennepin County Juvenile Protection League. Mr. Benson belongs to the Fowler Methodist Church, of which he is an officer and the superintendent of the Sunday School.

BOSS, Andrew, was born June 3, 1867, in Gilford township, Wabasha county, Minnesota, son of Andrew and Janet Boss, who came from Scotland. He was brought up on his father's farm, attending the common schools and doing farm work until he was twenty-two. He then entered the Agricultural high school of the University of Minnesota, from which he graduated and in which he was a teacher for twelve years. He has been for several years active in the management of the university farm and in experimental work. Mr. Boss is professor of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in the University of Minnesota and is well known as an earnest promoter of liberal education in the science and practice of modern agriculture and in the organization of farmers' clubs and institutes. He is a member of the State Agricultural Society; of the State Horticultural Society; Farmers Club; Secretary of the Live Stock Breeders' Association and member of the American Breeders' Association. Mr. Boss is a Congregationalist in his church affiliations. He was married in 1891 to Evalena La Mont, of Wabasha county, Minnesota. They have five children—Hazel V., Elna V., Mabel E., Kenneth A., and Wallace L. M.

EDDY, Henry Turner, dean of the graduate school, University of Minnesota, was born at Stoughton, Massachusetts, June 9, 1844, the son of Rev. Henry and Sarah Hayward (Torrey) Eddy. He graduated from Yale University with the degree of A. B. in 1867 and from Sheffield Scientific School with the degree of Ph. B. in 1868 and later received the degrees of A. M., Yale, 1870; C. E., 1870; Ph. D., 1872, Cornell; LL. D., Center College, 1892. Professor Eddy studied at Berlin in 1879 and at Paris in 1880. His educational work has extended over forty years. After graduating from Yale he was in-

structor in field work at Sheffield Scientific School, 1867-68; was instructor in Latin and mathematics at the University of Tennessee, 1868-69; was assistant professor in mathematics and civil engineering at Cornell University, 1869-73; was adjunct professor of mathematics at Princeton, 1873-74; was professor of mathematics, astronomy and civil engineering at the University of Cincinnati, 1874-90; was dean of the academic faculty, 1874-77 and 1884-89; and was acting president and president elect of the same university in 1890; and was president of Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Indiana, 1891-94. In 1894 Dr. Eddy came to Minnesota as professor of engineering and mechanics at the university and was made head professor of mathematics and mechanics in the college of engineering, 1907. Since 1905 he has been dean of the graduate school. Dr. Eddy is a member of many learned societies, including the American Philosophical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice president of mathematics and physics, 1884), American Mathematical Society, American Physical Society, Society for Promotion of Engineering Education (president, 1896), Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi college fraternities. He is the author of *Analytical Geometry*; *Researches in Graphical Statics*; *Thermodynamics*; *Maximum Stresses and Concentrated Loads*, and many other scientific and technical papers in the transactions of the various engineering societies. Professor Eddy was married at New Haven, Connecticut, on January 4, 1870, to Miss Sebella E. Taylor. They have five children.

GEROULD, James Thayer, librarian of the University of Minnesota, was born on October 3, 1872, at Goffstown, New Hampshire. He is the son of Samuel L. Gerould, D. D., who had a pastorate in Goffstown, and of Laura E. (Thayer) Gerould. The family is of Huguenot origin, the first ancestors of James Thayer in this country having left France to come to America in 1685. Mr. Gerould received his training for college at Cushing Academy at Ashburnham, Massachusetts. He attended Dartmouth College, taking the classical course and graduating in 1895 with the degree of A. B.; and followed this with a year's post-graduate study in the same institution. He then went to New York city, to take charge of the Library of the General Theological Seminary. This position he retained but a year, however, resigning in 1897 when a position as assistant in the library of Columbia University was tendered to him. This he accepted, taking charge of one department. He remained at Columbia for three years as the head of this department and then in 1900 was appointed chief librarian of the University of Missouri, at Columbia, Missouri, a position which he filled for six years. He came to Minneapolis in 1906 to become the librarian of the University of Minnesota. Mr.



*Henry T. Eddy.*

Gerould is a member of the American Library Association; the American Historical Association, the Bibliographical Society of America. Among the local organizations with which he is associated are the Bryn Mawr Golf Club and the Six O'Clock Club. On September 18, 1900, he was married to Miss Mary Aims Chamberlain, daughter of Roswell H. Chamberlain of Chester, New York.

GREEN, Samuel B., since 1888 the professor of horticulture and forestry at the University of Minnesota, is a native of Massachusetts, having been born at Chelsea in that state. On the maternal side of the family he is of Dutch descent, his mother's ancestors coming from Holland to settle in this country, and his father's lineage was traceable through a long line of English forebears. He is the son of Thomas Green and Anna E. Green; his father for fifty years was a merchant in Boston. Samuel B. spent his boyhood in Chelsea and acquired a good elementary training in the local schools, and having finished his preparatory courses determined to continue his education in the Massachusetts Agricultural College. With the class of 1879 he entered that institution, and there received his first training in the lines of horticulture and forestry in connection with which he has since become so well-known. Completing his studies he graduated



JOHN N. GREER.

from his college in 1879 and was awarded a degree of B. S. He worked nine years in horticultural lines before coming to Minnesota, in 1888, where he was appointed professor of Horticulture and soon afterwards professor of Horticulture and Forestry in the University of Minnesota. Since that time he has carried on the work of his department with characteristic energy and ability and beyond his duties as instructor has found time for much general work in connection with the forestry movements and progress of the country, being as well, a frequent contributor to the journalistic field. Among his more important commissions was an appointment to take the sole charge and management of the department devoted to the horticultural and forestry exhibit of all the state experiment stations and agricultural colleges of the country at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904. At that time the specimens and exhibits under Professor Green's care attracted much notice and were awarded one grand prize and in addition a gold medal. Professor Green has been for many years one of the most active supporters of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society. In 1890 he was the secretary of that organization and in 1907 was elected the president. He has been also the chief executive officer of the St. Anthony Park North Improvement League for many years and is the vice-president of the Citizens' League of St. Paul, an organization which has accomplished much in that city for municipal betterment and advancement. Professor Green has written extensively on forestry and kindred topics; Amateur Fruit Growing, Vegetable Growing, Forestry in Minnesota, Principles of American Forestry, Farm Windbreaks and Shelter Belts, Outlines of Greenhouse Laboratory Work and the various bulletins of the Minnesota Experiment Station being among the best known of the books and sketches of which he is author. Professor Green is a member of the Congregational Church of St. Anthony Park. In 1887 he was married to Miss Alice C. Hazelton of Wellesly, Massachusetts, and they have one adopted child.

GREER, John N., son of Nathan and Rebecca Logan McGrew Greer, was born on his father's farm in Scott county, Iowa, April 17, 1859. At the age of twelve years, by the death of his father, he was obliged to take charge of the farm—a responsibility which he met with eminent success, continuing his studies in preparation for the higher education which was the object of his ambition in the period of his district school experience. Later, he attended the public schools of Davenport, Iowa, and graduated at the high school, valedictorian of his class, after which he taught school in Scott county until 1879, when he entered Iowa College. He received, when he graduated in 1882, the degrees of A. B. and B. S. for extraordinarily good work in his classic and scientific course during the three years he was

at the college. In 1885 he received from the college the degree of M. A., and when he entered the law office of Cook & Dodge in Davenport, he had made a record of devotion to study and kindly good fellowship and manly recognition of the value of athletics as an offset to close application to study, which students can profitably follow elsewhere. After studying law with Cook & Dodge for a year, preparing himself for the practice of law, he took a position with a telephone company at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and a year later he began the work to which he seems to have been instinctively called, that of an instructor and director of students. After serving as principal of a public school in Davenport, Professor Greer was called to the North Side High School of Minneapolis as principal in 1888, and, in 1892, he accepted the corresponding position in the Central High School of Minneapolis, succeeding Prof. Crombie, a notably fine educator, and soon getting in real sympathy with teachers and students and showing his natural adaptation to discharge the difficult obligations of the important position. If the legal profession lost a brilliant advocate when Prof. Greer entered the ranks of educators of youth, the educational interests of the public have certainly been well and wholesomely served by such a man as he. Prof. Greer was married in 1884 to Sarah Elizabeth Russell, daughter of Hon. Edward Russell, of Davenport, Iowa. They have three children—Edward Russell, Margaret R., and Abby E.



ALBERT GULLETTE.

GULLETTE, Albert Martin, principal of the Prescott school, Minneapolis, is a native of Indiana, but he is of French Huguenot ancestry. The family originally came to this country from Germany, where they had fled from persecution in France. They settled first in the Shenandoah Valley and later in the southeastern part of Indiana. Albert's father was a Methodist minister—John Columbia Gullette; his mother a descendant of a prominent English family. The first ten years of his life were spent in his native town of Brownston, Indiana (where he was born on June 2, 1873) amid such surrounding as Edward Eggleston has described in his writings, and he was of the stock and training which have produced a "Hoosier Schoolmaster." His education, however, was obtained in Minnesota. He attended the high schools at Moorhead and Crookston, the Moorhead state normal school, Hamline University, the Northwestern University, and graduated at the University of Minnesota. Since 1889, when he first came to Minneapolis, he has been more or less identified with the life of the city. His educational training brought him into contact with specialists in the science of education, and gave him perhaps a broader view and a better grasp of its problems than could have been secured in any other way. In the course of his school and college work he acquired business experience as for much of the time he made his

own way, earning his living and paying his own college expenses. During this period he was for a time a member of the teachers' agency firm of E. O. Fisk & Co. Since graduation he has followed his profession and for the past two years has been principal of the Prescott school. Mr. Gullette is married and has two children. His wife was Miss Kate E. McKnight of St. Paul. Though not in any sense a politician, Mr. Gullette has taken a good citizen's interest in politics and has served for two years as a councilman in the village of Robbinsdale as well as taking part in party caucuses and conventions. He was the first president of the Robbinsdale Commercial Club and a member of the North Side Commercial Club of Minneapolis. He belongs to the Masonic order.

HALL, Christopher Webber, son of Lewis and Louisa Wilder Hall, was born February 28, 1845, at Wardsboro, Windham county, Vermont. Like a good many other American boys, who are born on farms with limited family resources to fall back upon, and who have ambitions reaching beyond the farm's horizon, young Hall absorbed all that the district school of his neighborhood could bestow upon him and continuing to reach further in the region of knowledge in the neighboring academies at Townsend and Chester, he succeeded in matriculating at Middlebury College,





CHRISTOPHER W. HALL.

Vermont, where he graduated in 1871. His scientific tendencies had developed so conspicuously that he won the botanical prize and two Waldo scholarships, and was assigned the scientific oration at the commencement and was honored by election to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society. After graduation, Mr. Hall was called to the principalship of the Glenn's Falls (New York) Academy and, after a year there, he went West and became principal of the Mankato, Minnesota, high school and, in 1873-75, filled the responsible position of superintendent of the Owatonna city schools. In 1875 his ardent interest in scientific studies led him to devote himself more entirely to them and he went to Leipsic, Germany, with his bride, who was Miss Ellen Dunnell, daughter of Hon. Mark H. Dunnell of Owatonna. His wife died in a few months, but Mr. Hall continued his studies until the close of 1877, when he returned to the United States. His first work after returning was the delivery of a course of lectures on zoology at Middlebury College. Receiving an invitation to become a member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota, he accepted it and, in the spring of 1878, he took the chair of geology, mineralogy and biology. Reorganization of the departments on account of the great development of the work, promoted him to the Deanship of the College of Engineering, Metallurgy and the Mechanic Arts in 1892. Dean

Hall meantime served as Assistant Geologist on the Geological Survey of Minnesota, and as Assistant United States Geologist since 1884. He served for thirteen years as the valuable secretary of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, and more recently for several years as its president. For many years he has edited the Academy's Bulletins, and in every way has largely had direction of its work.

Professor Hall has written much on scientific and educational subjects, more than 100 articles standing over his name in the scientific literature of the country. He has especially distinguished himself in his revelations of the geological features of the state. His latest work in this direction has been exerted in the preparation of an extended work in a series of volumes on the geography and geology of Minnesota, the first volume of which, *The Geography of Minnesota*, has already appeared and received a most flattering reception. He has also for several years been engaged on the U. S. Geological Survey in the preparation of reports on the underground water resources of the state, one of which is now in press. He married again in 1883. His wife, who was Mrs. Sophia Haight, daughter of Eli Seely, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, died in 1891, leaving an infant daughter. The professor is a member of the leading scientific societies of this country. He is an independent republican, and has never sought nor held political office. He is a member of the Congregational church.

JONES, Frederick Scheetz, dean of the college of engineering of the University of Minnesota, was born at Palmyra, Missouri, April 7, 1862. His parents were Dr. George C. Jones (who served as a surgeon in the Union army) and Caroline Ash Scheetz. The family is of French descent, Prof. Jones' great grandfather coming to America with Lafayette, as his staff surgeon. Prof. Jones' early boyhood was spent in Chicago and Missouri but he prepared for college at Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn., and graduated from that institution as valedictorian of his class. At Yale he took the classical course graduating A. B. in 1884 with honors. From Yale he came directly to the University of Minnesota with President Northrop and has been in the University ever since, except when abroad. He held the chair of Physics for twenty years. During this long service he has had leave of absence which has given him opportunity for study at the University of Berlin and for courses in electrical engineering at the Royal Polytechnic, Berlin and the Swiss Polytechnic, Zurich. In 1890 he received his A. M. degree at Yale. His work at the University of Minnesota has been marked with unusual success. As a teacher he has been exceptionally efficient and as an organizer and executive he has displayed much ability. The new physical laboratory was built under his direction and he was instrumental in securing the

gift of Northrop Field to the University. He is very fond of sports and has been active for years in the management of student athletics. Dean Jones is a member of the American Physical Society, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of many scientific and literary societies. In 1906 he was elected president of the University of South Dakota but did not accept the position. In 1908 he was elected dean of Yale University and will go to that institution in 1909. Professor Jones is a member of the Episcopal Church. He was married in 1890 to Mary Weston Gill of Kirkwood, Missouri. They have two children—George Gill Jones and Ellen Bodley Jones.

JORDAN, Charles Morison, superintendent of the public schools of Minneapolis, was born at Bangor, Maine, November 12, 1851. His father, Nelson Jordan, was a teacher in Western Maine for several years and afterward was a merchant at Bangor and was engaged later in farming, lumbering and manufacturing in that state until 1874. He then went to Massachusetts and came in 1877 to Minnesota where he operated a large farm in the southern part of the state and spent his last days in Minneapolis, where he died in 1895. The family forebears in America came from England in 1639 settling on Richmond's Island, Maine. On the maternal side the ancestors were Scottish, the American descent being from William Morison who came from Scotland in 1740, settling in Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Dr. Jordan's mother was a sister of Dorilus and H. G. O. Morison, early settlers in Minneapolis. Dr. Jordan received his early educational training in the public schools of Maine and prepared for college at Westbrook Seminary later entering Tufts College from which he graduated in 1877, valedictorian of his class. Upon graduation he secured the principalship of the Bangor high school at a competitive examination, and two years later he was made superintendent of the lower grade schools of Bangor. In 1883 he resigned his positions at Bangor and accepted the principalship of the Winthrop school of Minneapolis. The same year he started the East high school, conducting it in the Winthrop school building. In 1884, having been transferred to the Adams school, he initiated the work of the South high school, conducting it in the Adams building. Dr. Jordan's working capacity was further tested by the devolution upon him of the supervision of the evening schools of the city. In 1892 he was elected to the responsible office of superintendent of the public schools of Minneapolis for three years and to this position he has since been five times reelected for the triennial period. In 1892 Dr. Jordan received from Tufts College the Ph. D. degree. He is a member of the Zeta Psi college fraternity and has received the honor of mem-

bership in the Phi Beta Kappa. He has been president of the National Council of Education and president of the National Association of Superintendents; is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and is a Mason of the Thirty-second Degree. He has also been president of the Citizens Staff of John A. Rawlins Post, G. A. R. Dr. Jordan was married on May 7, 1895, to Miss Maud Grimshaw, daughter of Robert E. Grimshaw, of Minneapolis. To them two children have been born; Helen Dorcas (February 9, 1896) and Mildred Salome (August 17, 1899).

LIGGETT, William M., prominently identified with the educational affairs of the state, was born in Union county, Ohio, in 1846. He attended the common schools but at the age of seventeen enlisted in the 96th Ohio Volunteers and served during the remainder of the war. Returning to Ohio he became connected with the Bank of Marysville and was twice elected county treasurer of Union county. He took an active part in the National Guard service and was colonel of the 14th Ohio National Guard and in command of the battalion that cleared the streets of Cincinnati during the great riot of 1884, when he was severely wounded. In the same year he came to Minnesota and in the past twenty-five years has given most of his time to the service of the state, including eighteen years as regent of the state university, twenty years a director of



WILLIAM M. LIGGETT.

the state agricultural society, two terms as chairman of the state railroad commission and eleven years as dean of the state agricultural school and director of the experiment station. During Dean Liggett's incumbency the agricultural department of the university developed into the foremost work of its kind in this country. Col. Liggett was married on July 3, 1876, to Miss Mathilda R. Brown. They have four children.

NACHTRIEB, Henry Francis, son of Christian and Friedericka Diether Nachtrieb, was born near Galion, Ohio, May 11, 1857. His parents came from Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1848, several of Christian's brothers having preceded him. One of the brothers fought in the war for the Union and gave his life for his adopted country. Christian engaged in the tanner's business a few years and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church after surviving shipwreck on Lake Erie, and, after some years of successful work, he engaged in the flour milling business in Galion, Ohio, relinquishing it, after some years of success, on account of a disastrous explosion, and returned to the ministry. Coming to Minnesota in 1878 he became a member of the Minnesota Conference and now lives in Minneapolis in honorable retirement. Prof. Nachtrieb's mother was the daughter of an honored citizen of Heilbron am Neckar, near Heidelberg, Germany, and has, during her long life as a minister's wife, shown the most admirable qualities which have made her to be loved and honored wherever she has lived. Prof. Nachtrieb's boyhood was spent in Galion and other places in Ohio and in Allegheny City and Pittsburgh. He was trained in a private German elementary school and in the public schools, conscientious in his school work, while passionately fond of nature and all outdoor enjoyments and showed himself manly and courageous, withal not being free from an element of prankishness, as a little offset to his severe Teutonic training. He received the higher education at German Wallace College and Baldwin University and took his degree of B. S. at the University of Minnesota, class of 1882; became assistant in the Biological Laboratory of John Hopkins University in 1883-84 and Fellow in 1884-85, when he was called to the University of Minnesota as instructor under Professor C. W. Hall. In 1886 he was made professor of Animal Biology, a new department, subsequently having charge of the zoological work of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, and was appointed curator of the zoological museum. Since his connection with the university, Prof. Nachtrieb has been a strong factor in the promotion of the organization and work of the institution. He was prime mover and organizer of the General Alumni Association of the university, and advisor on the organization of various scientific institutions and societies and is a member of the American Society of Naturalists; of the Central

Branch of the American Society of Zoologists; of the American Breeders' Association; American Association of Anatomists; American Associations of Museums; the Washington Academy of Sciences; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity and the honor societies of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi. Prof. Nachtrieb is president of the General Alumni Association of the state university and a member of the St. Anthony Commercial Club. He is a member of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married June 21, 1887, to Anna Eisele, of Buffalo, New York. To them three children have been born, of whom one survives, a daughter, Margaret.

OFTEDAL, Sven, president of the board of trustees and professor of theology of the Augsburg Seminary in Minneapolis, is a native of Norway, born at Stavanger, on March 22, 1844. He studied at the best schools of the country and received the most complete education which his broad-minded Christian parents could procure for him. He attended the College at Stavanger, where he received his academic training, and after this preparatory course entered the University of Norway at Christiania in 1862. He remained in that institution a year, taking up philosophical studies, and passing, at the completion of his course, what is known as the "examen philosophicum." For several years he made a special study of languages, ancient and modern, both at home and abroad, but suddenly changed his plans and began the study of theology. In 1871 he took and passed his theological examinations. Professor Oftedal was not in sympathy with the organization and practice of the established church of Norway, so did not care to take a place among its clergy, but when a call came to occupy a newly created chair of theology in the Augsburg Seminary he realized that it offered a splendid field for his endeavors and accepted the position. Augsburg Seminary had been founded in 1869 at Marshall, Wisconsin, for the training of ministers for free Lutheran churches, and had moved in 1872 to Minneapolis. Professor Oftedal came to this city in 1873, and now for thirty-one years has held the position of theological professor at that institution. He was elected president of the board of trustees soon after his connection with the school began and has been the most active and sincere supporter and promoter of the seminary at all times, and by his earnest work and straightforward character has gained the esteem of his faculty, students and friends. For ten years he was a member of the school board of Minneapolis, being for four years its president and on account of his active work in establishing high schools throughout the city, has been called "the father" of the present high school system of Minneapolis. He was also for ten years a member of the library board, during that time being chairman of the library commit-

tee, and the hardest worker for the organization and establishment of the system of branch libraries.

OZIAS, Albert Newton, principal of the West high school, was born in Preble county, Ohio, July 2, 1849, the son of George and Elizabeth Ozias. His ancestors came from Alsace Loraine before the revolution and took part in that struggle on the side of the colonists. Mr. Ozias' father was a farmer and his boyhood was spent on the farm with the usual schooling during the winter months. He prepared for the work of a teacher at the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. Some years later he attended the state university of Ohio and received a Bachelor's degree in 1889 and a Master's degree two years later. Mr. Ozias began teaching at the age of twenty-three when he was appointed principal of the West Des Moines high school. After six years of service there he resigned to accept the department of science in the Central high school of Columbus, Ohio, following the distinguished teacher of science, Dr. T. C. Mendenhall. He remained in this position for sixteen years. He then resigned and in 1897 accepted the principalship of the Racine high school and three years later was appointed to the South high school of Minneapolis. Mr. Ozias remained at the head of the South High for nine years and his successful work in that



DAVID H. PAINTER.

school was recognized in May, 1908, by his appointment to the new West high school, destined to be one of the largest schools of the city. Mr. Ozias is a member of the Commercial Club and of the Fraternal Mystic Circle in which order he has held for twenty years the office of supreme trustee. He is a member of Hennepin Avenue M. E. Church. In 1877 Mr. Ozias was married to Marie Louise McKenzie and they have three daughters—Helen, Alice and Mildred.



ALBERT NEWTON OZIAS

PAINTER, David H., principal of the Adams school, is a native of Ohio. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, although the family has lived in America for many years and the preceding generations came from Virginia. His father is a prominent and successful farmer. He was a teacher in his early life and has always been active in promoting the educational interests of his community. During the Civil War he served in the 135th Ohio infantry. Mrs. Painter was a teacher, also, in her early life and it is worthy of remark that of a family of six boys and four girls all were teachers except one daughter. The subject of this sketch was born on a farm near Newark, Ohio, November 11, 1860. He attended country school, village high school, and completed his schooling at the Normal University, Ada, Ohio. He taught country schools, and was for six years principal of the village high school at Martinsburg, Ohio. In 1895 he came to Min-



WILHELM M. PETERSEN.

neapolis, having been appointed principal of Adams school, which position he still holds. Mr. Painter's sphere of activity has not been limited to public school work. In addition to his special work as principal he has had a prominent part in organizing and supervising the city vacation school for a term of years; and is active in several organizations which have for their object the civic betterment of the community. Mr. Painter was married in the early nineties to Miss Carrie J. Young of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, now deceased. Two children were born to them, Carl W. and M. Louise, the latter deceased. He was again married in June, 1907, to Mrs. Vida Shore Smith of Minneapolis. In political faith he is a republican. The family attends the Baptist church.

PETERSEN, Wilhelm Mauritz, since 1886 a professor at Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis, was born at Mandal, Norway, on December 16, 1860, the son of Thorn Pettersen and Athalia Pettersen. After graduation from the high school the son spent some time at sea, receiving a mate's navigation certificate at the age of eighteen. He early developed a fondness for books, nature and out door pursuits and while a very young man traveled extensively, visiting nearly all the European countries, Africa, South America and Mexico before coming to the

United States in 1882. Mr. Pettersen came to Minneapolis in the fall of 1882 and entered Augsburg Seminary, from which he graduated in 1884, supplementing this course with one year of theology and one year at the University of Minnesota where he studied philology and international law. In 1886 he became a member of the faculty at Augsburg and has been successively professor of languages, mathematics, history and Norwegian literature. In connection with his college work he has found pleasure in extensive reading, study and writing. A special aptitude for learning foreign languages was recognized in his early youth and this has developed into a talent for the study of languages and Professor Pettersen is versed in the Germanic and Romance languages, and has written much including a volume of poems and a poetic drama in Norwegian and from time to time a fugitive verse in English. He is recognized as one of the foremost Norwegian poets in the United States. He is now especially interested in historical studies. Professor Pettersen was affiliated with the democratic party from 1886 to 1908, but recently frankly stated that his views on the larger political questions had so changed that he would hereafter be a member of the republican party. His attitude toward public affairs is that of a citizen rather than a party man and in 1905 he was induced to become alderman from the eleventh ward, Minneapolis, on the platform of good municipal government, and has given the city intelligent and devoted service. Professor Pettersen is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Free Church and has been its vice president for two years although not an ordained minister. He was one of the founders and for several years president of the Scandinavian Young Men's Christian Association in South Minneapolis and is a strong advocate of temperance. He is a member of the Odin Club and other local organizations. Professor Pettersen was married in 1885 to Gunda Marie Nygaard and they have had six children. Mrs. Pettersen died in 1908.

RANDALL, Eugene Wilson, dean of the agricultural department of the University of Minnesota, was born at Winona, Minnesota, January 1, 1859, the son of Albert B. and Maria (Jayne) Randall. He graduated from the Winona State Normal School in 1879 and in the following year became principal of the Morris (Minnesota) high school, which he organized under the then new state high school law. After two years he resigned to become publisher and editor of the Morris Tribune and in 1888 disposed of his paper and devoted himself to agricultural and mercantile interests at Morris, also serving as post master from 1891 to 1895. In the latter year he was appointed secretary of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society and served for twelve years, during which the Minnesota State Fair grew from an insignificant position to be the first in the country. In 1904 Mr. Randall was appointed re-

gent of the University of Minnesota and served on the board until 1907 when he was appointed dean of the agricultural department. He has throughout his life been deeply interested in agriculture and in the development of agricultural education and has brought to his present work a large acquaintance with practical agriculture as well as an unusual executive ability. Mr. Randall is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club, of the Six O'Clock Club, of the Masonic fraternity, of the A. O. U. W. and other orders. On March 16, 1882, he was married to Eudora A. Stone at Morris. They have three sons and one daughter. The family attend the Methodist church. Mr. Randall is a republican in political faith.

REYNOLDS, Myron Herbert, a leading American veterinarian, was born November 5, 1865, at Wheaton, Illinois, son of Gardner W. Reynolds, a well-known nurseryman and botanist originally from New York state, and Mary Budd, of the same state. M. H. Reynolds received his early education in Iowa, whither his parents had removed, and entered the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames. He graduated when under twenty years and took the B. S. A. degree, supplementing it by the veterinary course, graduating D. V. M. He then took a medical course at the Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons,

graduating M. D., and concluded his studies with a course of Pharmacy, receiving the degree of Ph. G. On the recommendation of the Dean of the Veterinary Department of the Iowa State College, Dr. Reynolds was offered the lectureship of the Minnesota State Farmers' Institute, which position he filled until 1893, when he was elected to the chair of Veterinary Science in the University of Minnesota, and was given charge of the Veterinary Division of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at St. Anthony Park. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Health in 1897, and was the first veterinary surgeon appointed on that board. He was made chairman of a committee on infectious diseases of animals, and, shortly, was made Director of the Veterinary Department of the State Board of Health, the veterinary sanitary work of which soon became a standard. He took an active part in the creation of the present State Live Stock Sanitary Board in 1903 and has since retained an active relation with this board, which is now recognized as one of the two best supported and efficient state live stock sanitary organizations in America. In 1900 Dr. Reynolds was elected to the Deanship of the Division of Veterinary Science of the Iowa State College, but declined the honor. Dr. Reynolds has written many important station bulletins and has made important contributions to veterinary literature, as "Hypodermic Cathartics," "State Control of Hog Cholera," "State Control of Glanders," "Hog Cholera and Swine Plague," "Azoturia," "Bovine Tuberculosis," "Haemorrhagic Septicaemia." His textbook, "Veterinary Studies," has been adopted by many state agricultural colleges. He edited for many years the annual reports of the American Veterinarian Association. He is a member of The American Veterinary Medical Association, The American Medical Association, The American Public Health Association, The Minnesota State Veterinary Association, The Minnesota State Medical Association, The Ramsey County Medical Association, and other scientific bodies. Dr. Reynolds is a member of the republican party; a member of the Congregational church; and a Mason, including the Shriner's degree. He has been twice married; in 1893 to Miss Eva M. Kuhn of Iowa, who died within a few months. In 1897 he was married to Miss May I. Shaw, daughter of Professor Thomas Shaw of the University of Minnesota. To them have been born four children.

SNYDER, Harry, professor in the University of Minnesota, was born in Cherry Valley, New York, on January 26, 1867, the son of David W. Snyder and Mary Ann (Harter) Snyder. His father was a man of unusual mechanical skill and natural ability and, though a farmer much of his life, was in later years a railroad superintendent and constructor of bridges and woodwork. On both sides of the family the ancestors were English and early Dutch settlers of the Mohawk



EUGENE W. RANDALL.

Valley and participants in French and Indian war, the war of the Revolution and the war of 1812. Professor Snyder received his education at the country schools, the graded school at Herkimer, the Clinton Liberal Institution at Fort Plain and at Cornell University which he entered in 1885. At Cornell he took the scientific course paying particular attention to chemistry and at the end of his sophomore year was made assistant to Dr. Caldwell, the head of the chemistry department, a position which had always been held by a graduate student. During the next two years Professor Snyder became thoroughly familiar with laboratory methods, particularly along the line of agricultural chemistry which was a subject not then generally taught in American colleges. When he was graduated in 1889 he received honors for chemistry and his graduation thesis received honorable mention. He was at once appointed instructor at Cornell and in 1890 assistant chemist at the Cornell University Experiment Station. His work brought him into prominence and during the next year he was called to the position of chemist of the Minnesota Experiment Station and in 1892 was also appointed professor of agricultural chemistry in the University of Minnesota. Professor Snyder's work at the Minnesota Station during the past sixteen years has been notable. He has issued numerous bulletins of a very practical character dealing with soils, farm and dairy products and human foods. His work in soil analysis has been carried farther than in many other experiment stations. He has been a frequent contributor to technical journals and agricultural papers. He has published three text books which have passed through several editions—*Soils and Fertilizers*, *The Chemistry of Plant and Animal Life*, and *Dairy Chemistry*—all issued by the press of the MacMillan Co. Some of Professor Snyder's works have been translated into other languages. He has been president of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and other scientific organizations. He has carried on extensive nutrition investigations with wheat and flour in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture. Professor Snyder was married in 1890 to Miss Adelaide Churchill Craig, daughter of Rev. Dr. Austin Craig, formerly president of Antioch College, Ohio. Professor Snyder is a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, I. O. O. F., R. A., member of the American Chemical Society, Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and Sigma Xi.

WASHBURN, Frederick Leonard, was born at Brookline, Massachusetts, April 12, 1860, son of Nehemiah and Martha Parmelee Washburn. His father was a native of Livermore, Maine, and a business man. Mr. Washburn's early life was spent in Brookline and he prepared for college at the

Roxbury Latin School, from which he entered Harvard University, graduating B. A., in 1882, receiving the M. A. degree in 1895 (Thayer Scholarship). He devoted his attention at Harvard to the important studies, biology and entomology, and further pursued his studies at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, as a graduate student. In 1887-88 he was appointed instructor in Zoology at the University of Michigan; was Entomologist at the Oregon Experiment Station 1889-95, and was Professor of Biology in the University of Oregon 1895-1902. He was appointed State Biologist of Oregon in 1899. In 1885 and 1886, under the direction of the State Geological and Natural History Survey, he made a collection, with data, of Minnesota birds. The results of this work appear in the Report of Dr. Hatch, published in 1882. In 1902, he was appointed Professor of Entomology in the University of Minnesota; Entomologist of the Minnesota Experiment Station and State Entomologist of Minnesota. Mr. Washburn is a member of the American Society of Naturalists, Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and other scientific bodies. He was married on December 27, 1887, to Frances L. Wilcox of Minneapolis, and two daughters, Martha and Alice, have been born to them.

WEBSTER, William Franklin, son of William Wallace and Malvina Woodworth Webster, was born May 23, 1862, at Clearwater, Minnesota. His father was a merchant of that town, and the boy attended the village schools until the age of fourteen, when he became a clerk in the store. In 1880-81 he attended the Minneapolis Academy; and the next year he entered the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated in 1886, with membership in Phi Beta Kappa. After graduating, Mr. Webster taught school at Buffalo, Minnesota, for a year, in 1887-8 he taught in the Minneapolis night schools, at the same time attending the Minneapolis Medical College. He was superintendent of public schools for two years at Rushford, Minnesota, and in 1890-93 held a similar position at Moorhead, Minnesota. In 1893 he became principal of the East high school of Minneapolis where he still remains. He is the author of several works on the English language and allied topics. Mr. Webster is a member of the Congregational church. On August 7, 1890, he was married to Mary Alden Powell. They have three children, Ruth, Juliet and Marian.

WESBROOK, Frank Fairchild, pathologist and bacteriologist; born in Brandt county, Ontario, July 12, 1868. Oldest son of H. S. Wesbrook, formerly mayor of Winnipeg, and Helen Marr (Fairchild) Wesbrook, both of United Empire loyalist lineage. Educated public schools of London, Ontario and Winnipeg, Manitoba; degree B. A., medallist University of Manitoba, 1887, M. A., M. D., C. M. 1900; studied at Mc-

Gill University, 1889; interne, Winnipeg General Hospital, 1890, and railway surgeon, C. P. Ry, Banff, Alberta; worked in pathology and bacteriology King's College, London; Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, 1891, and University of Cambridge, England, 1892 to 1895, where he held the appointment of John Lucas Walker, student in Pathology; worked in Hygienisches and Pathologisches Institutes University of Marburg, Germany, 1894; held the chair of Pathology, University of Manitoba, 1892-1894, returning from Europe to give short courses; worked in Pathological Laboratory, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, England, 1895. October, 1895, called to University of Minnesota as Professor of Bacteriology; 1896, was made Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, University of Minnesota, which position he still holds and was appointed Dean of the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University in 1906. He was appointed a member of the Minnesota State Board of Health in 1896, and served until 1900, and has been director of the Laboratories of that Board since 1896. He is also a member of the advisory board of the Hygienic Laboratory of the U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service; an honorary member of the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health and belongs to the following associations and societies: Association of American Physicians; Association of American Pathologists and Bacteriologists; London Pathological Society; Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland; American Medical Association; Society of American Bacteriologists; American Public Health Associa-

**WILLIAMS, Henry Lane**, son of Job and Kate Stone Williams, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, July 26, 1869. His father is principal of the School for the Deaf at Hartford. His direct ancestors came to New England from England and one of them, Richard Williams, founded the town of Taunton in Massachusetts in 1642. The descendants of this branch took part in the Colonial wars and in the War of the Revolution and in the War of 1812. Henry L. is the first member of the direct descendants to locate permanently out of New England. He attended the Hartford grade schools and prepared for college in the Hartford high school where he received the prize for his graduating oration on the theme "The Prospects of China." He was fond of all outdoor exercise and was instinctively athletic in his tendencies and had a passion for canoeing, a favorite trip with his sailing canoe being down the Connecticut River to Long Island Sound and along the Sound from New Haven to Watch Hill. He graduated from Yale in 1891. During his career at the university, while distinguishing himself as an all-around athlete and a record-breaker in various specialties, he maintained an excellent rank in scholarship and at graduation received a place on the appointment list. He was one of



HENRY L. WILLIAMS, M. D.

the editors of the Yale Daily News during his last two years. He taught school after leaving college for a year at the Siglars Preparatory School at Newburgh on the Hudson and, while there athletically diverted himself by coaching the first West Point football team that beat Annapolis. Later, when studying medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, he had charge of the athletic sports at the William Penn Charter School, the largest private day school in Philadelphia. In 1893 he wrote a book jointly with the Medical School he was a member of the A. A. Stagg, now of Chicago, entitled "Treatise on the American Game of Football." While in Alpha Mu Pi Omega medical fraternity and of the D. Hays Agnew Surgical Society, and, on graduation, received the prize for dissection. He entered the Howard Hospital of Philadelphia in 1895 and served as resident physician there for one year. The next year he began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia and for the next four years was quiz master in the Medical Institute at the University of Pennsylvania on physical diagnosis and pathology, and on gynaecology and obstetrics. He was also an instructor in gynaecology at the University and a member of the staff of the Philadelphia Maternity Hospital, pathologist to the Howard Hospital and pathologist to the Gynaecological Department of the Philadelphia Polyclinical Hospital. Since Dr.



Williams came to Minneapolis, in 1900, he has been Director of Athletics at the state university holding one of the foremost positions as coach in Western football; and is an instructor in the Medical School, and actively engaged in the practice of medicine. Dr. Williams was appointed in 1907 to a position on the staff of the City Hospital, taking charge of the gynaecological department. He is now clinical instructor in gynaecology at the University medical school. He has, since he graduated in medicine, made four trips to Europe for post graduate study and investigation, spending considerable time at Berlin and Vienna in the specialties of gynaecology and surgery. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America. He is a member of the Commercial Club, of the St. Anthony Commercial Club, of the Roosevelt Club, of the Hennepin County Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. Dr. Williams is a republican in politics. He was married on November 24, 1897, to Miss Nina Meadows Boyd, of Maryland, and they have one son, Henry L. Williams, Jr., born August 31, 1898.

WULLING, Frederick John, dean of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota, was born on December 24, 1866, at Brooklyn, New York. In 1870 his father's family moved permanently to their summer home at Carlstadt, New Jersey, a suburb of New York City. Here Frederick graduated from grammar and high school and business college. In 1884 Frederick took a position with college privileges with Dr. C. W. Braeutigam, of Brooklyn, devoting part of his time to work in Columbia University and to technical translations from French, German, Spanish and Italian Journals. He duly passed the senior examinations in pharmacy and allied branches before the boards of New York and Brooklyn, and of New Jersey, before he graduated from New York College of Pharmacy in 1887 at the head of his class, taking the gold medal and a hundred dollars in gold. During these years he also attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia.

In 1886 he was appointed lecture assistant to Professor Bedford, the foremost pharmacist of the profession, a year later to an instructorship, and in 1890 he was made assistant professor of pharmacy in the New York College of Pharmacy. In 1887 he made a European tour, visiting the principal universities of the continent and taking up post-graduate work in Munich, Berlin, Goettingen and Paris and after his return, in the Hoagland Laboratory of Bacteriology. In 1889 he made another trip to Europe, taking advanced work in chemistry at Munich. In 1891 he was called to the chair of Inorganic Pharmaco-Diagnosis at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, which he held until he was called to the University of Minnesota in 1892, to organize a department of pharmacy. Professor Wulling was made the dean of the pharmacy faculty and an executive officer of the university and has given his whole time to the work. In 1894 he made a tour of Scotland, England, France and Belgium, coming in touch with the prominent scientists and educators of those countries. Between 1893 and 1898 he continued his studies at the state university and received the degrees Ph. D., LL. B. and LL. M. In addition he has taken during his extensive college work the degrees of Ph. G., Ph. C., and F. S. Sc., and has done considerable original research work. Dr. Wulling is a frequent contributor to scientific journals and has published several larger works—in 1891, the *Evolution of Botany*; in 1892, *Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry*; *Chemistry of the Carbon Compounds*, published in Merck's Report from 1899-1900; a *Course in Law for Pharmacists*; and upwards of four hundred papers and essays on kindred subjects. He is a member of numerous professional societies; president of the Northwestern Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association; chairman of the Scientific Section, Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association; executive officer of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, and numerous other organizations. Dr. Wulling was married on September 15, 1897, to Miss Lucile Truth Gissel of Brooklyn, New York.

## CHAPTER X.

### MUSIC AND THEATERS

A DECIDED musical taste developed itself in the villages at the Falls of St. Anthony within a few years of their settlement. As early as 1852 there were three singing schools in St. Anthony and in 1853 the first singing school in Hennepin county was organized at Minneapolis under the direction of B. E. Messer and was supported by a public subscription headed by Colonel Stevens. It is not to be supposed that the work of this pioneer singing society was of an advanced class but the movement showed the desire for music and a willingness to support musical endeavors. As the years passed many cultivated people from eastern cities were added to the population at the Falls and music became a prominent part of the social and religious life of the young settlement. There was always a glee club, singing school, or choral society in which the young people gathered and music was made an effective part of the church services. One of the oldest and best remembered groups was the old Plymouth church choir which was composed of Samuel C. Gale, Harlow A. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Cushman and Joseph H. Clark, and which not only made the musical part of the church service notable, but took the lead in the concerts and musical occasions in the young city. The gentlemen of the choir formed a male quartet which was invited to many political meetings and was particularly prominent in the life of the state during war times.

E. M. Bowman, later to become a musician of national reputation, lived in Minneapolis for a few years as boy and young man and an old handbill announces a grand concert, given as a "complimentary benefit" to E. M. Bowman in 1866. On this occasion Mr. Bowman was "assisted by the Min-

neapolis Cornet Band and Orchestra and the following ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Cushman, Dr. J. A. Bowman, Mr. Cushman, Mr. R. P. Olmstead, Mr. S. V. Morris, Miss Barton, Miss Varney, Mr. Barton, Mr. J. H. Clark, Mr. H. A. Gale, Mr. A. M. Benham, the whole under the direction of A. M. Benham."

For a long period few musical organizations were established which proved to have any permanence. An exception was the Harmonia Society formed by the Germans of the city in the early seventies and still an active choral society. Peter Rauen was a prominent president in the early years and Ludwig Harmsen, Richard Stempf and other well known musicians were among the leaders. One of the most important of the societies of the many which have passed out of existence was the Minneapolis Choral Society which was organized in 1876 and for five or six years did very creditable work. It drew into its membership many of the singers of the Harmonia society. George R. Lyman was president and Mr. Harmsen the first director and such well known musical people as Henry Chase, Charles B. and George B. Eustis, A. A. Guiwits, Henry Elliott, George Harrison, Joseph H. Clark, Dr. Bowman, Col. Charles W. Johnson, Mrs. F. A. Chamberlain, Gen. C. McC. Reeve and others were prominent in its ranks. This society was the first to give in Minneapolis such music as the Seasons, the Creation and works of a similar character in a thoroughly artistic manner. Its membership ranged from fifty to one hundred. The Choral Society and other organizations kept the taste for chorus music alive and occasionally something in the way of a musical festival was attempted, with augmented chorus and orchestra and soloists

of reputation as special attractions. A notable occasion of this kind was that of 1884 when, upon the completion of the first drill hall and auditorium at the university, Christine Nilsson was the star at a festival which was very creditable to the city. During the eighties David Blakely promoted various musical undertakings; Danz' Orchestra was organized by Frank Danz, Jr., and for years gave weekly concerts at the old Harmonia Hall, and the original Apollo Club was formed. In this decade many of the prominent musicians of the city came here—Willard Patten, H. S. Woodruff, Herman Zoch, Heinrich Hoevel, Gustavus Johnson, the Lachmunds, Fraulein Schoen-Rene, Clarence A. Marshall and others.

With the early nineties more permanent organization and better results crowned the labors of the musical people. The Minneapolis Philharmonic Club was organized out of the remnants of older singing societies and began its development into the present excellent choral club—pronounced by the best authorities to be the equal of any in America. Emil Oberhoffer became its conductor in 1901 and has brought the organization to a high degree of perfection. Through the coming of Mr. Oberhoffer Minneapolis also obtained an orchestra of the highest merit. The Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra was organized in 1903 and under Mr. Oberhoffer's leadership has obtained first rank not only in this country but among the orchestras of the world. Both these or-

ganizations are supported by hearty public commendation and liberal subscription. The Apollo Club, organized in the eighties and reorganized in 1895, is a male chorus, under the leadership of H. S. Woodruff and takes a prominent place in the musical life of the city. The Ladies' Thursday Musicale, another organization of the nineties, has done as much as any to promote musical culture. A recent organization, the University Musical Federation, seeks to promote the cause of music in the state university, with the purpose of securing the establishment of a musical department; for, notwithstanding the rapid growth of musical interest in the last two decades there has not been as much attention to musical education in the public institutions as would be desirable. The subject has been almost ignored in the university and although music has been taught for years in the public schools it has not been given the recognition which the importance of the subject demands.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOL MUSIC.

One of the earliest teachers of music in the schools was Charles Marsh, a prominent musician of the city during the seventies. He was organist at the Church of the Redeemer and pianist for a time for the Minneapolis Choral Society. After Mr. Marsh came D. and J. W. Shryock of a family which contributed much to the musical life of the city. Next came O. E. McFadon who was supervisor of music for thirteen years, assisted for a part of the time by Stiles Raymond. Mr. McFadon brought a practical knowledge of school conditions to the work, and did much towards putting the music in the schools on a par with other subjects. During his regime the pupils of the schools were heard in many public concerts. In 1898 Mr. McFadon retired to enter another profession and was succeeded by Miss Helen M. Trask, who now holds the position. Miss Trask prepared for this special line of work by years of music study in the east and took a special preparatory course at Lexington Institute under Henry Holt and Alfred Hallam. She came to the work here at a time when public school



PENCE OPERA HOUSE.

First Minneapolis theater; erected in 1867.

music was just beginning to be taught along more pedagogical lines than the abstract and technical methods of the past permitted; and she was not slow to adapt the more advanced methods to Minneapolis schools. Consequently greater interest has been aroused among the children, and an improved standard of teaching gained among the teaching corps.

Another impulse toward improvement has come through the establishment of a training class for prospective supervisors or special teachers of music, which has been conducted each summer at the university by Miss Trask. This course was organized three years ago and is already one of the most potent agencies at work in the state for the uplifting of the standards of music teaching. During the past nine or ten years the school children have taken part in many public entertainments, but in none with greater success than in the final concert at the time of the opening of the Auditorium, when a thousand children from all parts of the city and from all grades above the third took part under the leadership of Miss Trask.

#### PRIVATE MUSIC SCHOOLS.

The Northwestern Conservatory of Music was organized in 1885 and in 1891 it was purchased by Clarence A. Marshall who was its director until 1906 when he disposed of his interests and the school under the same name became the musical department of Stanley Hall though maintaining a separate organization. The Minneapolis School of Music, Oratory and Dramatic Art was established in 1898 by Gustavus Johnson who conducted it until 1907 when it passed into other management. In 1908 Mr. Johnson established the Johnson School of Music, Oratory and Dramatic Art. These institutions have given Minneapolis additional reputation as the musical center of the Northwest. The number of musical students in the city is now very large.

#### THEATERS AND MUSIC HALLS.

In the days when the singing school was the highest musical development of the city and the only theatrical companies visiting



THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Second theater in Minneapolis. It stood at Washington and Hennepin.

Minneapolis were such as might be expected to penetrate into a wilderness three hundred miles beyond the railroad, Woodman's Hall, at the corner of Second avenue south and Washington avenue, was the only place of public amusement. After a time the first of the halls styled Harmonia Hall, was constructed at Second avenue north and Second street, and this in turn was followed by another Harmonia Hall at Washington and Nicollet. When, in 1867, the Pence Opera House was erected at the corner of Hennepin avenue and Second street, Minneapolis felt that she was reaching metropolitan conditions.

The Academy of Music, built in 1871 at the corner of Washington and Hennepin where Temple Court now stands, was the principal theater and concert hall until 1883 when it was remodelled into an office building. Its passing was on the occasion of the opening of the Grand Opera House, built as a part of the Syndicate Block, on the Sixth street front and opened on April 2, 1883. This was a handsome theater and for years presented attractions which many Minneapolis people recall with great pleasure. Two theaters were built in 1887—the Lyceum, opened in September with a not-



THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

able engagement of Booth and Barrett, and the Bijou Opera House, opened on October 31, as a popular priced theater. It was built by Lambert Hays of Minneapolis and has always been under the management of Theodore Hays. The Metropolitan Opera House was opened in 1894 as the Peoples Theater. For a year it was a stock company house, and then became the Metropolitan Opera House, succeeding to the theatrical fortunes of the Grand, which went out of business and was soon dismantled. Vaudeville had never been tried in Minneapolis as a regular seasons attraction until the building of the Orpheum theater in 1904.

## THE AUDITORIUM.

Until 1905 Minneapolis had no place suitable for concerts where a large audience was to be expected. This want was supplied by the erection of the Minneapolis Auditorium by the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company of Minneapolis. after plans by Bertrand & Chamberlin, and at a cost (including the site and the adjoining office building) of about \$400,000. It is a beautiful building with a frontage of 110 feet and a depth of 220 feet, a seating capacity of 2,500 with room for a chorus of 400

upon the immense stage. The auditorium is of strictly fire-proof construction throughout. It is equipped with a four-manual pipe organ, the fourth in size in the country. Since its completion this building has been used for the concerts of the Philharmonic club, the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra, the Apollo club, for grand opera and many theatrical and musical engagements of all kinds. The auditorium serves to emphasize the high estimation in which things musical are held by the people of Minneapolis.

BERGQUIST, John Victor, (J. Victor Bergquist) musician, was born at St. Peter, Minnesota, May 18, 1877. His father, C. F. Bergquist, came from Sweden, in the early seventies, and built up by his industry, a good business in hardware and lumber. As a boy, his son, Victor, after some years in the Minneapolis public schools, started out on a business life in the employ, first, of the Glass Block, and later, of the Minneapolis Gas Co. His bent toward music was so marked, however, that he soon found the way to gratify it by a course in the musical department at Gustavus Adolphus College of St. Peter, Minn. From this he graduated with honors at the age of eighteen, having won the gold medal in an organ contest at



J. VICTOR BERGQUIST.

the college. Four years of study with the leading teachers of music in Minneapolis were followed by about three years of foreign study at Berlin and Paris in the studios of such instructors as Grunicke, Scharwenka, Berger and Guilmant. It was during this European stay, while witnessing the Passion Play, that Mr. Bergquist was first inspired by the idea of his oratorio "Golgotha." He was not able to find time to develop this until the fall of 1904 when he began the vocal score. The work went on at intervals during the next twelve months and was not completed until November of 1905, nor presented until April 6, 1906. During this year and a half of more or less absorption in his project, Mr. Bergquist was acting as organist of Augustana Lutheran Church, principal of the piano department of Gustavus Adolphus College of St. Peter, director of the male chorus of the United Church seminary, and organist to the Apollo Club besides maintaining his position as director of the Cecilian Studios. A great worker and full of musicianly enthusiasm, Mr. Bergquist has written several other compositions for organ, piano and voice, but "Golgotha" is his last and most important work; and one which has excited much local interest as a work of power and promise. Mr. Bergquist belongs to the Odin Club. He was married to Emilia Elvira Johnson, June 7, 1905.



HEINRICH HOEVEL.

HOEVEL, Heinrich, Jr., musician, is of German parentage and nationality, born near Bonn, on the Rhine, June 22, 1864. His father, Heinrich Hoevel, indulged the evident talent of his son for music, and gave him the opportunity of cultivating it by instruction in the best studios of his native place. Bonn, as the birthplace of Beethoven, is full of musical traditions, and competent teachers abound. When Heinrich, Jr., was seven years old, he received his first violin as a Christmas present, and taught himself to play upon it familiar airs, but it was not until he was sixteen that his father began to consider his son's musical abilities anything but an accomplishment or needing more skillful training. Finding that the bent for the musician's life was a permanent tendency, he then sent his son to Cologne Conservatory. The first professional engagement of the musician after graduation was as first violin in the Alhambra orchestra in London in the fall of 1883. The Alhambra (now a music hall) was then opened for English opera and the first opera played was Geo. Frederic Clay's "The Golden Ring." During the same period he also played as first violin at the Crystal Palace under the leadership of Manns. The necessity of military service called him back to Germany after a year in England. He served out his army term and then spent several years on the Continent as a member of various orchestras and as conductor



S. CLAY GILBERT.

of musical organizations. In the former work, he played under such orchestral leaders as Anton Seidl and Ferdinand von Hiller—the latter a man who had the reputation of being the best educated musician of his time. Mr. Hoevel came to Minneapolis in 1889, and made his first public appearance at Dyer's Music Hall, January 6, 1890, with the Lachmund String Quartette of which he was solo violinist. Mr. Hoevel has been a favorite with both his audiences and his associates in musical work, and has had eighteen successful years in Minneapolis. He has been identified with chamber music to a great extent and particularly with string quartette work.

HUNT, Hamlin Harry, the son of T. J. Hunt of Ellington, Minnesota, was born in that town on June 5, 1866. He is descended from old New England families that originally had their homes in Vermont. He spent his early life in Dodge Center, Minnesota, and there received his school education. He then entered Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, and began a literary and musical education. He graduated from the School of Music at Carleton in the year 1884, and immediately entered upon his musical career. He went to Winona and for three years taught music, at the same time holding the position of organist at the First Congregational Church. He then went to Berlin for two seasons, where he further pursued his musical studies. Upon returning to this country he located in Quincy, Illinois, and for six years was organist of the Congregational church and director of the Quincy Conservatory of Music. He again went to Berlin for a year and afterwards studied the organ under Guil'mant in Paris. He finally completed his studies and returned to this country, coming to Minneapolis in September, 1898, where he became the organist at St. Mark's Episcopal Church and later at the Plymouth Congregational Church, where he has now been for eight years. Each year Mr. Hunt has made a practice of giving a series of free organ recitals and as director has produced in the church services many choral works of fine character that have contributed much to the cause of good music and have won for him the appreciation of the music lovers of the city. He was also selected to give three organ recitals at the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo and two on the large organ at the St. Louis Exposition. He was appointed in 1906 organist of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Hunt believes in the teachings of the Congregational church. He was married on April 16, 1895, to Miss Laurina J. White in Quincy, Illinois. They have no children.

JOHNSON, Gustavus, was born in Hull, England, on November 2, 1856. He is the son of Peter Johanson, a native of Sweden, and Henrietta Hole, daughter of Admiral Hole, who first distinguished himself in the English navy as a lieutenant under Lord Nelson. Admiral Hole

came of an old English family and entered the navy about 1795, served through several notable battles among which was the battle of Trafalgar, was promoted to the rank of admiral, and at the time of his death in 1870 was the oldest officer in the navy. When Mr. Johnson was three years old his family moved to Stockholm, Sweden, and there he spent his early life, began his education and graduated from the Stockholm high school. His musical talent marked out a career for him and he studied the piano and theory of music under the leading masters of the art. He entered the Schartau business college of Stockholm and graduated in 1874. A year later he emigrated to America and after staying for a short time in the East, came to Minneapolis, where with the exception of three years spent in Wisconsin he has since lived. He began his musical work as an instructor and concert pianist, and for a quarter of a century has been known as one of the foremost musicians of the Northwest, and has been the instructor of a number of pianists who rank high in their art. In 1898 he established the Johnson School of Music, Oratory and Dramatic Art, which became the largest institution of its kind in the city, with an average enrollment of nearly five hundred pupils. Mr. Johnson is also well known as a composer, mostly of piano selections but he has also written much for other instruments as well as for the voice. His greatest works are a trio for the piano, violin and cello and a concerto for the piano and orchestra. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Minnesota State Music Teachers' Association and in 1906 was president of that organization. He was married in 1882 to Miss Caroline Frances Winslow, a direct descendant of Governor Edward Winslow who played so important a part in Colonial events. They have one child, a daughter, Laura Louise, born in 1890.

MARSHALL, Clarence Alden, for many years director of the Northwestern Conservatory of Music in this city and one of the well known musicians of the Northwest, was born on May 15, 1859, at Marlboro, Massachusetts. He is the son of Alden B. Marshall, a contractor and builder, who served during the Civil War and later located at Newton, Massachusetts, where he was well known, and highly respected by his fellow townsmen. Clarissa Hemenway, mother of Clarence A., was the daughter of a prominent family of Framingham, Massachusetts, and was, as well as Mr. Marshall, Sr., of old Colonial parentage, the ancestors of both families having settled in New England with the Puritans. Clarence Alden passed the early years of his life in Marlboro, but when he was nine years of age the family moved to Newton, Massachusetts, where a splendid school system offered excellent chances for an education. Mr. Marshall there attended the public schools, and graduated from the high school in 1877, and the following year

entered Harvard College as a special student of music and art. After a six years course there during which he was under the instruction of John Knowles Paine and others, he continued his studies in Boston under famous instrumental and vocal artists, and finally became associate conductor with Carl Zerrahn, of the Handel and Haydn Oratorio Society. For some time he was engaged in Watertown, Roxbury, Boston, Dorchester, Bangor, Waterville, Augusta and other New England towns, as choir director and organist and the director of choral societies. In 1887, he came west to Saginaw, Michigan, to take charge of a choir and three choral organizations, but the climate affected his health, so the following winter was spent in Nashville, Tennessee, where he was choir leader and vocal instructor in a large young ladies' seminary. He was the organizer and promoter of the most successful musical festival ever held in Nashville, in the year 1889. In the fall of that year he took charge of the chorus and orchestra of the Mozart Society of Richmond, Virginia, and during the two years he remained there, was prominent and active in the musical progress of the city, arranging semi-monthly concerts and managing two large and successful musical festivals. In 1891 he came to this city and purchased the Northwestern Conservatory of Music and assumed its direction. For fifteen years he successfully managed the school, the annual attendance having increased from one hundred and thirty in 1891, to more than five hundred pupils. In the summer of 1906 he disposed of his interests in the conservatory. While in Minneapolis he has also held positions as organist and choir master of Westminster Presbyterian, Gethsemane Episcopal and the First Congregational churches, and in other ways has been active and influential in the promotion of music in the Northwest. Mr. Marshall became a member of the Immanuel Baptist Church of Newton, Massachusetts, when a boy, and still retains the membership. He was married in 1891 to Miss Marion Howard of Waterville, Maine, and they have one daughter.

**OBERHOFFER, Emil Johann**, a leading musician of the northwest, was born near Munich, Bavaria, in 1867. His father was a successful organist, composer and conductor in the Bavarian provinces. His mother also came of a musical family and a brother as well as two sisters were musicians. Emil very early showed musical talent and when a child of ten years could play the organ and violin with wonderful ability and taste. He had at this time, beside the strict surveillance of his father, the most helpful instruction of Cyril Kistler, since renowned as the composer of a number of operas. During a six years' course at a literary college following, Mr. Oberhoffer continued his musical studies under the best private teachers obtainable, in pianoforte, organ, violin, voice, and in an excellent school and



EMIL OBERHOFFER.

church orchestra not only became acquainted with all orchestral instruments, but had ample opportunity to try out his talent as conductor, which was thus early recognized. About this time he also took a thorough course of theoretical studies under the Rheinberger regime. Specializing as a pianist he later spent some time in Paris with the famous technique expert Isadore Phillip. After the completion of his studies he came to New York but remained there only a short time, leaving the musical directorship of a prominent college to establish himself in the west. He first came to St. Paul where he soon attained a prominent position as a teacher, lecturer, concert giver and conductor. In 1897 he spent seven months in Europe in study and observation and in the fall of the same year was called to the position of conductor of the Apollo Club of Minneapolis. At the same time the Schubert Choral Association and Schubert orchestra were formed in St. Paul under his direction. In 1901 Mr. Oberhoffer became conductor of the Minneapolis Philharmonic Club which soon attained a leading position among the choral societies of the country. The necessities of the development of musical life and culture in the city soon brought about the suggestion from Mr. Oberhoffer that an orchestra be formed and with the assistance and support of the leading men of Minneapolis the Minneapolis Sym-





FLORENCE E. PARKS.

phony Orchestra was established in 1903 and has since been the most prominent musical organization in the northwest. The phenomenal success of the club and orchestra under Mr. Oberhoffer's direction has led to the engagement of his services for a term of years and the practical perpetuation of the musical progress which has already made Minneapolis the center of musical education in the Northwest and given her a reputation for musical culture quite unprecedented in the east. Besides his activities as conductor, Mr. Oberhoffer finds time for a group of advanced pupils in pianoforte-playing; he has been organist and director of the music at the Church of the Redeemer for the past few years and holds the chair of music at the state university.

PARKS, Florence Estelle, born in Ohio, Trumbull county, is a descendant of a long line of musical ancestors, particularly on the side of her father, Henry Clay Peck, who came of old colonial stock, his mother's father having been Abram Crawley, a major in the Revolutionary war and one of those who engaged in the "Boston Tea Party." The mother of Mrs. Parks was Ellen E. (Sanford) Peck, a descendant of Nathaniel Greene and who enjoyed the distinction of having been one of the early teachers of President McKinley. Mrs. Parks gave evidence at an early

age of marked musical talent, being capable of singing at sight difficult compositions at the age of four—the system then in use being numerals written upon the staff instead of notes. Systematic instruction for her musical education began when she was six years old, her studies embracing piano, theory of music, harmony, counterpoint composition for both organ and voice. Mrs. Parks received voice training from the best instructors in Chicago and New York and various cities of Europe, and has enjoyed wide experience in oratorio, concert and church singing. For the past fifteen years Mrs. Parks has been a resident of Minneapolis and actively engaged in the musical life of the city. During these years Mrs. Parks has devoted her time and study principally to the "art of teaching." Her wide experience as a student and singer has given her a knowledge and comprehension of the many various methods which, blended with her individual ability, renders her most efficient as a vocal instructor. For the past twelve years Mrs. Parks has had full direction of the music in St. Charles Church. For several years she was in charge of the vocal department of Stanley Hall and at different times was instructor in Macalester College and the Johnson School of Music. Mrs. Parks has been an active member of the Thursday Musical since its beginning, and at different times has been a member of the executive board and program committee. She is now director of the Students Quartettes and Choral Club and her work with them is most successful.

PATTEN, Willard, was born at Milford, Maine, on May 26, 1853. His father, Daniel Hall Patten, a building contractor, was of Irish descent, who had been before taking up his contracting work, an unprofessional musician, choir master, violinist and vocalist of considerable talent, and from whom Mr. Patten inherited his artistic instincts. His mother was Elizabeth Jones, born in Canada but of Welsh descent. Mr. Patten resided in Bangor, Me., during his early life, and because of a weakness of the lungs when about sixteen years old he took up calisthenics and voice culture. He left high school before completing his course to take private lessons in English literature and music. His musical work included notation, theory, thoroughbass and musical analysis and later he studied ensemble training and the art of conducting, the latter under Carl Zerrahn of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston. He then began his musical career, teaching, conducting musical conventions, and composing, producing his first operetta in 1881. Through Dr. Eben Tourgee, the director of the New England Conservatory, he was offered a position in that institution, but declined, and came west in 1883, establishing himself in Minneapolis as a solo singer and teacher of voice culture. In 1889 he produced the opera, *La Fianza*, with pronounced success; and afterwards several

short pieces. He continued his studies and in 1896, after spending more than a year in the selection and arrangement of the text, composition, and score, he completed his oratorio, *Isaiah*, and on January 27, 1897, it was given its initial performance at the Metropolitan theater, before an audience that included all the musicians and music lovers of the two cities and the northwest. This achieved remarkable success and established Mr. Patten's reputation as a musician. The following year he was appointed conductor of the re-organized Philharmonic Club, a position he held for three years, resigning to devote his attention to further composition. He has since completed two large choral works based upon historical data, the first entitled "*Star of Empire*" and the second "*Foot-Stones of a Nation*." He is at present bringing to completion a cantata in modern form on the subject of the Resurrection. Mr. Patten is actively interested in musical educational movements and has recently been instrumental in establishing twelve singing schools, each under the care of a competent musician, and his connection with the general advancement of music quite as much as his personal successes show the influence his work has had upon the musical progress of the northwest. Many of his compositions, among them his oratorio *Isaiah*, have obtained wide popularity for their true merit and become better known each year, but Mr. Patten is too serious in his art to seek com-

mon-place applause, seeking rather to earn the commendation of his peers, in which he has fully accomplished his aims. Mr. Patten was married in 1875 to Miss Alesta Virginia Heberd, in Bangor, Maine. They have had one daughter, Ruth Elizabeth, who died in 1901.

WILLIAMS, James Austin, one of the prominent concert tenors and voice instructors of Minneapolis, is a native of England and is by birth the descendant of an old established Welsh family, which is traced back among the inhabitants of Wales for more than four centuries. From these ancestors was descended Enoch Williams who located at Mitcheldean, Gloucestershire, England, and there established a stone business, which developed into a flourishing and extensive enterprise. He was married to Augusta Parry, and his son, J. Austin, was born, at Mitcheldean, England, on April 19, 1876. Six years later the family left England to come to America and located at Stonewall, Manitoba, Canada. There J. Austin, received his education, attending the public schools and after completing his academic studies began the study of music and the training of his voice. For a time Professor Dore of London, England, was located at Winnipeg, Canada, and Mr. Williams continued his vocal studies under his instruction, and for a time his vocal training was directed by Professor Chambers, also of London. In 1905 he was a pupil of Professor M. B. de Bor of New York, and at intervals during the last eight years has studied with a number of the foremost teachers and musicians in the Twin Cities. At the present time, in addition to his teaching and concert work, Mr. Williams is receiving further training under the supervision of Dr. Rhys-Herbert, the well known composer of this city and now the organist at the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Church. Since moving to Minneapolis a few years ago Mr. Williams has taken an active part in the musical affairs of the city and is now identified with several of the more important musical organizations. For one year he was the director of the choir of Fowler Methodist Church and at the present time holds the same position with the De la Salle choir. For three years he has had the direction of the Boys' Glee Club of the Central High School and under his charge that organization has achieved a creditable local reputation. He was a member of the Apollo Club for several years and now is a member and one of the board of directors of the Philharmonic Club. Mr. Williams has been extensively connected with vocal church music and has done tenor solo and choir work in ten of the larger churches of the city and is now in his fourth year as tenor of the choir at the Church of the Redeemer. In addition to this work he is active in concert and recital work and takes a general interest in the promotion and support of measures that tend to the musical development of Minneapolis.



WILLARD PATTEN.



ANNA E. SCHOEN-RENE.

SCHOEN-RENE, Anna Eugenie, is a native of Prussian Poland. Her father was at one time secretary of agriculture and forestry of the imperial province of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, and an officer of the Guards. At his death the Emperor William, who was his close friend, promised to care for his eight children and through his kindness Fraulein Schoen-Rene was enabled to prepare for the profession of a singer in grand opera, which was her absorbing ambition. She graduated from the Royal Academy of Music in Berlin, receiving half the prize offered by the Mendelssohn family to the most promising student and devoted it to the completion of her musical education in Italy. She studied with Francesco Lamperti, Sen. of Milan in voice culture, and with Madame Viardot and Maestro Garcia in Paris, making her debut in Berlin under the auspices of Princess Friedrich Carl, of Prussia. She was engaged to sing at the Royal Opera House of Saxe-Altenburg through the Duke of that Duchy, and soon became a musical favorite, meeting many famous musicians and composers, as Brahms, Rubenstein and Liszt. With marked ability she played the leading roles in "Don Juan," "Daughter of the Regiment," "Carmen," "Faust," and other operas. After singing suc-

cessfully in the great European musical centers, Fraulein Schoen-Rene came to this country and has for some years made her home with her sister, Marie Schoen, in Minneapolis. For some time she was instructor in the University of Minnesota and was the founder and musical director of the University Choral Union, which has done splendid work. Fraulein Anna Eugenie Schoen-Rene has taken a prominent part in the promotion of musical culture in Minneapolis. She is a member of the Union des Arts et des Sciences, of Paris, France, and a member of the "Deutsche Buchnen genossenschaft," of Berlin. Fraulein Schoen-Rene has been earnestly besought by many of her friends to return to the operatic stage, as her health has been greatly improved in Minnesota.

WOODRUFF, Henry Seymour, the son of Henry and Lucy A. (Rollo) Woodruff, was born at Cortland, Cortland county, New York. His father was, though a merchant, a man of musical taste and on his mother's side he was connected with a family of musicians. His mother was, during her early life, an instructor on the piano and her grandfather was a musical conductor. Mr. Woodruff began his education at the State Normal School at Cortland and studied music in Syracuse. When he was fifteen years of age he served as organist in the First Baptist Church of Cortland and later went to Cincinnati to study for six years under Henry G. Andres, Herman Auer, Bush Foley and Louis Ehr Gott. For the most of this time he was organist of St. Paul's M. E. Church of Cincinnati. During this period he was also active in organ recital work. In 1886 he came to Minneapolis to fill a six weeks engagement as solo organist at the first Exposition and was so impressed by the opportunities of the city that he decided to locate here. Shortly after the close of the Exposition Mr. Woodruff received an appointment as organist of the First Baptist Church, then just completed, and served in that capacity for six years, during four of which he also acted as choir master. About this time he opened a studio and gave instruction in piano, pipe organ, and voice culture. Upon the founding of the Apollo Club in 1887 he was appointed director for their first two seasons and for three years held a like position with the Philharmonic Club. Again in 1902 he became musical conductor of the Apollo Club and has held the position since that time. Mr. Woodruff has given many organ recitals and done much concert work in Minneapolis, St. Paul and other cities of the northwest. In 1893 he served as organist at the Church of the Redeemer, but afterwards returned to the First Baptist Church. In 1897 he studied in Paris with Delle Sedie, the celebrated voice teacher and upon his return accepted the position of organist and choir master

of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, with which he is still connected. Mr. Woodruff was married in 1899 to Miss Corice Colburn, one of the younger artists of this city.

ZOCH, Herman, son of Carl Frederick, and Augusta Kunau Zoch, was born in Theerkeute, Prussia. He is descended from a landed family, his paternal grandfather, a distinguished officer in the war of 1813, having held an estate in Silesia. Carl Frederick Zoch was the director of the estates of the Polish Count Dzieduszicki, and on one of these estates in the province of Posen his son Herman was born. He began his education with a private tutor, later studying in the state gymnasium at Halle, Saxony, and then graduating from the Thomas gymnasium at Leipsic. His musical career which his native ability gave promise of being so brilliant commenced in the Royal Conservatory of Music at Leipsic, where he studied the piano under Carl Reinecke, Jadassohn and Coccius, the first two being his instructors in counterpoint and composition. He finished a six-year course in three years receiving at his graduation the first prize in piano playing. He studied for several months in Paris, and then for two years was in Munich where he associated with the leading musicians of the day and performed for Joseph Rheinberger that famous composer's piano concerto, op. 94, which he later introduced at concerts in Berlin and Leipsic. He toured through the principal cities of Germany, Leipsic, Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Gotha and others, and gave a series of piano recitals that added much to his rapidly increasing reputation as an artist and pianist. He left Germany in 1883 to come to America and a year later located in Minneapolis where he has been engaged as a teacher of piano and in concert and recital work. Since 1889 he has made three concert tours and has given piano recitals in Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Syracuse, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and played at the Music Teachers' National Convention at Cleveland in 1892. During the time he has resided in Minneapolis he has given some four score recitals, not including recitals in St. Paul, Duluth and those of his eastern trips; among which have been three Beethoven evenings, com-

prised of the last five sonatas of that master, Beethoven's Emperor-Concerto in E Flat with Orchestra twice, four Brahms evenings, one Schubert evening, and in the fall of 1906 he gave in one evening the forty-eight "Songs without Words" by Mendelssohn. Mr. Zoch has won an enviable reputation as an instructor of the piano and is recognized as a performer of great merit. His programs, on which appear such names as Beethoven, Schuman, Chopin, Brahms, Liszt, Rheinberger, Rubinstein, Handel, Henselt, Joseffy, Jensen, Raff, Tausig, Scarlatti, Heller, Wagner, Reinecke and others, reveal his wonderful repertoire, and give some insight into the continuous labor at his art that has given Mr. Zoch a place in the front rank of present day musicians.



HERMANN ZOCH.

## CHAPTER XI.

### ART, ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING

**A**S in most western cities—or new cities in any land—Minneapolis gave tardy recognition to things artistic. Utility was the first consideration in the young city and during all her earlier years the strife for gain shut out thought of the beautiful. However the city was often visited by artists attracted by the picturesque location and surroundings. As early as 1848 Henry Lewis, an artist of some reputation in those days, visited St. Anthony and made sketches of the falls, and afterwards executed a number of paintings, some of which are still in existence in Minneapolis. Another early visitor was Frank B. Mayer, who was present at the Indian treaty of Traverse des Sioux in 1851, and afterwards made a painting which hangs in the Minnesota State Historical Society's gallery. Capt. Seth Eastman, whose water color sketch is undoubtedly the earliest painting of the Falls in existence, was commandant at the Fort in 1841 and was employed by the government in the fifties to make sketches illustrating Indian life and customs.

In the nature of things it was many years before it was possible for an artist to establish himself permanently in the city, and it was not until 1883 when the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts was organized, that art began to have a definitely appointed place in the city's life. The formation of the society was largely due to the efforts of Dr. W. W. Folwell, then president of the university, who with twenty-four others, were the charter members. For several years the society only held annual exhibitions but in 1886 the School of Fine Arts was opened under the direction of Douglas Volk who brought to the undertaking at Minneapolis a high order of ability, and whose early work gave abundant promise

of his later distinction as an artist. For several years the school occupied temporary quarters. Upon the completion of the public library in 1889 the school occupied rooms in the building and has since remained there, gradually increasing its student body and occupying more space from year to year. Mr. Volk was succeeded in 1893 by Robert Koehler who has since remained in charge of the school with continued success. This school maintains classes in antique art, still life, portrait painting, water colors, and departments for decorative design, handicrafts and architecture. There are now about two hundred students. Annual exhibitions have been maintained and for some years exhibitions of art photography have been held occasionally.

In 1895 the Chalk and Chisel club was formed. The name was afterwards changed to the Arts and Crafts Society and the organization has the honor of being the oldest of the arts and crafts societies of the country. Its purpose includes the development of all the lines of art work and bi-annual exhibitions are held. Among its active members is Miss Mary Moulton Cheney, who is president in 1908.

The great interest in the revival of art in handicraft made possible the institution of the Handicraft Guild which has developed rapidly and in four years occupied a building erected especially for its use. It has taken a most efficient part in the development of artistic taste in the city. Besides maintaining and conducting a school of design in which there is instruction in pottery making, metal work, leather work, book-binding, wood work, wood carving, wood block printing, water color and other arts, the guild maintains permanent exhibition and sales rooms. In the building

is a beautiful assembly hall and the Guild is to a large extent the center of aesthetic activity in Minneapolis. Its organization and rapid progress is largely due to the work of Misses M. Emma Roberts and Florence Wales, president and secretary, respectively. Miss Roberts had been for some years supervisor of drawing in the public schools of the city and is responsible for the excellent progress which has been made in the schools notwithstanding many obstacles. Miss Wales had been a teacher of art in the Central high school and is an accomplished artist in water color.

Another artistic influence is that of the Craftshouse where the art work of Mr. John S. Bradstreet finds expression. Mr. Bradstreet has long been identified with the art life of the city and gives special attention to interior decoration and furnishing. The Craftshouse, like the building of the Handicraft Guild, is architecturally beautiful and unique.

When the public library building was planned the study of art was given broad consideration, and in addition to arranging for the housing of the School of Fine Arts an art gallery was provided for and an art book room established. The art gallery has grown from small beginnings to be a collection of much merit and is enriched by loans of excellent pictures owned by private collectors. In the building there is also an admirable collection of plaster casts of statuary. Mr. T. B. Walker has built up the largest private art collection in the city. It is in a spacious gallery connected with his residence at Eighth street and Henne-



FIREPLACE IN THE HANDICRAFT GUILD.

pin avenue, where it is open to the public during the daylight hours throughout the year. Mr. Walker has taken great interest in all art development in the city and is one of the most prominent private collectors in the West.

Public and official recognition of art has been slow and first found expression in the formation of the board of park commissioners; although it is not to be supposed that all who assisted in the promotion of the park system understood that they were cultivating the artistic development of the city. The Art Commission of the city created in 1901, was a tardy recognition of the need of selection and discrimination in the possible purchase or acceptance of works of art. This commission is composed of E. C. Chatfield, president, and Robert Koehler, Wm. Channing Whitney, Edward C. Gale and John S. Bradstreet—all men who have been prominent in the art development of the city.

#### ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING.

The distinct advances made in the last twenty years in matters architectural is one of the most gratifying phases of Minneapolis development. The numerous examples of refined taste in residence, commercial and public buildings, reflect the influence of a group of intelligent and progressive architects. With the increase of wealth and the advance of culture there is a growing tendency to give the architect free rein in planning both business and residence structures. It has come to be understood that architectural beauty may



THE HANDICRAFT GUILD BUILDING.

have a commercial value and that a building which conforms to the canons of good taste need not necessarily be more expensive than one which offends. Some very admirable examples of good business buildings have been erected in Minneapolis in the past half-dozen years. No attempt to illustrate this development will be made in this chapter; but some of the notable buildings of the city will be found pictured throughout the pages of other chapters, in appropriate connection. Minneapolis architects have taken a large part in the aesthetic development of the city, working prominently in the art society, for the guild work and on the park commission. Landscape architecture has been given much attention in more recent years; many of the best modern residences of the city are particularly effective through their admirable settings. At present the only architectural organization of the city is the Minneapolis Architectural Club, formed in 1907 by the younger men of the profession. It has rooms at 116 South Fourth street. A. R. Van Dyck is president and there are some forty members.

The engineering profession is of course closely affiliated with the architectural group, especially in the specialties of structural steel and concrete work which are now taking a very prominent place in building. It happens that Minneapolis is the home of very extensive structural contracting firms which require engineering ability of a high order. As one of the great water power cities of the world Minneapolis has employed the best hydraulic engineering talent and resident representatives of this division of the profession are consulted from every part of the continent. In municipal construction, bridge building and the like, the best abilities in this department of engineering are called into service. In the work of the engineer the practical is apt to take precedence over the aesthetic, so that it is worth recording that some of the prominent engineering work in Minneapolis does not lack in beauty. The stone arch bridge which affords rail entrance to the union passenger station is not only a remarkable engineering achievement but one

of the most beautiful bridges in the West. The steel arch bridge uniting the east and west divisions of the city at the foot of the main thoroughfares is a well designed and substantial structure; while the Lake street bridge over the Mississippi river is noted for its graceful lines.

Education in the engineering profession has made decided progress while in architecture little has been done. An attempt was made to establish a course in architecture at the university but it did not meet with success. On the other hand the College of Engineering is one of the most important in the institution. Its courses cover civil and mechanical engineering and all their subdivisions of municipal and sanitary engineering, structural engineering, electrical engineering, railway and highway engineering, etc. The Minneapolis Engineers Club is an active organization with rooms at 17 South Sixth street.

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BERTRAND, George Emile, of the firm of Bertrand & Chamberlin, architects, was born in Superior, Wisconsin, on June 22, 1859, the son of A. G. and Marie (Landry) Bertrand. He received a public school education and studied the profession of architecture in Boston and Minneapolis, spending several years in offices of leading architects. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession since 1881 and established himself permanently in Minneapolis in 1886, and in 1896, with Arthur B. Chamberlin, formed the present firm. Mr. Bertrand is a director in the State Institution for Savings. In political affiliations he is a republican and he is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Commercial and Six O'Clock Clubs. He is also a member of the Minnesota Chapter American Institute of Architects. Some years ago he served as a member of the Minnesota Light Infantry, the first company of militia organized in the state. Mr. Bertrand was married in September, 1888, to Miss Lillian Stoddard, a native of Indiana. They have two daughters, Claire and Marie.

BOEHME, Christopher Adam, was born in Minneapolis, on January 16, 1865. His parents were Gottfried J. and Eva Boehme, his father being a general contractor and hardware merchant. Mr. Boehme was educated in Minneapolis, attending the public schools, the high schools and the University of Minnesota. After graduation he entered the office of W. B. Dunnell, a well-known architect of the city where he remained for fourteen years and rising to a position



IN MR. T. B. WALKER'S ART GALLERY.

of responsibility as Mr. Dunnell's assistant. In 1896 he opened an office of his own, beginning a practice which has grown steadily. Five years ago he formed a partnership with Mr. Victor Cordella under the name of Boehme & Cordella, and this association has proven very successful. The firm has planned some of the best of recent structures in the Northwest. Mr. Boehme is a member of several organizations—the North Side Commercial Club, the Knights of Pythias Lodge, of the Royal Arcanum and the St. Anthony Turn Verein society. On May 21, 1891, he married Miss Martha Oeschger of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and they have three children, two daughters and a son.

**BRADSTREET**, John Scott, comes of the very best New England—or for that matter, Old England—stock, his father's name, Bradford Bradstreet, proclaiming his descent from two men whose names are among those most honored in Colonial history—William Bradford the Pilgrim father who came to America in 1613 and was the first governor of Plymouth Colony; and Humphrey Bradstreet, who came from Ipswich, England, in 1634, and was representative in 1635. John

S. Bradstreet, whose mother, the wife of Bradford Bradstreet, had been Miss Susana Pickard-Scott, was born at Rowley, Old Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1845, and graduated from the Putnam Academy at Newburyport. The first years of Mr. Bradstreet's business life were spent with the Gorman Manufacturing Company, in whose offices, at Providence, he held a responsible position, until early in the seventies, he decided to come West, and selected Minneapolis as his place of residence. Here he has lived for thirty years, and in the course of that time has exercised a most beneficial influence on the artistic life, not only of the city, but of the Northwest. On first coming to Minnesota, he was associated in business with Edward C. Clark, but he soon embarked for himself, and continued alone until he formed a partnership with Edmund J. Phelps, under the name of Phelps & Bradstreet. On the dissolution of the partnership, the Thurburs of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, became interested with him, and the new firm was known as Bradstreet, Thurber & Co. For the last six years F. H. Waterman has been associated with him in the extensive and very successful organization whose headquarters are in the beautiful Craftshouse, a building, which,





JOHN S. BRADSTREET.

both in its exterior and interior is entirely unique, resembling in its character and the influence which it exerts on the public, an Art Institute, rather than a place of business. Mr. Bradstreet has traveled widely, having made many visits to Japan, collecting and studying Japanese art, as well as having been around the world, and being familiar with most of the European countries. He is a member, in addition to most of the local clubs, of the Asiatic Society of London and the National Arts Club of New York, and has given valuable services to the public as member of the Minneapolis Park Board, having had the honor of naming the latest acquisition to the park system, "The Parade," and is also member and vice president of the Municipal Art Commission.

CHAMBERLIN, Arthur Bishop, of the firm of Bertrand & Chamberlin, architects, was born at Solon, Ohio, in 1865, the son of Anson B. and Martha M. Chamberlin. When he was two years old the family moved to Milwaukee where the father entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Mr. Chamberlin's early boyhood was spent at Milwaukee and he has lived in Minneapolis since 1882, completing his education here and at an early age entering an architect's office. He has followed the profession for twenty-three years, joining Mr. Bertrand in the present firm in 1898. Mr. Chamberlin is a

republican in political belief and is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial and the St. Anthony Commercial Clubs; is a member of the Masonic Order, Khurum Lodge, Scottish Rite Masons and Zuhrah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. On January 18, 1885, was married to Miss Georgia Wood. They have four children.

COLBURN, Serenus Milo, of the architectural firm of Kees & Colburn, was born at Ansonia, Connecticut, October 12, 1871, the son of Richard R. and Letitia (Terry) Colburn. He received a public school education and when fifteen years of age came west and obtained employment at Minneapolis as draughtsman in the office of James C. Plant. He remained with Mr. Plant for five years and afterwards filled the position of head draftsman in several architectural offices. In 1898 he became associated with Frederick Kees in the present firm, an association which has been very successful. Among the buildings which they have designed are: Donaldson Building, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce; Northwestern National Bank; Powers Building; Donaldson's Glass Block; Deere & Webber Building, and buildings of the Advance Thresher Company; J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company; Great Northern Implement Company; Emerson & Newton; Bement, Darling & Company, and many large residences. Mr. Colburn is a member of the American Institute of Architects and of the Commercial and Automobile Clubs. He was married in Minnesota in 1899 to Miss Harriet E. Whitcomb.

CORDELLA, Victor, of the architectural firm of Boehme & Cordella, is a native of Austrian Poland but for many years has now studied and practiced his profession in Minneapolis. He was born on January 1, 1872, at Krakow, in Austrian Poland, the son of Marian and Florence Cordella. His father was a sculptor who was desirous that his son should have a good academic and professional education. The boy was sent to the graded schools of Austria, obtained his preparatory education in the high schools and then entered the Royal Art Academy at Krakow where he studied for some time. Later he was a student of technology under Professor Michael Kowaleczuk at Lemberg. Coming to the United States and locating in St. Paul he began his architectural training in the office of Cass Gilbert. Since that time, about eighteen years ago, he has been engaged in building an office practice. Following his connection with Mr. Gilbert he was associated with several architects of this city—W. H. Dennis, W. B. Dunnell, and Charles R. Aldrich. Five years ago he joined C. A. Boehme in the present firm of Boehme & Cordella, which handles an extensive line of work in the local field. Mr. Cordella was married to Miss Ruth Maser of Canton, Ohio, on September 15, 1902.

FANNING, John Thomas, civil engineer, is the son of John Howard and Elizabeth (Pridde) Fanning. His family on both sides is of old New England stock, as he is a descendant of Edmund Gilbert Fanning, the first of the name in America, who came from Ireland in 1652 and settled near New London, Connecticut; and of Lieutenant Thomas Tracy who settled in Connecticut in 1636. Capt. John Fanning, the sixth in line from Edmund and the grandfather of John Thomas, was a veteran of the Revolutionary war. Mr. Fanning was born at Norwich, Connecticut, on December 31, 1837. He commenced his education in the public and normal schools of Norwich and later studied architecture and engineering. At the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861 he enlisted in the Third regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry and served the full term of the regiment. After the close of the war he was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel in the Connecticut National Guard, formerly having held a lieutenantancy. He opened an office in Norwich, and from that time till he came to Minneapolis was engaged in the planning of public and private buildings, mills, bridges and water supply systems throughout

the New England States. In 1872 he moved his office to Manchester, New Hampshire, to supervise the installation of the public water supply. He also designed several of the principal buildings of that city and while he resided there was a member of the board of education and chairman of the high school committee. He was employed to report on an additional water supply for New York, Brooklyn and other cities of the Hudson valley, and in numerous instances has been retained as an expert witness in water and drainage cases. About 1885 he received a commission to report on improvements in the system of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company and one year later moved his office to Minneapolis. From this point he has supervised many large engineering operations in the west. He was appointed engineer and agent of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company in 1886; and later was the engineer of the Great Falls, Montana, and Helena, Montana, water powers on the Missouri river, and of the Spokane water power on the Spokane river. Col. Fanning also devised a plan for draining 3,000 square miles of the famous Red River Valley wheat land and at different times has been consulting engineer of the Great Northern, the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, and Minneapolis Union Railways. He has been a patentee of several inventions connected with his profession—a slow burning building construction, a steam-pumping engine, steam boilers, water valves, and turbine wheels. In 1873 he invented and constructed the first wood-stave pipes such as are now extensively used in public water supply and sewerage works. Mr. Fanning's energies have not, however, been directed entirely to the practical side of his work. He has been an occasional lecturer at the University of Minnesota and before technical societies; and has written numerous papers on technical subjects. He is the author of "A Treatise on Hydraulic and Water Supply Engineering," which reached the sixteenth edition in 1906. He is a member of a number of the professional organizations of the country; an ex-director of the American Society of Civil Engineers; an ex-president of the American Water Works Association; a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; honorary member of the New England Water Works Association; and a member of the Engineers Club of this city, the Franklin Institute and several other scientific societies. Politically he is a republican. On June 14, 1865, he was married at Norwich, Connecticut, to Miss Maria Louise Bensley and they have a son and two daughters, Rennie Bensley, Jennie Louise, wife of Thomas A. Jamison, and Clara Elizabeth, and was for many years a well known business



JOHN T. FANNING.

GILMAN, James B., chief engineer of the Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Company, is the son of one of Minnesota's pioneer settlers, and was born and educated in this state. His father,

James B. Gilman, was a native of New York, man in his section of the state. He resided, prior to his removal to Minnesota, at Danville and was engaged in the foundry business. In the year 1848 he disposed of his interests in New York and moved to Minnesota, locating in Dakota county, remaining in the state until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted with the famous First Minnesota, and served with that regiment for three years. Following his mustering out of service, Mr. Gilman, Sr., returned to Dakota county and was living there at the time of his son's birth on January 28, 1872. The mother of Mr. Gilman, Jr., was Laura C. (Foster) Gilman, who was born in Massachusetts and had moved to Minnesota with her family in the early pioneer days. Mr. Gilman spent the early years of his life at the place of his birth and received his elementary education in the schools of Dakota county. In 1880 he came to Minneapolis and entered the public schools, after which he attended the University of Minnesota, taking up the engineering course. He completed his studies in 1894 and graduated with the class of that year, taking a civil engineering degree. In addition to ranking high in his technical studies, Mr. Gilman was especially well prepared along practical lines to begin work in the engineering field, by experience with surveying parties with which he had worked for parts of two years before his



JAMES B. GILMAN.

graduation on the survey of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railroad. The Soo was at that time doing construction work on the right of way between this city and Portal, North Dakota, and Mr. Gilman obtained not only valuable practice in engineering, but also had an opportunity to acquaint himself with the greatest grain producing region in the country. Shortly after his graduation in 1894, Mr. Gilman accepted a position as engineer with the Gillette-Herzog Manufacturing Company, which was afterwards merged in the American Bridge Company, one of the largest manufacturers of steel construction work in the world. Mr. Gilman was advanced to the office of engineer of the Minneapolis plant and continued in that position until February, 1907. He then resigned to accept the post he now occupies as chief engineer of the Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Company, one of the largest business enterprises of the Northwest and one of the most extensive structural steel and machinery plants in the country. Mr. Gilman's work covers a large field, as the firm does in all sections of the country, a general construction business which gives him unlimited scope for the application of his technical knowledge and practical experience of the engineering science. He is a member of the Minneapolis Engineers Club, of which he is past president, also a member of the St. Anthony Commercial Club. Mr. Gilman, although well known among his business and social associates, has never been active in political affairs, as an office holder. As a private citizen, however, he is a republican and supports the principles of that party. On June 14, 1899, Mr. Gilman was married to Miss Alice A. Hayward and they have one daughter—Dorothy Gilman.

GILES, Robert Tait, a foremost artist in the designing of stained and leaded glass, is a native of England, born at Gateshead on Tyne, May 1, 1872. His father, Peter Giles, was, at the time of his son's birth, a building contractor of Gateshead. Robert Tait passed his early life in that town and when still a boy began his artistic education. He attended the art school located in his home town, the Gateshead School of Art, and graduated from that institution, later taking a course in the Rutherford School of Art at Newcastle on Tyne, where he completed his studies when about fourteen years of age. A natural talent for the work developed rapidly under capable instruction, and at the finish of his work in both schools was awarded certificates of excellence, and won a scholarship at the South Kensington School of Art, in London. After leaving school he was for two years engaged in architectural drawing, and then turned his attention to stained and leaded glass. He served an apprenticeship for seven years in the various departments of that handicraft; designing, drafting and painting—during this time being under the direction of W. H. Drummond, T. R. Spence and M. H. Marsh, the latter being a member of the



ROBERT T. GILES.

Royal Academy. Having mastered this art, Mr. Giles left England to come to the United States, and located at Chicago, remaining there for about four years. During that period he was associated with the principal firms of Chicago as artist, but nine years ago he resigned the position he was holding at the time and came to Minneapolis. In 1903 he established the firm of R. T. Giles & Company, and conducted a stained and leaded glass business in all its branches. Mr. Giles was the proprietor of the concern and under his direction the company was a success, both from a material standpoint and in building up a reputation for the excellence of its work. In fact the business reached such proportions and so many large commissions were received that larger facilities were needed and on October 15, 1907, Mr. Giles consolidated with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company of Minneapolis, and became director of the art department of the company. Mr. Giles during the time of his residence here has been interested in a number of the movements connected with the advancement of the arts and handicrafts, and is a member of the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, holding also the position of instructor of

stained and leaded glass in that organization. He is in addition a member of the Empire Club of St. Paul, and the Church Club of Minnesota. Mr. Giles was married on February 2, 1903, to Miss Belle Wheeler and they have two children, Isabel Wheeler and Robert Eldon. Mrs. Giles is, as well as her husband, a local artist of considerable importance. The family attends Gethsemane Church.

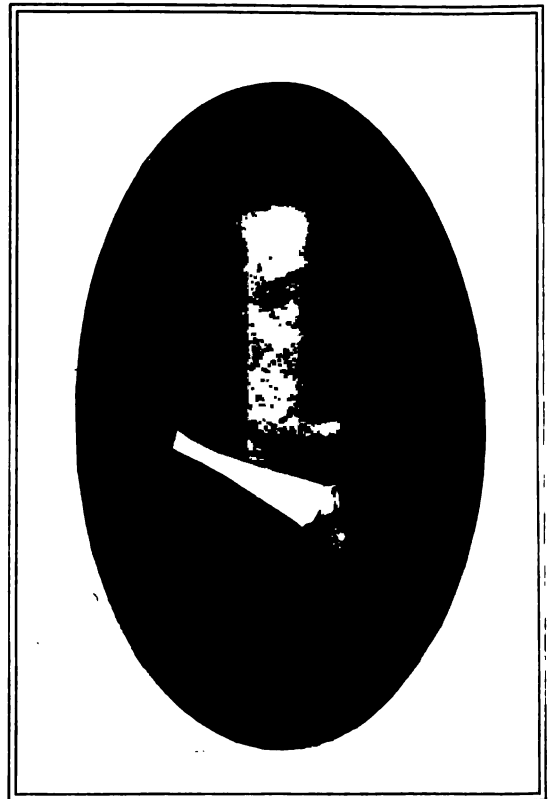
HEWITT, Edwin Hawley, architect, practicing in Minneapolis, was born at Red Wing, Minnesota, on March 26, 1874. He is the son of Charles N. and Helen R. Hewitt. His father, Dr. Hewitt, is a distinguished surgeon, a native of Vermont, a graduate of Hobart College and Albany Medical school and a veteran of the Army of the Potomac with which he served during the war as surgeon in chief of a division. His son Edwin spent his boyhood at Red Wing, attended Hobart College for one year and then returned to Minnesota and completed his college course at the University of Minnesota. While at the University he attended the Minneapolis School of Fine Arts at night and during vacations worked in the office of Cass Gilbert, architect, then of St. Paul. After graduating from the University of Minnesota he devoted a year to post graduate work in the Institute of Technology and then entered the office of Shepley, Rutan & Collidge, architects, of Boston. After three and a half years with this firm, Mr. Hewitt married and went at once to Paris where he took the competitive examinations for entrance into Ecole des Beau Arts. His standing in this examination placed him at the head of the list of foreign applicants admitted and within one place of heading the entire list of foreign and French. After four years of work at Paris with side trips for study to England, Spain, Switzerland and Italy, he graduated and returned to America in the fall of 1904. After a few months he opened an office in the Lumber Exchange in Minneapolis but finding the quarters inadequate after two months of practice, moved to larger rooms at 14-15 North Fourth street. Here he remained for eighteen months and then decided to build an office for his own permanent use and erected the attractive and artistic office building which he now occupies at 716 Fourth avenue south. Mr. Hewitt is a director of the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, a member of the governing board of the State Art Society, a member of the Beaux Arts Society of New York, and belongs to the Minneapolis Club and the Minikahda Club of this city.

HUNT, William S., who has been a practicing architect of the city since 1888, was born in Wisconsin, at the town of Delavan, on May 1, 1861, the son of Dr. Henderson Hunt and Sarah Ann (Barlow) Hunt. The members of his family on his mother's side were prominent in their professions and held various important public offices. Stevan A. Barlow was for two terms

the attorney general of the state of Wisconsin. John W. Barlow was an officer of the regular army and held the rank of brigadier-general. Dr. Hunt was a practicing physician at Delavan, and his son remained in that town during the early part of his life and began his education in the local schools. When he was sixteen years of age the family moved to Beloit and he then entered Beloit College, taking the scientific course. He graduated with the class of 1880. It was his intention to follow the profession of architecture and went to Chicago and pursued his architectural studies for three years. To complete his training he then entered the office of one of the prominent architects of Chicago and filled the duties of office student. He came to Minneapolis and resumed his studies there until 1888. In that year he began an independent practice which he has continued with success. He has planned and designed a number of large buildings in the city. In politics he is a republican. He is a member of the Odd Fellows. Mr. Hunt was married in 1885 to Miss Caroline Park Graves, who died on October 8, 1902. On May 29, 1906, he was again married to Miss Barbara C. Maurer. They have no children. Mr. Hunt attends the Episcopal church of which he has always been a member.

JONES, Harry Wild, was born June 9, 1859, in Michigan, son of Howard M. Jones, a Baptist clergyman. He is a grandson of Dr. S. F. Smith, author of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," the national hymn, and great-grandson of Dr. Hezekiah Smith, a chaplain in the army of the Revolution. Mr. Jones received his educational training at Providence Rhode Island, in the University grammar school, and took his A. B. degree at Brown University in 1882. From the university he went to Boston, where he continued his preparation for the profession of architecture. Mr. Jones from Boston came to Minneapolis and continued his work with Plant & Whitney. He has, since he began business on his own account, designed many structures for business and residence purposes, presenting the necessary features of utility and solidity, together with a high order of architectural beauty, such as the Cream of Wheat building, the warehouses of Butler Brothers, and of Wyman, Partridge & Co., and the residences of F. W. Clifford, and George H. Daggett and James Quirk. Mr. Jones was professor of architecture in the state university in 1900-1902, and he was for twelve years a member of the park board. He is a member of the Commercial Club, the Six O'Clock Club, and the Minnetonka Yacht Club. He was president of the Technology Club of Minnesota in 1904 and president of the Minnesota Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1898-99. Mr. Jones is a member of the Calvary Baptist Church. He was married in 1883 to Miss Bertha J. Tucker, of Boston, and three children have been born to them—H. Malcom; Mary W.; Arthur Leo.

KEES, Frederick, of the firm of Kees & Colburn, architects, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, on April 9, 1852, the son of Frederick and Eva (Schmidt) Kees. He attended the public schools of Baltimore, and at an early age entered the office of E. G. Lind, a Baltimore architect, as draftsman, where he continued, with the exception of a brief period in Chicago, until 1878. He then came to Minneapolis, and after a short experience in the office of L. S. Buffington, commenced business for himself, first as Kees & Fiske and later as a member of the firm of Long & Kees, and since 1901 of the firm of Kees & Colburn, and during this long professional service has been identified with many of the most prominent structures in the city, including the Syndicate Block, First Baptist Church, Court House and City Hall, Public Library, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Northwestern National Bank, Powers Block, Donaldson's Glass Block, and buildings for Deere & Webber, Advance Thresher Company, J. I. Case Thresher Company and others. Mr. Kees was a member of Company A, First Regiment, Minnesota National Guard, for five years. He is a Mason, thirty-second degree, Knight Templar, Shriner, and a member of the B. P. O. E. In politics he is independent. He was married in Minneapolis in 1881 to Miss Florence Smith.



FREDERICK KEES.

NUTTER, Frank H., was born April 20, 1853, at Dover, New Hampshire, son of Abner J. and Hannah (Roberts) Nutter. The father was a school teacher for over fifty years, one of those New England educators who build character out of the plastic material which came within their professional reach. Frank H. spent his early life in Boston and vicinity attending the public schools and the Eliot high school which was founded in 1692 by John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians, "for the free education of any white or Indian boy." Mr. Nutter studied civil and landscape engineering in Boston for several years under eminent specialists like Joseph H. Curtis and F. L. Lee and, after engaging in business on his own account for a couple of years, removed to Minneapolis in 1878, and from 1880 to 1890 in company with Mr. Frank Plummer carried on business under the firm name of Nutter & Plummer. Since the dissolution of this partnership, Mr. Nutter has engaged in the landscape engineering work alone. Upon the organization of the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners in 1883 Mr. Nutter was appointed Park Engineer, a position which he held until 1906, when he resigned to devote his attention to his private business, and his son F. H. Nutter, Jr., was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Nutter's activities extend over a wide field. He has designed private grounds in New York, Virginia and California, in Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota and in Manitoba, and other states and also makes a specialty of parks and cemeteries. Mr. Nutter is a republican in politics and is a member of the Minneapolis Society of Civil Engineers, of the State Horticultural Society, of the Minneapolis Commercial Club and of the American Civic Association. He is a member of the Congregational church. He was married in April, 1881, to Carrie F. Alden. To them have been born three children. Frank H. (the present Park Engineer), Willard A., assistant of his father in professional work, and Hannah A.

SEDGWICK, Charles S., was born in Castile, New York, May 9, 1856, the son of Samuel Sedgwick, afterwards superintendent of public schools at Oberlin, Ohio. Samuel Sedgwick was one of a prominent family of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and during his boyhood was, with his brothers, intimately associated with Cyrus, David, Dudley and Henry Field, afterwards distinguished members of the Field family, whose home adjoined that of the Sedgwicks. Charles Sedgwick was one of three brothers. He received a common and high school education in Oberlin and Poughkeepsie, New York, and soon after the family removed to Binghamton, New York, he entering the employment of Isaac G. Perry, a well-known New York architect, in 1872, and remaining with Mr. Perry twelve years, rising during that time from apprentice boy to foreman,

draughtsman and assistant, having in charge the construction of many large and important buildings in New York state and Pennsylvania. In 1884 Mr. Sedgwick severed his connection with Mr. Perry and came to Minneapolis, opening an architectural office in the Hurlburt building on Nicollet avenue, and later in the Collom building on Fourth street, and in 1903 moving into the Lumber Exchange, where he still remains. During his twenty-four years' practice in this city he has planned many public and business buildings and many churches and residences, prominent among which are the Young Men's Christian Association Building, State University Library Building, Dayton Building, Boutell Building, Westminster Presbyterian Church, Andrew Presbyterian Church, Park Avenue Congregational Church, etc. He has also planned many fine buildings and churches in other cities. One of the largest is the Second Congregational Church of Waterbury, Connecticut. In addition to his regular business, Mr. Sedgwick is publishing a book of house designs, which is advertised in leading magazines and is sold in all parts of the country, being the medium through which the planning of houses and buildings is secured for different localities. Mr. Sedgwick is publishing a descriptive page, with illustration of house and plan, monthly in the Home Magazine of Indianapolis, and Northwestern Agriculturist of Minneapolis, and a weekly contribution to the "Actualides" of Lima, Peru, South America. He is also publishing house plans weekly through an Eastern syndicate in many of the leading Sunday newspapers, covering over twenty-two states and Canada. Mr. Sedgwick has not specialized on any particular branch, but has extended experience along all lines of architectural work.

WHITNEY, William Channing, was born at Harvard, Massachusetts, April 11, 1851, son of Benjamin F. Whitney. After the usual rudimentary educational training, he entered the Lawrence Academy at Groton, Massachusetts, and passed to the higher education in the Massachusetts State College and graduated with the class of 1872. He then devoted his attention to the study of architecture, for which he had an instinctive love and taste, and in Boston's art schools and architects' offices and in independent study, he developed the taste and original qualities of perception of architectural proprieties which have characterized his work in Minneapolis. Mr. Whitney is a republican in politics and is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, a director of the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, a member of the Art Commission of Minneapolis, and a member of the Minneapolis Club. Mr. Whitney was married on October 6, 1881, to Alma C. Walker, of Watertown, Massachusetts, and to them have been born two daughters.

## CHAPTER XII.

### COURTS AND LAWYERS

**I**N THE earliest days of its history, Minneapolis seems to have done quite well without courts or lawyers. It appears to have been an unusually peaceful community for a frontier village, as there are no records of serious crime committed in the early pioneer days and there was an entire absence of spirit of litigation among the inhabitants. It is a matter of history that the first term of court convened within the present limits of the city found absolutely no cases to be tried.

Previous to the organization of Minnesota Territory in 1849, there were no courts available had there been litigants without number. The east side of the Mississippi river had passed successively through the jurisdiction of the French and English and of the territories of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Under the latter government two terms of court had been held at Stillwater, but the potential Minneapolis had not participated.

On the western bank of the Mississippi there was judicial authority as early as 1835 or 1836, when Henry H. Sibley received from the governor of Iowa a commission as justice of the peace with jurisdiction extending from below Prairie du Chien to the British possessions on the north. Gen. Sibley's power was almost unlimited and his acts were never called in question by higher authorities, but, being a man of high character, there is no thought that he ever misused his power, although the exigencies of frontier conditions seemed to make it necessary that the representative of the law should not always confine himself to exact limits of authority. Among certain of the settlers it was firmly believed that Justice Sibley had the power of life and death, which was perhaps just as well.

Minnesota became a territory of the United States on March 3, 1849. The organic act provided that the judicial power of the territory should be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts and justices of the peace. The first of these tribunals was constituted in the appointment by President Taylor of Aaron Goodrich of Tennessee as chief justice and David Cooper of Pennsylvania and B. B. Meeker of Kentucky as associate justices. Governor Ramsey issued a proclamation dividing the territory into three judicial districts; the first lying between the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers, the second between the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers, and the third composed of the remainder of the territory, or that part south of the Minnesota river. Judge Goodrich was assigned to the first district, Judge Meeker to the second, and Judge Cooper to the third.

Under these appointments and assignments the first term of court in the territory of Minnesota was held at Stillwater on the second Monday of August, 1849. At this time the first grand jury of Minnesota was impaneled, and ten indictments were found. But when the second district court was convened in the following week in the old government mill at the Falls of St. Anthony, it was discovered that absolutely no cases were to be tried, while the first grand jury in this district could find no work to do. Franklin Steele, the St. Anthony pioneer, was foreman of this first grand jury.

#### PIONEER LAWYERS.

The absence of legal business did not, however, deter lawyers from coming to Minneapolis. The first lawyer to establish himself was Ellis G. Whitall, who opened an office on the east side in 1849; the second was John W. North who came early in 1850.



JUDGE ISAAC ATWATER.

Mr. North was a forceful man who took a very prominent part in the early history of the young city. The third attorney to come here was the late Judge Isaac Atwater. He arrived in October, 1850, and with Mr. North formed the first law partnership. Judge Atwater was even then a versatile and progressive man. He had a hand in the foundation laying of the city and never lost interest in matters pertaining to the public welfare. Before he had been in the state a year he was appointed upon the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, and in 1857 was elected associate justice of the supreme court. Meanwhile he had edited newspapers, invested in real estate and taken an active part in local and territorial politics. Later he served in the city council and on the board of education.

Soon after Judge Atwater came D. A. Secombe, who was a leading member of the bar until his death in 1892. In 1852 William H. Welch arrived in St. Anthony. As an instance of the opportunities for rapid

advancement in the pioneer days it may be cited that Judge Welch was chosen justice of the peace and while in that office was appointed to the supreme bench of the state. During the early fifties such well-known names as William Lochren, J. B. Gilfillan, F. R. E. Cornell, C. E. Vanderburgh, E. S. Jones, W. D. Washburn, R. J. Baldwin, W. W. McNair, L. M. Stewart and Eugene M. Wilson were added to the roll of the local bar. From this time on the rapid growth of the city and the numerous accessions to the bar make enumeration in detail impossible.

It does not appear that after the first unproductive session of court in 1849, any judge attempted another for several years, but in the meantime the people of St. Anthony established, under the territorial law, a justice's court, electing to the office Lardner Bostwick, who had arrived at the Falls in 1850. Judge Bostwick had no legal education, but he was of unquestioned honesty and practical common sense and had the confidence and love of his constituents. He meted out justice after his own fashion for many years, being re-elected from time to time. Many cases of considerable importance, and which were not properly in the jurisdiction of a justice's court, were brought before Judge Bostwick and tried and decided with no question from any one. Judge Bostwick's court was held for many years in a small frame building at the corner of Main street and Second avenue northeast. In 1856 Judge Bostwick was admitted to the bar and in after life he served the city and county in various public capacities.

In 1853 the territorial legislature passed an act directing that two terms of court be held each year in Hennepin county. The first term held pursuant to this law convened on April 4, 1853. There was, of course, no court house, and the commissioners secured the use of a parlor and two bed rooms in the house of Anson Northrup, on First street, near Fourth avenue south. At this term the lawyers present were Isaac Atwater, D. A. Secombe, E. L. Hall, James H. Fridley and George W. Prescott. The county attorney was Warren Bristol. The





COURT HOUSE AND CITY HALL.

clerk of the court was Sweet W. Case, and the foreman of the grand jury impaneled was Dr. A. E. Ames. The subsequent terms of the district court, until the erection of the courthouse at Eighth avenue south and Fourth street, were held in a frame building on Bridge Square.

#### THE FIRST COURTHOUSE.

The building of the first courthouse caused great commotion in the village, owing to the rival claims of the upper and lower town. The latter won and the court house was built at Eighth avenue south. The first term of the district court held in

the new courthouse of 1857 was presided over by the late Judge Flandrau. Upon the organization of the state, next year, James Hall of Little Falls became the first judge of this, the fourth judicial district, which then included thirteen counties besides Hennepin.

With the admission of Minnesota to statehood, in 1858, came many changes in the courts. The judicial office was made elective and the supreme judges ceased to serve on the district bench. During the first year of statehood eighty-nine lawyers were enrolled in the office of the clerk of the supreme court as members of the bar

of the state. This number increased very rapidly. Provision was also made for the establishment of other courts at the pleasure of the legislature. This power led later to the establishment of courts of common pleas and municipal courts.

As the constitution provided for only one judge to a district, the growing needs of the fourth district were met by the gradual lopping off of outside counties. But in 1872 it became necessary to provide for larger business, and a court of common pleas was created, with Austin H. Young as judge. After a few years this extra court was found cumbersome, and it was merged in the district court. There were then two judges of the district court. Judge Charles E. Vanderburgh had been elected in 1859 and had retained the position ever since; holding it, in fact, until his elevation to the supreme bench in 1882. In 1881 the business of the district had so greatly increased that the legislature authorized an additional judge, and William Lochren was appointed to the position by Governor Pillsbury. These three judges occupied the bench for much longer terms than any others who have ever served the district.

The court house of 1857 was outgrown at a very early date. Numerous additions gave temporary relief but added to the unsightliness of the structure, and in 1887 formal steps were taken towards the erection of a suitable building. The legislature of this year intrusted a commission with the duty of purchasing a site and erecting a building to be used jointly by the city and county as a courthouse and city hall. The members of this commission were William D. Washburn, Charles M. Loring, John C. Oswald, John Swift, Oliver T. Erickson, W. S. Chowen, David M. Clough, Lars Swenson and Titus Mareck. To these were subsequently added George A. Brackett, E. F. Comstock and E. M. Johnson. Upon the resignation of Mr. Loring, John DeLaitre was appointed. After some negotiation, the block bounded by Fourth and Fifth streets and Third and Fourth avenues south was secured and the work of construction was commenced in 1889. The county side of the building was practically



JUDGE A. H. YOUNG.

completed and opened for use in November, 1895. It is one of the finest courthouses in the country and cost over \$3,000,000.

#### FEDERAL COURTS.

Minnesota was constituted a judicial district of the United States immediately upon its admission, but terms of the United States courts were always held in St. Paul until 1890, when the district was subdivided. Since then the court has been held during stated terms in the federal building in Minneapolis. The first Minneapolis lawyer to receive appointment to the U. S. district bench was Judge William Lochren, who had long served as judge of the state district court. He was appointed in 1896 and served until 1908, when he resigned, and Milton D. Purdy of Minneapolis was appointed his successor. Eugene M. Wilson and Eugene G. Hay have represented the Minneapolis bar in the list of U. S. district attorneys.

## JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

The judges of the fourth judicial district since the organization of the state have been these: James Hall, May 24, 1858, to October 1, 1858; Edward O. Hamlin, October 1, 1858, to December 31, 1858; Chas. E. Vanderburgh, January 1, 1859, to January 1, 1882; A. H. Young, January, 1877, to January, 1891; John M. Shaw, January 13, 1882, to January 8, 1884; M. B. Koon, January 8, 1884, to May 1, 1886; John P. Rea, May 1, 1886, to March 5, 1889; William Lochren, November 19, 1881, to May, 1893; Henry G. Hicks, March 16, 1887, to January, 1895; Frederick Hooker, March 5, 1889, to September, 1893; Seagrave Smith, March 5, 1889, to May, 1898; C. M. Pond, November 18, 1890, to January, 1897; Thos. Canty, January 5, 1891, to January, 1894; Robert D. Russell, May 8, 1893, to October 20, 1897; Robert Jamison, September 19, 1893, to December 1, 1897; Charles B. Elliott, January, 1894, to October 4, 1905; Henry C. Belden, January, 1895, to May 5, 1897;



WILLIAM S. PATTEE.

Dean of the College of Law, University of Minnesota.

David F. Simpson, January 5, 1897, to January, 1909; Edward M. Johnson, May 5, 1897, to January, 1899; John F. McGee, October 20, 1897, to November 19, 1902; Willard R. Cray, November 19, 1902, to January, 1905; William A. Lancaster, December 1, 1897, to January 2, 1899; Alexander M. Harrison, May 19, 1898, to January, 1905; Chas. M. Pond, January 2, 1899, to January, 1905; Frank C. Brooks, January 2, 1899, to January, 1911; Andrew Holt, January 2, 1905, to January, 1911; Horace D. Dickinson, January 2, 1905, to January, 1911; John Day Smith, January 2, 1905, to January, 1911; Frederick V. Brown, October 4, 1905, to January, 1913.

During the territorial period Sweet W. Case was clerk of the district court. Under the state government the clerks have been as follows: H. A. Partridge, H. O. Hamlin, J. P. Plummer, George H. W. Chowen, D. W. Albaugh, L. Jerome, J. A. Wolverton, E. J. Davenport, C. B. Tirrell, George G. Tirrell, C. N. Dickey, A. E. Allen.

During the period from 1867 to 1872 the office of city justice was held by Judge Charles H. Woods, H. A. Partridge, D. Morgan, J. L. Himes, and Henry G. Hicks.

The names of the city attorneys for old St. Anthony, Minneapolis and the consolidated city after 1872 will be found in the list of city officials in the chapter on Public Affairs and Officials. Frank Healy, the present incumbent, was appointed in 1897 and is now serving his twelfth year of service—by far the longest term of any city attorney since the beginning of the city. Since 1888 the term of office has commenced on January 1 and has been for two years.

## THE MUNICIPAL COURT.

Soon after the consolidation of the two cities an act was passed, in 1874, establishing a municipal court in Minneapolis. This court was given much larger jurisdiction than the city justices. Grove B. Cooley was elected municipal court judge in 1874 and served until April, 1883. In 1877 the business of the court had so increased that a special judge was provided, and Reubin Reynolds was appointed and served until 1879. Francis B. Bailey was then appointed and held the office until April, 1883, when



LAW BUILDING; UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

FROM THE SWEET COLLECTION

he was elected regular judge for the term expiring Jan. 1, 1889. At the same time Stephen Mahoney was elected special judge. George D. Emery was elected judge for the term commencing January 1, 1889, and Judge Mahoney was re-elected special judge at the same time. Upon the resignation of Judge Emery, in 1891, Charles B. Elliott was appointed to the office for the unexpired term, and was re-elected in 1892. He served until January 4, 1894, when he was appointed to the district bench and Andrew Holt was appointed as his successor. In 1896 William A. Kerr was elected special judge to succeed Judge Mahoney. In 1901 H. D. Dickinson succeeded Judge Kerr and in 1905 both Judge Holt and Judge Dickinson were elevated to the district bench and Edward F. Waite and C. L. Smith were appointed to fill the vacancy. In the fall of 1906 Judge Waite was elected judge of the

municipal court for the full term and Judge Smith was elected special judge at the same time and both are now serving on the bench.

The first judge of probate in Hennepin county was Joel B. Bassett, who was elected in 1852. It appears from the records that during his two years' service only one person died who was possessed of any property requiring the care of the court, and no estates were administered. Judge Bassett was succeeded by E. S. Jones, who held the office for four years. Lardner Bostwick was judge of probate in 1860 and 1861, and N. H. Hemiup from 1861 to the close of the year 1870. The succeeding judges were these: Franklin Beebe, 1870-1875; E. A. Gove, 1875; P. M. Babcock, 1876 and 1877; John P. Rea, 1877 to 1882; A. Ueland, 1882 to 1887; F. Von Schlegel, 1887 to 1890; Francis B. Bailey, 1890; J. R. Corrigan, 1891 and 1892; John H. Steele, 1893-1896;

Frederick C. Harvey, 1897 to 1907; George R. Smith, 1907.

Since the organization of the state, Hennepin county has had eighteen county attorneys. The complete list follows: James R. Lawrence, November 1, 1858; W. W. McNair, May 5, 1862; J. B. Gilfillan, May, 4, 1863; George R. Robinson, May 1867; J. B. Gilfillan, May, 1869; David A. Secombe, May, 1871; J. B. Gilfillan, March, 1873; James W. Lawrence, January 1, 1875; W. E. Hale, 1879; John G. Woolley, 1883; Frank F. Davis, 1885; Robert Jamison, 1889; L. R. Thian, 1891; Frank M. Nye, 1893; James A. Peterson, 1897; Louis A. Reed, 1899; Fred H. Boardman, 1901; Al J. Smith, 1905.

#### BAR ASSOCIATIONS.

In 1883 the Minneapolis Bar association was organized with the purpose of building up a substantial and permanent law library. Its first president was the late E. M. Wilson, and it had a membership of forty-six leading lawyers. It has since grown in strength, and its library—long housed in Temple Court—has now found a permanent home in the courthouse.

The Hennepin County Bar association was formed in 1896, in recognition of a demand for an organization which should include all reputable members of the profession in Hennepin county, and with the avowed objects of advancing the science of jurisprudence, promoting the administration of justice and upholding the honor of the law. The body has no regular meetings, but is called together from time to time as needs arise.

#### LEGAL EDUCATION.

In 1888 the College of Law of the University of Minnesota was established and was opened on September 11, with an address by Dean W. S. Pattee, who had been called to the head of the school and who has since continuously devoted his time and abilities to its interests. At first the law department was quartered in the old main

building, but an appropriation of \$25,000 was soon secured and the original law building was erected in time for the opening of the fall session of 1889. This building has since been greatly enlarged to meet the growth of the student body. An enrollment of sixty-seven students during the first year was followed by a rapid increase until the college has become one of the leading law schools of the country.

In 1895 the course of study was lengthened from two to three years. There was some fear lest this change should prove too radical, as this was the first western school to propose such a forward movement; but other schools soon followed the example. In the same year of 1895 a graduate department was organized leading to the degree of LL. M. This course of study included the subjects of general jurisprudence, political science, constitutional history and jurisprudence, and some others which vary from year to year as necessity requires. Those students only are admitted to this course who have received their degree of B. L. In 1898 a third course consisting of advanced work in comparative jurisprudence, Roman law, the philosophy of jurisprudence and political science was organized. No definite time was prescribed within which the work required for graduation should be performed, but students are permitted a reasonable time to prepare and present their final theses, the acceptance of which by the faculty entitles the candidate to the degree of D. C. L.

The faculty of the college of Law is as follows: Cyrus Northrop, president; William S. Pattee, dean; A. C. Hickman, James Paige, Henry J. Fletcher, Edwin A. Jaggard, Howard S. Abbott, Robert S. Kolliner, Hugh E. Willis, Hugh V. Mercer, Homer W. Stevens, Charles W. Bunn, Christopher D. O'Brien, and Jared How. The special lecturers are John Lind, Charles B. Elliott, A. B. Jackson, T. D. O'Brien, John W. Willis, William F. Lancaster, Rome G. Brown, Daniel Fish, Edmund S. Durment, John F. McGee.

ABBOTT, Howard Strickland, son of the Rev. Abiel H., and Mary Ellen Strickland Abbott, was born Sept. 15th, 1863 at Farmington, Minn., and spent his boyhood in Minnesota. His father became a member of the Minnesota Methodist Church Conference, which he joined in 1855, continuing to be an active clerical worker until his death in 1903. The son Howard came near being a victim of the Sioux Indian massacre in 1862, his father being then stationed at St. Peter. When fourteen years old he taught school, and, after preparation at the Minneapolis Academy, he entered the state university, graduating in 1885 with the degree of B. L. He studied law in Minneapolis with James D. Springer, then general solicitor for the Minneapolis & St. Louis and the "Soo" railway companies, and was admitted to the bar, after oral examination by the Supreme Court, in April, 1887. After admission, he was appointed assistant general solicitor for the M. & St. L., and "Soo" railways and, in 1890, became assistant counsel for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., at Chicago and then at St. Louis. From 1886 to 1890 he was secretary of the Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific Ry. Co., and in 1897 succeeded W. D. Cornish as special master in chancery of the Union Pacific Railway Company, then in the hands of receivers. He devoted himself for the next four years to the task of closing up the affairs of that corporation, which involved the solution of many difficult problems and the supervision of the proper disbursement of many millions of dollars paying claims and operating the road besides writing decisions as to disbursements and questions of policy which were in no case reversed on appeal. Mr. Abbott, upon the termination of this work, came to Minneapolis and was appointed Standing Master in Chancery, U. S. Circuit Court, District of Minnesota, and has lectured on public and private corporations and civil law in the law department of the state university. Mr. Abbott is the author of several valuable works on the law of corporations, the most recent being a three volume work on municipal corporations, which has received the highest encomiums from judges and lawyers as a discussion of rare scholarship and analytical acuteness. Mr. Abbott has also distinguished himself as a bond and security expert and an authority on railway questions. He is now a director of the Minneapolis Trust Co., and a member of the executive committee. The family, which is descended from George Abbott of Rowley, Mass., who came to this country in 1632, can boast of many members who have done notable work in literature, as the historian J. S. C. Abbott, Jacob Abbott, noted as an educator and writer, and Austin and Benjamin Vaughn Abbott as lawyers and the distinguished Dr. Lyman Abbott, who are near relatives of Howard S. Abbott.

Mr. Abbott is a member of the Minneapolis, the Minikahda and the Lafayette Clubs and a



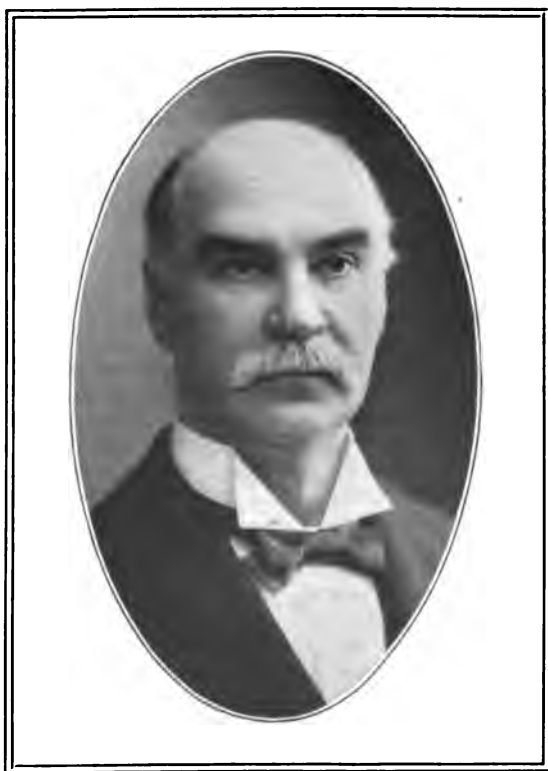
HOWARD S. ABBOTT.

member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity. He attends St. Marks Episcopal Church and is a member of the vestry of that parish and one of the trustees of the Diocese of Minnesota. He was married on June 28, 1898, to Mary Louise Johnson, of Racine, Wis. To them two children have been born, Emily Louise and Howard Johnson.

ALBERT, Charles Stanley, lawyer, is a Pennsylvanian, born at Williamsport, July 10, 1872, and the son of Allen D. and Sarah A. (Faber) Albert. Until he was sixteen he went to the common schools of Wilkesbarre—to which city his parents removed when he was four—and of Towanda, where he lived between ten and sixteen. His father then took a post as a government official at Washington, D. C., and his son Charles studied law in the office of Worthington & Heald and attended the law school of Columbian University, (now George Washington University). He graduated from Columbian with his LL. B. in 1892, and LL. M. in 1893, then came to Minneapolis and entered the office of Benton, Roberts & Brown, attending the University of Minnesota law school in the winters of '93-'94. He received his LL. B. from this in 1894. Between 1897 and 1900 Mr. Albert was in partnership with W. E. Dodge. After Mr. Dodge's appointment as general attorney for the Great Northern Rail-

way, with headquarters at St. Paul, he formed a partnership with Rome G. Brown. Mr. Albert is a gold democrat. He belongs to the legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi and to the American, State, Hennepin County and Minneapolis Bar associations, and is a member of the Minneapolis, Minikahda, and the Lafayette clubs. He is unmarried. As a member of the firm of Rome G. Brown and Charles S. Albert he is attorney for a large number of corporations in Minneapolis and in Minnesota.

ANKENY, Alexander Thompson, son of Isaac Ankeny and Eleanore Parker Ankeny, was born at Somerset, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1837. After receiving in his native town a common school education he attended the Disciples' College at Hiram, Ohio, and later an academy at Morgantown, West Virginia, and Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. He then received an appointment at Washington in the office of the United States Attorney General, Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, at the same time reading law there. He was admitted to the bar at Somerset in April, 1861. During the war he held a position of more than ordinary trust in the War Department under Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. Mr. Ankeny came to Minneapolis in April, 1872, and for some years was connected with the lumber firm of W. P. Ankeny & Bro. In 1878 he resumed law practice and has since continued therein. During his



BRUSH, PHOTO

ALEXANDER T. ANKENY.

residence in the city he has been identified with its best progress and development. He has frequently been a candidate of the democrats, in 1890 coming within a few votes of election as one of the district judges. In 1896 he was the party candidate for mayor. From 1886 to 1895 he was a member of the board of education, and for the last four years of the term was its president, also being ex-officio a member of the library board. From 1899 to 1903 he was president of the state normal school board. Mr. Ankeny was one of the incorporators of the Masonic Temple Association in 1885, and for several years has been president of the board. He is identified with the Portland Avenue Church of Christ and is one of its three trustees. Mr. Ankeny was married at Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1861, to Miss Martha V. Moore. Four children now grown reside in this city, the eldest daughter, Mrs. Chester McKusick, having died at Duluth, Minnesota, in 1900. Mrs. Ankeny died here May 27, 1904.

ARCTANDER, Ludvig, lawyer, was born at Skien, Norway, on January 3, 1863, the son of August H. and Caroline Alfsell Arctander. His father was a college professor at Skien. The Arctander family is one of the old families of Norway and one whose members have taken an active part in the intellectual and political life of the country for four hundred years. A cousin, Sophus Arctander, is a member of the present Norwegian cabinet and was one of the chief actors in the movement which resulted in the dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden. As a boy Mr. Arctander attended the high school and college at Skien and received the degree of M. A. at the University of Christiania in 1881. In the same year he emigrated to the United States. He first went to Willmar, Minnesota and taught school in Kandiyohi and Renville counties during 1882, '83 and '84; edited the Willmar Argus in 1885 and all this time devoted himself to the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1885 and in January, 1886, commenced practice in Minneapolis. His twenty years of practice have been closely devoted to his profession and he has given little time to outside pursuits. His only participation in politics has been as an independent voter and citizen—so much so that he has no party affiliations and has never taken any active part in political campaigns or filled public office. Mr. Arctander was married in 1903 to Mrs. Dolly Miller. They have no children.

AUSTIN, Charles D., lawyer, is the son of David Austin, a Maine farmer. He was born April 26, 1856, at Belgrade, Kennebec county, Maine. He was brought up on his father's farm to which he returned for his vacations while fitting for and attending college. During a portion of the time he was attending college he spent



SWEET, PHOTO

CHARLES D. AUSTIN.

his vacations in teaching school to defray expenses. He attended the Wesleyan College but did not complete the course there. In the year 1880, upon the advice of his brother, Horace Austin, Ex-Governor of Minnesota, then Register of the United States Land Office at Fargo, Dakota, he started for Fargo reaching therein the spring of that year. At that place he entered the government service in the Land Office where he remained for about one year while looking for a suitable place to locate permanently.

He located at Lisbon, Ransom County, Dakota Territory (now North Dakota) on July 5th, 1881, when the town was forty miles from the nearest railroad station. This section of the country was just being developed and he did a large land and loan business from the outset. Having been admitted to the bar in 1882 he engaged in the practice of law in addition to his other business.

He was a member of the territorial legislature during the session of 1884-5, the stormy session at which an attempt was made to remove the capital from Bismarck. He held several other offices having been mayor of Lisbon, a member of the board of education, besides holding several minor offices. As a lawyer, Mr. Austin was engaged in important litigation. The Hewitt case, involving the right of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to select indemnity lands as

against an entryman, which was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States by him and where his contention was finally sustained, was a very important case and one of general interest.

On June 1st, 1893, he moved to Minneapolis and formed a partnership with Judge Bailey, which continued until his death. After that he was in partnership with Judge Pierce for several years, but is now in business for himself. Mr. Austin is a Republican. He is a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis. By his marriage to Adelaide J. Van Vleck, January 25, 1888, he has one child—Van Vleck Austin.

BARDWELL, Winfield W., was born July 18, 1867, at Excelsior, Hennepin county, Minnesota, son of William E. and Araminta Hamblet Bardwell, his father being an engineer. After attending the common schools and academy at Excelsior, Winfield entered the office of Harlan P. Roberts in Minneapolis as stenographer and clerk, and then took a course of law at the State University, receiving from that institution the degree of LL. B., and the supplementary degree of LL. M., for the required graduate work. Since 1891 Mr. Bardwell has been engaged in the practice of his profession, first in partnership with James M. Burlingame, as Burlingame & Bardwell, and later with C. L. Weeks, as Bardwell & Weeks, and



SWEET, PHOTO

WINFIELD W. BARDWELL.





SWEET, PHOTO

JOHN T. BAXTER.

latterly he has practiced alone. Mr. Bardwell was a member of the legislature in the sessions of 1903-1905, and chairman of the Hennepin county delegation and of the committee on insurance in 1905. He introduced and put through bills for general salary adjustment of Hennepin county officials and introduced a bill placing city clerk, assessor and engineers on the elective basis, but the measure did not pass the senate. Mr. Bardwell is a member of the Commercial Club, of the Masonic Order, and the Royal Arcanum, Secretary of the Hennepin County Bar Association, and member of the executive committee of the Minneapolis Bar Association. Mr. Bardwell is a member of the Park Avenue Congregational Church. He was married in 1892 to Edith May Champlin and three children have been born to them, Mildred I., Charles Champlin and Marion A.

BAXTER, John T., general counsel for the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company, was born at Berlin, Wisconsin, on October 15, 1862, the son of Thomas Baxter and Susannah (Lewis) Baxter. He acquired a grammar and high school education at West Salem, Wisconsin, and then entered Ripon College at Ripon, Wisconsin, for a preparatory course. He studied there for three years, taking a prominent part in the oratorical work of his school; and at the same time held a position as express messenger

with the American Express Company. In 1885 he matriculated at Williams College, and graduated with an A. B. degree in 1887, winning the Van Vechten prize, awarded to the best extempore speaker of the graduating class by the popular vote of the students and faculty. He moved to Minneapolis and the following year commenced to qualify himself for the legal profession by studying law in a Minneapolis law office and in 1889 was admitted to the bar. Mr. Baxter began his active legal practice in 1890 at Minneapolis, and in 1906 was appointed general counsel for the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company, a position he now holds. In 1891 Mr. Baxter was married to Miss Gertrude Hooker of Minneapolis, and they have three children, Beth, Helen and John, aged respectively fifteen, eleven and four years. Mr. Baxter is a member of the Commercial Club, the Six O'clock Club, the American Bar Association and the Minneapolis Bar Association of which he was for fifteen years secretary.

BLEECKER, George Morton, was born at Whippany, New Jersey, on November 19, 1861, being descended from one of the earlier Knickerbocker families who settled on Manhattan island. He attended the public schools and Whippany Academy, and after coming to Minneapolis, in 1883, entered the University of Minnesota and continued special work during that and the fol-



SWEET, PHOTO

GEORGE M. BLEECKER.

lowing year. His legal education was acquired in the law department of the University of Michigan, which he entered in 1885. After graduating in June, 1887, Mr. Bleecker returned to Minneapolis and was admitted to the bar of Minnesota in December of that year, and has practiced in this city continuously since that date. With the exception of three years, from 1894 to 1897, when he was associated with Edward E. Witchie, Mr. Bleecker has practiced alone. His clients include a number of the larger corporations of the city and state and his practice extends into the state and federal courts. Mr. Bleecker has not taken an active part in political affairs, but has had a lively interest in good politics, and has twice been called upon to serve the public. He served as clerk of the Probate Court of Hennepin county during the years 1891 and 1892, and was also a representative in the State Legislature during the session of 1893, and would probably have received further honors had he not been a democrat living in a republican district. Mr. Bleecker is married (his wife was Mary Frances Martin) and the family attend the Episcopal church. He is a member of several of the social and fraternal organizations of the city, including the Masonic and Odd Fellows bodies and the Order of Elks.

BRIGHT, Alfred H., general counsel for the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, was the son of Thomas Bright and Jane (Crittendon) Bright and was born at Adams Center, New York. Thomas Bright was of English birth, coming to New York when ten years of age and removing, in 1850 to Wisconsin where his son attended the common schools and the state university from which he graduated in 1874 with the degree A. B. and L. B. Two years later he was admitted to the bar. He practiced law in Wyoming from '84 to '87. In '87 he went to Milwaukee, where he was solicitor of the Milwaukee and Northern Railway Co. until 1891. During his residence in Milwaukee he was a member of the law firm of Williams, Friend & Bright. In 1891 he came to Minneapolis to accept the position of general solicitor of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway, or the "Soo Line" as it is more familiarly called. This office he filled until in February, 1908, he was appointed general counsel for the same line, the office which he now holds. Mr. Bright is a republican in political faith, and though not a politician, takes a lively interest in public affairs. In Wyoming he was for four years prosecuting attorney of Fremont county but he has not held office at any other time. Since coming to Minneapolis he has taken a special interest in educational matters and has been considered as a desirable candidate for the board of education. He is one of the board of directors of the Associated Charities and is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club. A Universalist, he is affiliated with the Church of the Redeemer. He married

Emily Haskell September 15, 1887. They have four children, Elizabeth, George Noyes, Katherine, and Agnes.

BROWN, Frederick Vaness, was born on March 8, 1862, in Washtenaw county, Michigan. He lived on his father's farm until he was seven years old, when the family moved to Shakopee, Minnesota. After attending the public schools and studying for one year at Hamline University, he was employed for two years as storekeeper for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad in St. Paul, after which he read law in the office of Hon. H. J. Peck in Shakopee and was admitted to the bar at Shakopee in June, 1885. He practiced his profession there for four years, after which he removed to Minneapolis where he engaged successfully in general practice. On October 1, 1905, Mr. Brown was appointed by Gov. Johnson Judge of the District Court to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Judge Elliott to the supreme bench. In the following year, 1906, at the regular November election, he was re-elected to the same office. Mr. Brown is a democrat in politics; is a member of the Masonic Order and of the B. and P. Order of Elks, and a member of the Minneapolis and Commercial Clubs. On April 7, 1903, he was elected president of the State Bar Association. He is a member of the First Unitarian Church. On November 10, 1886, he was married to Esther A. Bailey at Prescott, Wisconsin, and to them have been born two children, Jessica M. and Howard Selden.

BROWN, Rome G., former president of the Minnesota State Bar Association, and a well-known lawyer, was born at Montpelier, Vermont, June 15, 1862. He is the son of Andrew C. and Lucia A. (Green) Brown, and on his family tree appear some of the most noted names of colonial history—among them those of Chad Brown and of the Putnams and Stoddards. When Mr. Brown was born, his father was editor of the Vermont Watchman. Later he was in the insurance and telephone business but is now retired. The son was educated at the Montpelier common and high schools, and graduated with honors from Harvard University in 1884. Bringing his A. B. home with him to the law office of the Hon. Benjamin F. Fifield, after three years of study there, he was admitted to the Vermont bar, October 24, 1887. Two months later he came to Minneapolis and entered the office of Benton & Roberts, becoming a partner after three years of practice, under the firm name of Benton, Roberts & Brown. On Col. Benton's death, January 1, 1895, the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Brown practiced alone, building up from that time a large general practice. On May 29, 1895, he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. Since January 1, 1900, his firm has been Rome G. Brown and Charles S. Albert. A large part of his professional work has been given to questions of water power and of riparian rights on lakes and



ROME G. BROWN.

streams. He is attorney for the Great Northern Railway, having charge of that company's legal business in five counties of Minnesota, including Minneapolis and Hennepin county. In all, Mr. Brown represents some dozen corporations, located chiefly within the state of Minnesota and dealing mostly with public utilities. He has written several monographs upon important public questions, among them "The Pollution of Lakes and Streams" and the "Question of Establishing a Three Years' Course for the Degree of A. B. at Harvard," the latter in connection with the work of The Associated Harvard Clubs. Both of these last have had a wide circulation, though among different circles, throughout the country. He belongs to the leading social and business clubs of Minneapolis, is a member of the Loyal Legion, vice-president of the Minnesota Harvard Club, of the American Bar Association for Minnesota and president of the Vermont Association of Minnesota. On May 26, 1906, he was elected president of The Associated Harvard Clubs, an organization representing all the leading Harvard clubs in the United States. Mr. Brown belongs to the First Unitarian Church. He was married on May 25th, 1888, to Mary Lee Hollister, of Marshfield, Vermont, and has two children—a son and daughter.

CAIRNS, Charles Sumner, has practiced law in Minneapolis since 1883, when he came to the city from Decatur, Illinois. He is of remote Scotch-Irish descent on the paternal side. William Cairnes or Carcins was a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian who came to this country in the year 1774, and settled in Maryland, at what is now the town of Jarrettsville, some distance north of Baltimore. From him Mr. Cairns is a direct descendant. Wm. Cairns, Jr., son of the head of the American branch of the family, was born and raised in Maryland. He fought in the war of 1812; was afterward married and made his home at Jarrettsville, remaining there until a few years after his son, Robert, was born. He moved to Ohio and became a farmer of Muskingum county; and his son Robert (father of Charles) followed the same occupation as well as engaging in mercantile pursuits for a time at New Concord. The ancestors of Mr. Cairns upon his mother's side were numbered among the Puritan colonists of rocky New England, Samuel Haynes having come to America in the ship *Angel Gabriel* which was wrecked on the Maine coast in 1635. He was a founder and selectman of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and his descendants were prominent colonists, who were among the number that served under Washington during the War of the Revolution. Mary A. Haynes, mother of Charles S., was a remarkably talented woman, who accomplished considerable in literary and journalistic fields and published a book of poems for private circulation. Her younger brother, Judge John Haynes, was a distinguished jurist of California. Charles Sumner was born near Duncan's Falls, Muskingum county, on July 4, 1856. His education began in the district school, where he acquired his preparatory training, then entered the Muskingum College at New Concord, Ohio, and graduated with the class of 1876, taking an A. B. degree, and after post-graduate work was awarded the degree of M. A. It had, since boyhood, been his ambition to study for a legal career, and with that end in view he entered the law offices of Roby, Outten & Vail at Decatur, Illinois, reading law with that firm about a year. He continued his legal studies in the law department of the University of Michigan, graduating and taking an LL. B. degree in 1882. Soon after leaving college he entered into a partnership with Judge William E. Nelson, but in the following year came to Minneapolis and determined to remain here and practice his profession. He formed another partnership, in this instance with David S. Frackelton. After a period of five years, this connection was severed and, for the most part, Mr. Cairns has since practiced alone. Mr. Cairns is a republican in politics; an enthusiastic worker in the party affairs of the state; and in 1893 was elected to the state legislature, where he became prominent through the introduction of a bill for the direct nomination of political candidates by the people—the foundation of the primary election law

adopted in 1899, which latter act he drafted for the most part. In 1896 he was an alternate delegate to the National Republican convention which met in St. Louis and nominated William McKinley for president. At the time of the twelfth United States census he was appointed supervisor for the fifth congressional district of Minnesota, filling the office most successfully. He was a member and a director of the Board of Trade and as a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club he has always taken an active part in its public work. Mr. Cairns was married to Miss Frances V. Shellabarger, a daughter of an old Illinois family and graduate of the Wesleyan College, Cincinnati. They have two sons, Milard S. and Carl A. The family are members of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of which he is a ruling elder.

CARLETON, Frank H., was born at Newport, New Hampshire, October 8, 1849, the son of Henry G. Carleton, who was for many years a banker at that place. The family is of English descent and traces its line back to Sir Guy Carleton. As a boy Frank H. Carleton attended the public schools of Newport, later preparing for college at Kimball Union Academy at Meridan, New Hampshire. He entered Dartmouth College in 1869 and completed the course with the class of 1872. Like many New England young men he

largely worked his way through college. He taught at various places, at one time being principal of an academy in Mississippi. After leaving college Mr. Carleton was for awhile city editor of the Manchester (N. H.) Daily Union. He then came west, first finding employment in Minneapolis as a reporter on the Minneapolis News, and later as city editor of the St. Paul Daily Press. But he wished to study law and after a year with the Press he entered the office of the late Cushman K. Davis and C. D. O'Brien where he read law, at the same time serving as clerk of the municipal court. Five years later his health failed and he resigned his position and made a trip to Europe. When he returned he served a short time as private secretary to Gov. John S. Pillsbury—at the time when the famous railroad bond matter was reaching final settlement. With the expiration of Gov. Pillsbury's last term in office Mr. Carleton found a desired opportunity to enter active law practice and moved to Minneapolis, forming a law partnership with the late Capt. Judson N. Cross and Judge H. G. Hicks. This firm has continued to the present time with but one change in name—it became Cross, Hicks, Carleton & Cross when Norton M. Cross, son of Capt. Gross, was admitted to partnership. In the course of his professional career Mr. Carleton has been called upon to handle much special litigation and to act as administrator and trustee in many important cases. He has never engaged actively in politics but has been a lifelong republican and has served the public in office, first as assistant city attorney, from 1883 to 1887, and later as a member of the library board. During his service in the city attorney's office he had charge of much litigation arising from the passage of the famous patrol limits law and successfully combated all suits brought for the annulment of that ordinance. Mr. Carleton has been for many years one of the trustees of Park Avenue Congregational church. He was married in 1881 to Ellen Jones, only daughter of the late Judge E. S. Jones. They have had seven children.

CHILDS, Clarence H., is a native of Iowa. He was born August 19, 1858, at Tipton, Cedar county, the son of Eugene Childs, a merchant, and Caroline S. Childs. His boyhood was spent at Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he attended the district and high schools, afterwards going to Michigan University from which he graduated with the degree of Ph. B. in June, 1882. Very soon after he came to Minneapolis and commenced the study of law with James D. Springer, general solicitor of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway. Upon being admitted to the bar in 1884 he commenced general practice and has followed his profession continuously since that time and since 1901 has been examiner of titles under the Torrens law in Hennepin county. Mr. Childs' political affiliations are with the republican party. He is a member of the Minneapolis and Minikahda Clubs. On June 6, 1889, he was married



SWEET, PHOTO

FRANK H. CARLETON.



S. R. CHILD.

to Miss Sarah M. Henshaw. They have one son, George H. Childs. The family attends St. Mark's Episcopal Church where Mr. Childs has been a vestryman for some six or seven years.

CHILD, Sampson Reed, was born on September 22, 1860, at Paris, Oxford county, Maine. He was the son of Lewis Washburn Child and Emily Reed Child. His father was a farmer. Mr. Child's boyhood was spent at Rumford, Oxford county, Maine, where he attended the public schools after which he fitted for college at North Bridgton academy, Maine. Graduating from the academy in 1880 he entered Bowdoin college the same year and completed his course in 1884, with the degree of A. B. Mr. Child at once came west and commenced the study of law in Minneapolis with the late Judge Seagrave Smith and the late Sampson A. Reed. He was admitted to the bar in 1886 and has since been in active practice of his profession in Minneapolis. Mr. Child has been constantly interested in the public affairs of the city and though never an office holder or office seeker has been identified with various movements looking to the improvement of municipal and social conditions. He was appointed a member of the first Minneapolis charter commission and has since taken part in the campaigns looking to the adoption of an improved charter for the city. He has been for years a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences and from 1889 to

1894 was a member of Company I, First Regiment, M. N. G. In politics he is independent and progressive, especially in local matters. Mr. Child is a member of the First Unitarian church of which he has for many years been a trustee. He was married on July 5, 1884, to Miss Alice Webber of Rumford, Maine. They have four children, Sherman W., Emily, Marjorie and Lewis W.

CRANE, Jay W., was born in the village of Perry, New York. His father was the Rev. Stephen Crane, D. D., a Universalist minister for over forty years, now deceased. Mrs. C. Jane Crane, widow of Stephen, and mother of Jay W., now lives in Minneapolis at the home of her son. Mr. Crane passed the early years of his life in New York, where he attended the public schools and later entered the high school at Hillsdale, Michigan, from which he graduated. After completing his preparatory work Mr. Crane entered Lombard College at Galesburg, Illinois. He took up the study of law shortly after his graduation from the Galesburg institution, and was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, in 1890. For two years prior to 1890, Mr. Crane had been engaged in teaching in Illinois and in the public schools of Norwalk, Ohio, and until 1891 continued to hold his position as an instructor in that city. Since that time Mr. Crane has been continuously engaged in the work of his profession, and has carried on a general practice successfully. Though



JAY W. CRANE.

he has applied himself closely to his legal work he has also been a strong political worker. He is a republican and is associated with several organizations interested in the advancement of the party; among them being the Fifth Ward Republican Club, of which he is president, and the Garfield Republican Club. He was a member of the Hennepin county republican campaign committee for many years. The Minneapolis Commercial Club also includes him in its membership. Mr. Crane is a Universalist, and is a member of the First Universalist Society of Minneapolis (the Church of the Redeemer), of which he is clerk. He is not married.

CRAY, Willard Rush, for thirty years a member of the Minneapolis bar and formerly a judge of the district court, is a native of Vermont. He was born on May 5, 1853, at Highgate, Franklin county, and the son of Carlos Lawrence Cray and Sarah Spooner Cray. The family is traced back to Scotch and English ancestors, whose descendants settled in New England in early times. Carlos Cray was a farmer and his son grew up amid the surroundings of the New England farm life of that period, attended the traditional little red school house and interspersed his years of higher schooling with terms of teaching, clerking and such other occupations as would serve to defray the expenses of an education. He passed through the high school, Addison County Grammar School (Vermont), and graduated from Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1876. After leaving college he entered the law office of Noble, Davis, Smith & Stevens at St. Albans, Vermont, but during the following year, 1877, he came to Minneapolis and continued to read law in the office of Shaw & Levi. He was admitted to the bar in 1878 and has practiced continuously in Minneapolis except during the years 1902-1904 when he served upon the district bench for the Fourth Judicial District, Hennepin county, Minnesota. For many years he was a law partner of the late Judge J. M. Shaw, the firm of Shaw & Cray being one of the most prominent in the Northwest. Judge Cray has taken an active part in the affairs of the city and is a member of various organizations and clubs including the Minneapolis, Lafayette and Minikahda clubs and the Sons of Veterans and Citizens Staff of John A. Rawlins Post, G. A. R. He is a republican and though not conspicuous in politics is not one of those who neglects the primary and the voting booth. In 1896 he was elected to the state legislature as representative from his district and served during the session of 1897. Judge Cray was one of the organizers of the Minneapolis Bar Association and its president in 1902, and is a member of the Minnesota State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He has been for many years a prominent member of Plymouth Congregational Church. He was married on

December 10, 1879, to Marguerite L. Douglas. They have two children, Jessie Kitchel and Florence Marguerite.

DEUTSCH, Henry, was born in Minneapolis, August 28, 1874, son of Jacob and Malchen A. (Valfer) Deutsch. He received his early educational training in the public schools of Minneapolis, was graduated from the Central high school in 1891; was graduated L.L. B. from the law department of the University of Minnesota in 1894; took Yale University's L.L. M. ("Magna cum Laude") in 1895, and was admitted to the bar October, 1895, when he was associated with Al J. Smith (now county attorney) as partner; in 1907 he became associated in active practice with Frank M. Nye and soon became his partner under the firm name of Nye & Deutsch. In 1908 Mr. Nye having been elected to congress, this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Deutsch with E. P. Allen and A. M. Breeding formed the law firm of Deutsch, Allen & Breeding. Mr. Deutsch is a member of the board of directors of the Minneapolis Commercial Club, of which he was second vice president in 1905. He is a member of the American Bar Association, of the Commercial Law League of America (of which he is one of the vice presidents); of the Minnesota State Bar Association; and of the Hennepin County Bar Association. He is a member of the Six O'Clock Club and of the Garfield Club and is a prominent



HENRY DEUTSCH.

member of the Elks, the Maccabees and the Royal Arcanum. He is a Past Master Hennepin Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M., has K. C. C. H. Degree, Scottish Rite bodies Masonic; and is Wise Master St. Vincent De Paul Chapter, Rose Croix No. 2; member of Zuhrah Temple Mystic Shrine and past president Minnesota Auxiliary Fraternal Congress. Mr. Deutsch is a member of the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, of Minneapolis. He was for two years chairman of the Public Entertainment and Convention Committee of the Minneapolis Commercial Club and was a member of the executive committee of the G. A. R. Encampment, in 1906. He was married May 2, 1898, to Miss Grace A. Levi and three children have been born to them, Clarence S., Maria Hope, and Henry Noel.

DILLE, John Ichabod, was born at Andrews, Indiana, on November 18, 1857, the son of Ichabod and Rebecca Dille. His early years were spent on his father's farm and his schooling was that of the local educational institutions until he fitted for college and entered the University of Indiana. From this university he obtained his degree of LL. B. in 1877 and shortly afterwards entered upon the practice of his profession at Huntington, Indiana, and remained there until the spring of 1889. Mr. Dille's first entrance into railroad service was as attorney for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. for Oklahoma and Indian Territory in 1891 with offices at El Reno, Oklahoma. He continued to fill this position until 1898, when he became assistant attorney for the same road for Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota, with headquarters at Des Moines, Iowa. On September 1, 1905, he resigned to accept the appointment of general attorney of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, the Iowa Central Railway Company and the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad Company, with headquarters at Minneapolis. He at once took up his residence in this city and entered actively upon his duties as attorney. Mr. Dille is associated with the Knights of Pythias, and is a Past Grand Chancellor of that order. In 1897-8 he was president of the Territorial Bar Association of Oklahoma. He has been prominent in educational work in the different states where he has resided. While attorney for the Rock Island at Des Moines he was also dean of the Highland Park College of Law in that city. In Oklahoma he was associated with the university of that state for several years as president of the Board of Regents, and after moving to Des Moines received the degree of LL. D. from that institution. Mr. Dille was married in 1876 to Miss Mary J. Mohn. They have five children.

DODGE, Fred B., senior member of the law firm of Dodge & Webber, was born at Moscow, Livingston county, New York, February 4, 1854. He received his education at Temple Hill Academy at Geneseo, New York, and Fairfield Sem-

inary, Herkimer county, New York, and the University of Rochester. He was admitted to the bar of New York in 1879, and came to Minneapolis in 1881, where he has since been engaged in general legal practice.

DWINNELL, William Stanley, was born at Lodi, Wisconsin, December 25, 1862, son of John Bliss and Maria C. Dwinnell. His father was a merchant and later a farmer, his family having settled at Topsfield, Massachusetts, in 1660. The original home is still in the possession of the family. His mother's family include in their direct line of descent, Jonathan Edwards and the Dwight family of Connecticut and New York. W. S. Dwinnell spent his early life in Wisconsin where he attended the public and high schools at Lodi, and then took two years of undergraduate course at the University of Wisconsin and graduated from the law department in 1886. For the next two years he was employed by the supreme court of Wisconsin preparing opinions for publication and at Madison he enjoyed the close friendship of Governor Jeremiah M. Rusk. He accompanied the Governor and his staff, on invitation, to the funeral of Gen. Grant in New York and was with



SWEET, PHOTO

JOHN I. DILLE.



BRUSH, PHOTO

*J. H. Davenport*



Governor Rusk during the Milwaukee riots of 1886. After serving as district attorney of Jackson county, Wisconsin, in 1888-89, Mr. Dwinnell came to Minneapolis as attorney, under contract, for a large building and loan association, but resigned on account of radical differences as to policy, and engaged in the practice of law chiefly relating to corporations. Since 1900 he has, to avoid too close confinement to his office, given larger attention to outside matters and has operated in realty in Minneapolis and St. Paul and in timber lands in California and British Columbia. He is president of Fraser River Tannery in the latter province, and treasurer of the Urban Investment Company of St. Paul. Among the substantial public services of Mr. Dwinnell may be mentioned his agency in securing the consideration and passage of the Direct Primary Law by the Legislature of 1899 and the passage of the Anti-trust Law. Mr. Dwinnell has been and is a strenuous champion of good government and does not spare himself in the work of securing the nomination of worthy candidates for municipal, state and federal offices. He was for several years a member of the public affairs committee of the Commercial Club and was vice-chairman of that committee for the year 1906. He holds membership in the Minneapolis, Minikahda, Commercial, Six-O'clock Clubs, the American and Minnesota Bar associations and the American Economic Association. Mr. Dwinnell is a member and vestryman of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. He was married on April 24, 1889, to Virginia Ingman, and they have three children—Stanley W., Katherine and James Bowen.

McNAIR, William Woodbridge, one of the pioneers of Minneapolis, and for many years a distinguished member of the Hennepin county bar, was born at Groveland, Livingstone county, New York, on January 4, 1836. He was the oldest son of William W. McNair, whose family was of Scotch-Irish descent, while his mother, Sarah Pierrepont, was a descendant of Rev. James Pierrepont, one of the founders of Yale College, and of a family which traced its line back to the time of William the Conqueror. Mr. McNair's talented mind received from private tutors and the academies of Genesee and Canandaigua education and culture. When nineteen years old, he came west and entered the law office of Judge J. P. Doolittle at Racine, Wisconsin, but after two years came to Minneapolis, in 1857. He was admitted to the bar during the same year, and for twenty-seven years remained in active practice in this city. From 1861 to 1868, Mr. McNair was associated with the late Eugene M. Wilson under the firm name of Wilson & McNair, and upon Mr. Wilson's election to Congress in 1868, he formed a partnership with Judge William Lochren as Lochren & McNair. J. B. Gilfillan was later admitted to this firm, which for many years was the leading law firm of the city. After Judge Lochren's appointment

to the district bench in 1881, the business was continued by McNair & Gilfillan until Mr. Gilfillan's election to Congress in 1884, when, on account of impaired health, Mr. McNair retired from practice. During his long practice in Minneapolis, he was connected with much important litigation and was considered one of the strongest lawyers at the bar. Although much engaged with his practice, he was deeply interested in public affairs, but though frequently importuned to accept office, on only a few occasions consented to public service. For four years prior to 1863, he was county attorney, and in 1868 was elected one of the school directors of St. Anthony. In 1869, he was elected mayor of St. Anthony and continued at the head of the city government until the consolidation of St. Anthony and Minneapolis in 1872. He affiliated with the democratic party and, against his wishes, received the nomination for Congress in 1876 and was complimented by a vote which largely reduced the usual republican majority in the district. In 1883 he was tendered the nomination for governor, but positively declined. A business man of unusual ability, Mr. McNair's name was connected with many of the successful enterprises of his time, including the Minneapolis Gas Light Company and the Minneapolis Street Railway Company, in each of which he was one of the original incorporators. He was also an original stockholder and director in the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and was extensively interested in lumbering and contracting for timber supply for the northwestern railroads. Being strongly impressed with the future of the city, he invested very largely in real estate in and about Minneapolis. Mr. McNair possessed fine social qualities and the most genial and generous disposition. Mr. McNair was married on August 21, 1862, to Miss Louise Wilson, daughter of Edgar C. Wilson of Virginia, and sister of the late Eugene M. Wilson of Minneapolis. They had two daughters, Agnes O., now Mrs. Louis K. Hull and Louis P., now Mrs. Francis M. Henry. Mr. McNair died on September 15, 1885, leaving many devoted friends who mourn their great loss.

REED, Frederick Watson, was born at Fowler, Ohio, on November 7, 1853, the son of Benjamin Franklin and Susan (Dewey) Reed. The family moved to Iowa and Mr. Reed's boyhood was spent on a farm in that state where he attended school and fitted for college, making his own way during most of his school and college life. He was graduated from Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa, in 1879 and immediately went to Montana where he was principal of schools during the next two years. He then engaged in business in Montana but after two years came to Minneapolis and began the study of law in the office of Shaw, Levi & Cray. In 1886 he was admitted to the bar and has since been continuously in active practice in Minneapolis. He is a member of the Hennepin County, Minnesota



*W. W. McLean*

State, and American bar associations and of the Commercial and Six O'clock clubs. In political faith Mr. Reed is a republican though independent in thought and action, especially in local matters. He takes a very active interest in municipal affairs and has been prominently identified with all movements of the past twenty years looking to the promotion of good government and better municipal conditions. Conspicuous in this work has been his participation in the campaigns for a better city charter. Mr. Reed was married at Cincinnati on December 30, 1891, to Miss Selina Brown, daughter of the late Charles E. Brown of the Cincinnati bar.

GALE, Edward Chenery, son of Samuel C. and Susan (Damon) Gale, was born in Minneapolis, August 21, 1862. The father, Samuel C., came to Minneapolis in 1857 from Massachusetts, educated as a lawyer; but he early engaged in real estate in which business as well as in the general civic life of the community he has long taken an active part. The family are of English descent, the forebear in this country being Richard Gale, who settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1636. Edward C. attended the public schools of Minneapolis and graduated from the high school in the class of 1878. He attended the state university for two years and then went to Yale



SWEET, PHOTO

EDWARD C. GALE.



F. W. REED.

University where he graduated with the class of 1884. After a year abroad he studied law in the office of Shaw & Cray, Minneapolis, and subsequently took the degree of A. M. at the Law School of Harvard University. Mr. Gale has attained a most worthy and honorable position in the profession he has chosen. He is at present a member of the law firm of Snyder & Gale, his associate being Fred B. Snyder. Mr. Gale is a director in the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, of which society he has also been president; treasurer of the Minneapolis Academy of Sciences; director of the Minneapolis Athenæum; secretary as well as a member of the Municipal Art Commission of Minneapolis, and active in many other movements making for the better things in life, civic as well as individual. Mr. Gale was married to Sarah Pillsbury, daughter of Ex-Governor John S. Pillsbury, June 28, 1892. They have one child living—Richard Pillsbury.

GJERTSEN, Henry John, (Henry J. Gjertsen) though born in Norway, October 8, 1861, has lived in Hennepin county ever since 1868, and has been a zealous worker for the state which adopted him. His father was Herman J. Gjertsen, a Norwegian sea-captain who came to Minnesota in 1868 and after a generation spent in farming, retired from active labor some years ago. Mr. Gjertsen, Sr., was born in Bergen.

There the family has long been prominent, as was also that of his wife, Albertina B. Gjertsen, whose family name was that of Wulf, also of old Norwegian history. On both sides the members of the two families have followed the professions, more or less. Henry J. Gjertsen grew up on a Minnesota farm when farming in Hennepin county knew nothing of agricultural colleges. He worked summers and went to the district schools in winter. These last schools, and Red Wing Seminary later, made his preliminary training for the study of law. For this latter purpose he spent two years in study in Minneapolis, was admitted at twenty-three, and has since been successful in his profession to more than the ordinary degree. Under the administration of Gov. Lind, he held the post of Brigadier General for two years; under Gov. Van Sant, he was Judge Advocate General for four years. His politics being republican, he has had a good chance to render effective public services as a member of the Minneapolis Charter Commission and as state senator from the forty-second district in 1902. In the latter position he drew up the bucket shop law, which was passed in 1905. He also took an important part in the legislation that resulted in the new code. Mr. Gjertsen is a member of the Odin Club, the Elks, K. P., and Masonic bodies. He attends the Lutheran Church. He is married to Gretchen Groebel, of Red Wing, and has one daughter, now studying music in Berlin.

HALE, William Edward, son of Isaiah Byron Burr and Mary E. Hale, was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, May 11, 1845. His father was a lawyer and was descended from Samuel Hale, who came from England and settled in Glastenbury, Connecticut, in 1637, making a record in the early Indian wars, while the family did patriotic duty in the War of the Revolution, in later years appearing with favorable conspicuity in public life—as James T. Hale, of Pennsylvania, in congress, and the great naval secretary, Gideon Wells. William, who had visited Minnesota with his father when he was a boy, returned in 1860 and resided in Plainview where, in 1861, he enlisted in the Third Minnesota Infantry and served three years during the war for the Union, receiving an honorable discharge. He then entered Hamline University, at that time located in Red Wing, and, after taking a collegiate course for three years he studied law in the office of Judge Wilder of Red Wing, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He located in Buffalo, Wright county, where he practiced his profession and was elected county attorney and held the office two years. In 1872 he came to Minneapolis where he has since lived. He was elected county attorney for Hennepin county in 1878, and re-elected for a second term. He has made a notable record in the practice of the law. He has been in partnership with Judge Seagrave Smith (1877-80) and

subsequently with Judge C. M. Pond (Hale & Pond), and with Charles B. Peck (Hale & Peck), and latterly the head of the firm of Hale & Montgomery. Mr. Hale is and has always been an active, loyal member of the republican party, but he has never yielded to the allurements of office-holding, except in the few instances when he has held the office of county attorney.

HARRISON, Alexander M., was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, on November 5, 1847, the son of Charles Harrison and Catherine E. (DeWitt) Harrison. The father was descended from English stock and was a successful farmer; the mother was of Dutch descent. During his boyhood he received excellent school training, first attending the district school in Perry, Venango County, and later an academy in the same place and afterwards the academy at Pleasantville, Pennsylvania. He completed his education at Fredonia academy in Chautauqua county, New York, where he graduated when he was twenty-one years of age. Before graduation he had commenced reading law and after leaving Fredonia he worked for a time in the oil fields of Pennsylvania to earn money with which to complete his law studies. Having secured sufficient funds to pay his expenses during the law course he entered the law department of the University of Michigan from which he graduated in 1870. Judge Harrison came west and first established himself at Charles City, Iowa, where for three years he practiced alone and then became associated with Samuel B. Starr and John G. Patterson under the firm name of Starr, Patterson & Harrison. After the death of Mr. Patterson in 1878 the partnership was continued as Starr & Harrison until December 1, 1886, when Judge Harrison came to Minneapolis. In 1898 Judge Harrison was nominated by the republican party of Hennepin county as one of its candidates for the district bench, and was elected by a large majority at the election that fall. He served upon the bench until the expiration of his term in January, 1904. After retiring from the district bench Judge Harrison resumed active practice. On August 13, 1873, he was married to Miss Lizzie O. Chapin. They have three children, Merton E., Ruth, and Helen. Judge Harrison is a member of the Minneapolis Club and the Elks.

HERTIG, Wendell, was born August 13, 1868, on a farm in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, son of Ulysses and Emily P. (Litman) Hertig. After having received a good rudimentary education he graduated in June, 1884, from the state normal school at California, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and taught a country school the same winter. Coming to Minneapolis in 1887 he became connected in an official capacity with several financial corporations and was a bank cashier from 1892 to 1895. In 1891 he entered the Law School of the University of Minnesota, and, after having taken the full night law course, graduated in 1895, since which time he has been practicing his

profession, combining with the same a real estate and mortgage loan business. Mr. Hertig is a republican in politics and was elected alderman of the Fifth Ward in 1905. He is a member of the Commercial Club, the Roosevelt Club, the Minikahda Club, the B. P. O. E. No. 44 and of all the Masonic Bodies.

JACKSON, Anson Blake, was born in Brooklyn, New York, February 17, 1850, the son of William B. and Elizabeth Blake Jackson. The father was a manufacturer and banker and the family trace their ancestry through several generations of Connecticut farmers, who took part in the War of the Revolution. Mr. Jackson's early life was spent in Brooklyn, Foresport and Utica, New York. He graduated from Hobart College, Geneva, New York, in 1870, and from Columbia law school, New York, in 1873, having been a student in the office of Roscoe at Utica during the year 1871. Mr. Jackson practiced his profession in New York City for about five years. During most of the year 1878, he was employed in Kansas City as attorney for the Bondholders Committee of the Kansas Pacific Railway, and, on the absorption of that road by the Union Pacific in 1880, he removed to Minneapolis where he has since been engaged in private practice, from 1880 to 1883 as a member of the firm of Jackson and Pond, and from 1885 to 1893 of the firm of Jackson and Atwater.

Mr. Jackson is a republican in politics, and was married in 1881 to Eugenia Cheney Adams. They have two children living—Anson Blake Jackson, Jr., a graduate of Yale University, class of '07, and Margaret E. Jackson, who graduated from Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Connecticut, class of '06.

HALL, Albert H., senior member of the law firm of Hall & Kollner, of this city, was born on July 11, 1858, at Alexandria, Licking county, Ohio. His family on both sides were early settlers in that state, his maternal grandfather being the first white child born within the confines of Union county. Levi Hall, his father, was for many years a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, who later entered the medical profession and moved to Minneapolis where he has for more than a quarter of a century been a practicing physician. His mother's name before her marriage was Lucinda Mitchell. Mr. Hall received his education in the public schools, first in Ohio, and later attending the high school at Austin, Minnesota, where the family moved in 1872. Three years later he came to this city and entered the University of Minnesota, supporting himself while in college by night work in telegraph and telephone service. At the end of his junior year in 1881, he left school and entered the law office of the late Judge Frederick Hooker. A position in the treasury department at Washington was offered him which he accepted, and

at the same time attended the Columbia Law School, from which he graduated in 1883. Resigning his position, Mr. Hall returned to Minneapolis, and since that time has been engaged in the practice of his profession. Soon after returning here he formed a partnership with N. F. Hawley, which continued for several years, Mr. Hall severing the connection to accept an appointment as assistant city attorney of Minneapolis in 1889. During the two years which he served he conducted successfully several important cases, including the well known garbage dump cases. He resumed his general legal practice until 1893, when he was selected by the grand jury and appointed by Judge Seagrave Smith, special assistant attorney for Hennepin county, and filled that office for eighteen months. He tried many important criminal cases for the county and made a record as an able speaker and effective trial lawyer. Among the cases with which he was connected were the notable Scheig and Floyd cases; the Harris murder case which Mr. Hall successfully prosecuted; and the famous Hayward trial in which his unceasing efforts secured the admissions and evidence which made possible the conviction of the guilty parties. At the expiration of his term Mr. Hall again took up his practice and has since been engaged in general practice, both in this city and throughout the Northwest. He formed in 1902 a partnership with Robert S. Kollner under the firm name of Hall & Kollner—an association which still continues. From his earliest manhood Mr. Hall has taken an active interest in politics and has been an efficient worker for the republican party for many years. In 1904 he became a candidate for the republican nomination for congress, but was defeated in a strong campaign against Hon. Loren Fletcher, who had been the incumbent for a number of successive terms. Mr. Hall was again a candidate in 1906 and made an even better run against a larger field for opponents. Mr. Hall was married in 1883 to Miss Nellie J. Pearson. They have one daughter, Faith. The family attends the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Church. Mr. Hall is a member of the Commercial Club and other organizations of a social character.

JOSLYN, Colin C., is a native of the state of Illinois, the son of De Witt C. Joslyn and Philura L. Joslyn. His father was a farmer at Cortland, Illinois, where Colin C. was born on December 9, 1857. He grew up on the farm and attended the graded school at Cortland. After completing the necessary preparatory work he entered Ripon College, in Wisconsin, where he took the academic course receiving his degree with the class of 1883. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Minneapolis, in 1885, where he has since continuously practiced. Mr. Joslyn is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club and attends the Universalist Church. In 1899 Mr. Joslyn was married to Miss Marie A. Rich and they have three children.



*Albert H. Hall*

KOON, Martin B., one of the most prominent men of the Hennepin county bar, was born on January 22, 1841, at Altay, Schuyler county, New York. His ancestry on his father's side was Scotch and through his mother he was descended from Connecticut pioneers. His father, Alanson Koon, was a farmer in Schuyler county New York, a man in moderate circumstances but of highest integrity and enjoying the respect of the community. While his son was yet quite young Alanson Koon removed with his family to Hillsdale county, Michigan. It was on a Michigan farm that Judge Koon spent his boyhood studying at the district school in winter and doing farm work in summer. His advantages were those of the average farmer's boy at that period. At the age of seventeen he had by diligent study prepared himself to enter Hillsdale College. During his college course he mainly supported himself by teaching and had, in 1863 when he graduated, so impaired his health that it was necessary to seek a change of climate. He went to California by the old Panama route and spent two years on the coast holding a position as teacher. Having regained his health he returned to Michigan and took up the study of law, in the office of his brother, E. L. Koon. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar in Hillsdale, Michigan, and soon afterward entered into partnership with his brother, which association continued until 1878. While he did not go actively into politics he held the office of prosecuting attorney in Hillsdale county from 1870 to 1874. In 1873 he spent four months in travel in Europe. He had become persuaded, however, that Hillsdale did not offer a promising field and in 1878 he moved to Minneapolis, where he formed a partnership with E. A. Merrill, to which firm A. M. Keith was afterward admitted. This firm enjoyed an extensive practice until the fall of 1881, when, owing largely to overwork, Mr. Koon fell a victim to typhoid fever, and on his partial recovery he went to California in search of health. In 1883, after his return, Judge J. M. Shaw resigned from the district bench, and Governor Hubbard appointed Mr. Koon to fill the vacancy. This was entirely without Mr. Koon's solicitation and wholly unexpected. He accepted the office with much reluctance, doubting his qualifications for the position. He filled it with such eminent satisfaction, however, that in the following fall he was unanimously elected to the same office for the term of seven years. But he did not find the duties of the office congenial to him, and May 1, 1886, he resigned. During his occupancy of the bench he tried a number of important cases, among them the Washburn will case, the St. Anthony water power case, the King-Remington case, the Cantieny murder case, and others scarcely less notable. This work involved an enormous amount of study and research. On his retirement from the bench he resumed the practice of his profession and has been for years the senior member of the firm of Koon, Whelan

& Bennett. The practice of the firm is mainly in the line of corporation law. They are attorneys for the Minneapolis Street Railway Company. Judge Koon is a member of the Minneapolis Club, the Commercial Club, the Chamber of Commerce and a trustee of the Church of the Redeemer. He was married November, 1873, to Josephine Vandermark and has two daughters, Kate Estelle, now Mrs. E. C. Bovey, and M. Louise, now Mrs. Charles Deere Velie.

LAYBOURN, Charles G., was born at Springfield, Clark county, Iowa, March 23, 1851, the son of Joseph Laybourn and Ann (Kirkley) Laybourn. His father was a native of Clark county, and was descended from an old New York family which counted among its members one of the early mayors of New York City. His mother was of English descent, her parents' family having settled in central Ohio when she was but a child. Mr. Laybourn's schooling was had in the district school near his father's farm, supplemented by a course at a private school in which he made such progress that, at the age of sixteen, he was able to obtain a first grade teacher's certificate. For some time he was engaged in teaching, but interrupted this work to learn the trade of carriage making which he followed until he met with a disabling accident. He then took up teaching again and desiring to secure a higher education entered the Illinois State Normal University at Normal, Illinois, in 1874, four years later graduating with honor in both the normal and classical courses. For two years following his graduation he was a teacher in Markham's Academy, Milwaukee, resigning to take up the study of law. He entered the law department of the University of Michigan, graduated in 1881, and immediately began practice at Creston, Iowa. He made rapid progress in building up a practice, but after four years, wishing a wider field, he came to Minneapolis where he has been engaged in practice since 1885. While Mr. Laybourn's practice is general it has been perhaps most extensive in commercial and insurance law. He has been frequently retained by fraternal insurance orders. Mr. Laybourn is a member of the leading organizations, social and fraternal, and takes an active interest in public affairs as well as in politics. He has been several times mentioned as a candidate for the district bench and has received very complimentary support at the primary elections for this office. In 1883 he was married to Miss Blanche Gove of Creston, Iowa, and they have four children two boys and two girls.

LEONARD, Claude Bassett, was born at Chelsea, Massachusetts, son of Rev. Charles H. and Phoebe A. (Bassett) Leonard. His father is Dean of the Theological School of Tufts College, Medford, Massachusetts, and has reached the age of eighty-four years. Claude B. Leonard received his earlier educational training at Dean Academy, Franklin, Massachusetts, and gradu-



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*Martin B. Koon*



ated at Tufts College with the A. B. degree. Mr. Leonard studied law in the office of Starbuck & Sawyer at Watertown, New York, was admitted to the bar in October, 1878, came to Minneapolis from Summerville, Massachusetts, on November 7, 1878, and entered vigorously into the activities of the Northwestern metropolis. He was clerk of the probate court in 1879-80, and is now attorney for the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank and for the Tri-State Telephone & Telegraph Company. In a military way he has a record as a member of the National Guard, State of New York. He is a republican in politics; a member of the Commercial Club; Past Master of Cataract Lodge No. 2, A. F. and A. M.; a member of St. Anthony Falls, Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; of Adoniram Council, No. 5; of Darius Commandery, No. 7, K. T., and Zuhrah Temple, N. M. S. Mr. Leonard attends All Souls Universalist Church. He was married to Ella J. Eddy at Watertown, New York, on April 14, 1880, and they have three children—Ruth Eddy, Emily Bassett and Elva Llewelyn.

LYON, George Asa, was born at Rockford, Floyd county, Iowa, on June 9, 1871, son of O. H. and Belle Alden Bradford Lyon. The mother was a direct descendant of William Bradford, who was chosen governor of the heroic Pilgrim band who landed from the Mayflower on the big boulder known as Plymouth Rock, December 21, 1620, and ruled the Plymouth colony for thirty-six years as the successor of John Carver, both being apostles of self-government in this land. Mr. Lyon's father, who is a cousin of General Nathaniel Lynn, served during the entire Civil War in an Iowa regiment, and was promoted to the captaincy of the Third Iowa Battery for heroic service. Mr. Lyon attended the public schools of Rockford, Iowa, then attended Grinnell College and later graduated at the Law School of Harvard University with the LL. B. degree. Mr. Lyon while in college was an all around athlete, and was a member of the Grinnell college base ball and foot ball teams for three years, being captain of the foot ball team during the last year, and was Inter-Collegiate champion of tennis for three years. He came to Minneapolis November 1, 1903, and has since practiced his profession here with marked success. He has been associated in the practice of law with the firm of Lancaster & McGee since 1904. His experience in the responsibilities of office-holding is derived from his tenure of the mayoralty of the city of Rockford, Iowa, for a term or two. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and of the State Bar Association. He is a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church. Mr. Lyon was married on October 5, 1905, to Elizabeth McLean, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

MCCUNE, Alexander, clerk of the probate court and for a long time an attorney in general practice in Minneapolis, was born March 2, 1859,

at Mecca, Parke county, Indiana. He is the son of Henry Clay McCune and May Ann (Melvin) McCune. The family is Scotch-Irish in origin and its history in America dates back over a century, to when the first McCune came to Pennsylvania from the north of Ireland. Its members have intermarried with colonial stock and the family chronicles are rich in incidents of interest. Mr. McCune was brought up on an Indiana farm. He went to the common schools of the country until he was twelve. Then the grandfather for whom he was named took him to his home at Lima, New York. The elder McCune was a man of unusual originality and force of character. His grandson received from association with him an education in the art of living which he says was as valuable as the academic training which he got from the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary of Lima. From Lima the grandson was sent to Princeton. With him went Lyman G. Morey, a seminary classmate—afterwards well known in Minneapolis by his work on the Minneapolis Journal—but who met a tragic and early death by drowning, in a Michigan lake. Mr. McCune had also a native Minneapolitan, Wm. H. Vanderburgh, as a classmate in the classical department of Princeton. It was through his friendship for Mr. Vanderburgh, which brought him here later on a visit, that Mr. McCune decided that Minneapolis was the only city in the country for his permanent home. After graduation at Princeton and a year of law study in Indiana, he went to Ann Arbor, meeting there in the law department of Michigan University Frank Healy, who further confirmed his faith in Minneapolis. In March, 1883, Mr. McCune came to this city, entered the office of Cross, Hicks and Carlton and was admitted to practice in October of the same year. He pays high tribute to the kindness of the late Capt. Cross and to the courtesy and patience of Judge Stephen Mahoney in court practice, for many chances to better establish his own future as a young lawyer. After a few months of independent practice in 1884, he united with E. S. Slater under the firm name of Slater & McCune. Three years later he became associated with the Hon. E. M. Johnson, out of which grew the ten years' partnership of Johnson, Leonard & McCune. Upon Mr. Johnson's appointment as District Judge, Mr. McCune took up practice alone and has so continued. He has held the office of alderman of the eighth ward. His present post as clerk of the Probate Court came to him without solicitation or previous knowledge. Mr. McCune is a Presbyterian in church faith. He was married October 20, 1886, at Lima, New York, to Clara A. McNair, and as a result of this union three children, Clara, Mary and Anna, have been born to them.

MORRIS, William Richard, was born on February 22, 1859, in Fleming county, Kentucky. His father was Hezekiah Morris of three-quarters Negro blood, who, born in slavery in the



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WILLIAM R. MORRIS.

south, by his industry bought his freedom and learned the trade of mattressmaking. His mother was Elizabeth (Hopkins) Morris of half Negro parentage. When William R. was two years of age his father died and after remaining in Kentucky through the war his mother moved to Ohio, locating at New Richmond. There her son attended the public schools and later a private school of the same place and after moving to Chicago he entered a Catholic school. Completing his studies there his ambitions urged him to acquire a college and professional training and he entered Fisk University at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1876, taking the classical course. He was at the University for eight years, and graduated with high honors with the class of 1884. During his college work he was a powerful debator and orator, as well as being strong in his studies. Following his graduation a position as instructor of mathematics, languages and sciences in the institution was tendered him which he accepted; and where he remained for four years—the only Afro-American member of the faculty. During this time he was also engaged in legal studies and in 1887 completed his law course, resigning his position at Fisk in 1889 to begin his legal practice. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois and came to Minneapolis, where he immediately commenced practice. He has found opportunity here

to exercise his native talent in the successful handling of many important cases, one of the most notable being his defense of Thomas Lyons in the famous Harris murder trial. Mr. Morris has always been keenly interested in all movements for the advancement of his race and has lent his own time and energy to such purposes. In 1885 he represented the Afro-Americans of the South at the meeting of the A. M. A. at Madison, Wisconsin, delivering an address on "The Negro at Present." The following year he held institutes in Tennessee for the Afro-American teachers of the state under the auspices of the Superintendent of Education. In 1891 he was elected president of the Minnesota State League of Afro-Americans and for some time has been the political leader of the Negroes of the state Republican party. Mr. Morris is a Mason of the Thirty-third Degree Scottish Rites and has held several important offices in that body, being a past grand master and past grand secretary. In the Odd Fellows he is a past most venerable patriarch and is a past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, in which order he is at present deputy supreme chancellor and brigadier general for Minnesota. He is a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church. On July 14, 1896, Mr. Morris was married to Miss Anna M. La Force, and they have one son, Richard Edward, born April 2, 1900.

MORRISON, Robert George, son of David H. and Margery B. (McConnell) Morrison, was born at Blair's Mills, Huntington county, Pennsylvania, on July 31, 1860. His father was a merchant of Blair's Mills and Mr. Morrison spent the first twelve years of his life at that place. The family then moved to Morning Sun, Iowa, where he finished his common school education and entered the local high school. After graduating from the latter he entered the Iowa State University and in 1882 received his A. B. degree, and delivered the valedictory address at the class-day exercises of his class. He studied one year longer at the same institution and took an LL. B. degree in the law department. He also returned a few years later and was given his A. M. degree in 1890. Mr. Morrison's energies have always been turned toward the study and practice of his profession, and, aside from the experience acquired in his father's store during his vacations, he received no business training. When he finished his college course, he commenced to practice and since moving to Minneapolis has continued to apply himself to his profession, and, during this time has been connected with several cases that have attracted more than local attention. Mr. Morrison is a republican in his political beliefs but has never consented to run for office, although he is actively interested in political measures. While in college he was a member of the Zetagathian Literary society, was prominent in the work of the club and held at one time the office of president. At the present



ROBERT G. MORRISON.

time he is a member of the Westminster club and at different times has taken a part on the annual program of that association. Mr. Morrison attends and is a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. He was married in 1903 to Miss Alice B. Gilmore of this city, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth.

NICHOLS, John F., was born at Rice Lake, Wisconsin, October 15, 1882, son of Amos C. and Augusta C. Nichols. He attended the public schools at Rice Lake and was employed by the Rice Lake Lumber Company for some time, meantime making such preparations for a professional life that he was able to enter the Minnesota state university upon coming to Minneapolis in 1901, graduating in law in 1904 with the degree LL. B. Since then Mr. Nichols has entered vigorously into the law and real estate business under the firm name of Nichols, Frissell & Smith, which firm has for some time made its headquarters in the Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis. They have built up a large business in organizing land syndicates, to develop hardwood timber, prairie and cut-over timber tracts, dairy and blue grass land, etc. The firm has developed several new towns in Wisconsin and throughout the northwest; they have lines of business in Canada, North Dakota, Colorado and elsewhere. Mr. Nichols is a young man to assume large business responsibilities, but he has the push and energy

of the Northwest and he seems to have had his program of activities defined in his own mind when, in his youth, he was learning the lumber business and preparing for the study of law. Mr. Nichols is a republican in politics and is a member of the East Side Commercial Club.

PATTEE, William Sullivan, dean of the College of Law, University of Minnesota, was born at Jackson, Maine, September 19, 1846, the son of Daniel and Mary Ann (Bixby) Pattee. He prepared for college at Kent's Hill, Maine, and entered Bowdoin College in 1867, graduating in 1871. He studied law while teaching school after graduation and coming to Minnesota was admitted to the bar on June 28, 1878, at Faribault. In 1884 and 1885 Dean Pattee served in the state legislature while living at Northfield, Minnesota, and in 1888 was elected dean of the College of Law, organized the college and has since continued at its head, building it up in twenty years to a high position among the law schools of the country. Dean Pattee is the author of "Illustrative Cases in Contracts," "Illustrative Cases in Equity," "Illustrative Cases in Personality," "Illustrative Cases in Realty," "Elements of Contracts," and "Elements of Equity." From 1886 he was a member and president of the Board of Normal School Directors of Minnesota for a



JOHN F. NICHOLS.

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period of twelve years. He was married at Plymouth, Maine, on November 30, 1871, to Miss Julia E. Tuttle. In 1894 Dean Pattee received the degree of LL. D. from Iowa College. He is a speaker of ability and is frequently called upon for public addresses and lectures. He is a member of the Congregational church.

PRENDERGAST, Edmund A., was born in St. Paul on October 16, 1875. His parents were Patrick Henry Prendergast and Bridget Louise Prendergast and the family was among the pioneers of the state, six brothers having settled in St. Paul in the year 1856. When Edmund A. was four years old his parents moved to Minneapolis where he has since lived. The family has always been connected with the Roman Catholic Church and Mr. Prendergast was educated in the institutions of the denomination. He took a six years' classical course in the College of St. Thomas at Merriam Park, graduating in June, 1894, and completed his collegiate education with a post-graduate course at Grand House of Philosophy, Montreal, Canada, during the years 1894 and 1895. Returning to Minneapolis he entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, from which he graduated in 1899. Mr. Prendergast at once commenced practice in Minneapolis and has a general clientele, although making a specialty of corporation law. For the past three years he has been general attorney for the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company of Minneapolis and local attorney for the Wisconsin Central Railway Company. Mr. Prendergast is a republican in political faith though not a politician. He is interested in civic and philanthropic problems and has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Charities. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club.

ROBERTS, Harlan Page, is a native of Ohio. His parents were Rev. George Roberts and Ann J. Roberts and he was born on December 5, 1854, at Wayne, Ashtabula county, Ohio, while his father held a charge in that place. When he was nine years old he went to Iowa to live with a sister and his schooling, begun in the rural schools of Ohio, was continued in the schools of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and at Howe's Academy in the same state. Schooling, as is often the case with country boys, was diversified with hard work. At one time Harlan P. spent a year at Pentwater, Michigan, packing shingles. Fitting himself for college he entered Oberlin, graduating in 1875. He then attended Yale Theological seminary and graduated in the class of 1878. Next came a few years of experience as a pastor in the west. During this period Mr. Roberts determined to study law and entered the office of Nathaniel E. Slaymaker of Silverton, Colorado. He was admitted to the bar in Colorado in 1883 and came to Minneapolis in December, 1884. Since that time he has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession in this city. His practice has been of a general



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EDMUND A. PRENDERGAST.

character but he has had special experience in land and title law and was for several years examiner for the state under the Torrens land title registry system in vogue in Hennepin county. An increasing general practice necessitated the relinquishment of this position. Mr. Roberts has taken a lively interest in good government, both local and state, but has not entered politics, except at the caucus and in local conventions. He is president of the Minneapolis Humane Society and has been active in other philanthropic work. On October 3, 1888, he was married to Miss Margaret Lee Conklin. They have two children living, Marjorie and Harlan C. The family attends the Park Avenue Congregational Church.

ROBERTS, William Preston, son of Job and Hannah Pickering Roberts, was born June 16, 1845, in Gwynedd, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. The forebears of the family on the father's side were Welsh Quakers who accompanied William Penn to Pennsylvania in 1698, settling in Montgomery county, near Philadelphia, and on the mother's side they were English Quakers. William P. was brought up on his father's farm and continued there, with the exception of a few years spent in Maryland, until he began training for the teacher's profession at the normal school, Millersville, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1862. Here his studies were interrupted



WILLIAM P. ROBERTS.

by Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863. An emergency company of the students was hastily armed and sent to the front to aid in obstructing the progress of the rebel invader. Most of these improvised soldiers were soon mustered in the army as Company H, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia during the battle of Gettysburg, but were ordered to serve under Gen. Meade in the pursuit of Lee up the Cumberland Valley and to the Potomac. The regiment served thereafter under Sigel and was mustered out in the fall, and Mr. Roberts went back to school but responded to a call for officers to command colored troops, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant by the War Department and assigned to the Forty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops which served until the close of the war, in Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. Mr. Roberts just missed being at the surrender of Lee, as he had been sent back with a detachment to bring up provisions for the whole army. He went with his regiment under Gen. Sheridan, with the 25th Army Corps, to the Mexican border to demonstrate against Napoleon's puppet Maximilian in Mexico, and the regiment was not mustered out until December, 1865, Mr. Roberts having in the Texas service served on the brigade staff and having been in command of his company during his whole service, coming

out First Lieutenant and recommended for a captain's commission. He returned to his studies in the Millersville normal school and graduated in 1867, and soon entered the law school of the University of Michigan, graduating in 1869, and, on application to the Circuit Court in Ann Arbor and examination, he was admitted to the bar of Michigan. Six weeks later he removed to Nebraska City, Nebraska, and practiced law there until 1874, when he came to Minneapolis where he has since resided. He was in partnership with Col. Reuben C. Benton and his brother, C. H. Benton, as Benton, Benton and Roberts, from 1878 to 1881, and with Col. Benton alone as Benton and Roberts, and then with Col. Benton and Rome G. Brown, as Benton, Roberts and Brown until 1895. Since the death of Col. Benton, Mr. Roberts has practiced alone. He was an original member of the Minneapolis Bar Association, of which he holds the oldest outstanding share. Mr. Roberts was an active and efficient member of the lower house of the Minnesota legislature during the sessions of 1899, 1901, 1902 and 1905, serving on the most important committees. He introduced the first bill in Minnesota for nominations by direct vote of the people, which in some respects was better than the measure which became a law at the session of 1899, notably in keeping the primaries for state, county and city nominations separate. In 1902 he prepared and passed through the lower house the so-called "wide-open" tax amendment to the constitution, which is practically identical with the amendment introduced by him at the session of 1905, and ordered for submission to ratification by the people at the ensuing general election. Mr. Roberts also, as a member of the House Judiciary Committee and joint conference committee, took an important part in the construction and enactment of the Revised Code in 1905. He was prominent in his efforts that year to secure appropriations for the new buildings of the State University, as chairman of the appropriations committee, as well as for the Women's building at the Soldiers Home.

Mr. Roberts is a strenuous republican in politics and one who believes that it is every man's duty to show his patriotism by taking an active part in national, state and local politics between campaigns as well as in the heat of campaign activities. He believes in intelligent organization in political action but not in machine politics, and his course since he came to Minneapolis indicates that he has lived up to his principles. He was an active member of the old Union League of Minneapolis and of the original Union League of Civil War times. He helped organize the Fourth Ward Republican Club and always attends its meetings when in the city. In 1872, with many other Republicans, he joined the so-called Liberal Republican movement, involving a coalition with the Democratic party, in revolt against the political shortcomings of the dominant party, under the leadership of Horace Greeley. He, with two other veterans of the Civil War,

started the revolt in Nebraska and he was one of the delegates from that state to the Liberal Republican Convention in Cincinnati and represented it on the platform committee, exerting his influence against the "tariff-for-revenue-only" element, who were led by Carl Schurz, Stanley Mathews, David Wells, and others who stood for Charles Francis Adams for nomination to the presidency. He voted for Greeley at the start and brought the Nebraska delegation and ultimately the whole convention to his support. Mr. Roberts did some of the hardest work of his life during that campaign, whose disastrous ending convinced him that the reformation of a party is only really possible by a movement from within its own ranks, and since then he has worked for party in regular ways in the regular Republican ranks. He was president of the Minneapolis Union League when the movement to nominate McKinley to the presidency began in 1895, and used all his influence in securing a delegation from Minnesota instructed for McKinley. Mr. Roberts is a member of the G. A. R., George N. Morgan, Post No. 4, and has always been conspicuous in its councils officially and otherwise. He is an original member of the Commercial Club and a member of Hennepin Lodge No. 4, A. F. A. M., in which he has held and holds important positions. He is a member of the several bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons in Minneapolis, and of Zuhrah Temple of the Noble Order of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Independent Order of Good Templars for the past forty years. In 1908 he was re-elected Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Minnesota. He is a Universalist and a member of the Church of the Redeemer and president of the Universalist State Convention. He married in 1869, Anna N. Pugh, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, who died childless in 1870. In 1876 he married Agnes D. Taggart, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, who died in 1895, leaving two sons of that marriage—Horace W., born July 8, 1877, and Roy G., born January 29, 1880. Horace is in the Philippine civil service and Roy lives in Manitoba.

ROCKWOOD, Chelsea Joseph, was born September 13, 1855, at Bennington, Vermont, son of Joseph R. and Rhoda (Hurd) Rockwood. His father was a farmer in his earlier life and later became a clergyman. The farm on which Chelsea J. was born had been settled by his mother's grandfather, Moses Hurd, in 1769. In 1869 the family removed to Garden City, Blue Earth County, Minnesota, arriving in December of that year. Mr. Rockwood attended the common schools and studied in the preparatory department of Carleton College, going thence to the state university, taking the four-year course and graduating in 1879, B. A. Like many other undergraduates, Mr. Rockwood, during his course at the university, had to take some reefs in his purse strings. He had only fifty dollars when he en-

tered, and pulled through largely by what he made carrying newspapers. He was then employed as principal of the Le Sueur schools during the next two years, and, after reading law in the offices of Shaw, Levi & Cray and of Judge P. M. Babcock, he was admitted to the bar by examination of the District Court of Hennepin county in November, 1882, and has been practicing law in Minneapolis since. Mr. Rockwood was attorney for the Board of Park Commissioners from 1889 to 1892 and since 1895 to the present time. He was a member of the board in 1893-95. He is a member of the Commercial Club and of the local and national bar associations. Mr. Rockwood is a republican in politics and a member of the Baptist church. He was married on October 30, 1883, to Carrie D. Fletcher, of Mankato. They have had four children, the oldest of whom, Paul, born in 1884, died in 1890. The living are Ethel (1886), Edith (1888) and Fletcher, born in 1893.

REED, Sampson A., a practicing attorney of Minneapolis for about thirty years, was born in Boston, December 8, 1849, and died in Minneapolis, May 31, 1908. He was the only child of Elisha B. Reed of Hartford, Maine, and Abbie Brett of Canton, Maine. His father was an older brother of Captain Axel H. Reed of Glenco, Minnesota, and a pioneer of that town. When Sampson was very young the elder Reed, be-



SWEET, PHOTO

CHELSEA J. ROCKWOOD.

cause of failing health, returned from Boston with his family to his native town, where he soon after died. He was descended from pure New England stock through those ancestors that settled in Oxford county, Maine, after the Revolutionary War. He is descended on his mother's side from three Mayflower ancestors, and on his father's side, from one, Governor Bradford of the Plymouth colony. Soon after the Revolution, many revolutionary soldiers with others, went to the wilds of Maine to found new homes. One Sampson Reed, whose father had died in Massachusetts, was one of those who in 1795 went with his mother to Hartford, Maine, then a wilderness. The subject of this sketch is the fourth Sampson Reed from the pioneer referred to, but with him dies the name as a family name. Sampson Reed's boyhood was spent in Canton and Buckfield, Maine, where he attended the public schools. He fitted for college at Hebron Academy, of which Mark Dunnell was at one time principal, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1874. While in college, Mr. Reed was an active and prominent member of various college debating

societies. He supported himself while in the academy and in college, by teaching school. Mr. Reed did not linger long in the east, but in the same year, 1874, came west as principal of the high school in Glencoe, Minnesota. In the following year, 1875, he came to Minneapolis and began the study of law in the office of the late Judge Isaac Atwater. After his admission to the bar in 1877, he practiced for a time by himself and in 1883 entered into a law partnership with the late Judge Seagrave Smith, under the firm name of Smith & Reed, which continued until the appointment of Judge Smith to the district bench in March, 1889. Mr. Reed, although always in the general practice of his profession, made something of a specialty of land titles and real estate law. He also developed excellent business judgment and was the confidential adviser of many men of large real estate interests. He was in politics a republican and in religion a Universalist, being a member of the Church of the Redeemer. He was married on November 7, 1877, to Miss Abbie Eells of Belfast, Maine, and is survived by her and by one daughter, Miss Abbie M. Reed. He was a member of lodges of Elks and Odd Fellows. Mr. Reed was a man of high integrity in his profession and was popular and well beloved by all who knew him best.



FERNANDO W. ROOT.

ROOT, F. W., solicitor of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, at Minneapolis, is a native of New York. He was born at Guilford, August 7, 1855, the son of Silas and Mathilda Root, both of Revolutionary stock. During his boyhood he attended the local schools and afterwards went to Oxford Academy, Chenango county, New York. He had determined upon the law as his profession and after leaving the academy he entered the law office of Henry R. Mygatt at Oxford where he studied for three years. He was admitted to the bar at the general term of the supreme court of New York at Ithaca on May 4, 1880. Mr. Root came to Minneapolis in October, 1881, and for a time was associated with the law firm of Jackson & Pond. In the following year he entered the office of W. H. Norris, solicitor of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company at Minneapolis. His position was that of law clerk and his efficient service led to his eventually being intrusted with many important cases, especially personal injury cases, in the state and federal courts. In the defense of this class of cases he has won special distinction and is acknowledged to be without an equal in the defense of personal injury cases. Later the trial of important cases involving questions connected with the transportation of freight were added to his department of the work. Mr. Root continued as attorney for the C. M. & St. P. Ry., associated with Mr. Norris, until the latter retired in 1902 when he was appointed solicitor. Mr. Root is a republican in political faith but has never sought



BRUSH, PHOTO

*S. A. Reed*



political preferment. He takes an active part in local movements for good government and is a member of various public and social organizations. Since 1904 he has been Judge Advocate General with title of Brigadier General on Governor Johnson's staff.

SEEVERS, George W., general counsel for the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway, is an Ohio man,—born at Coshocton in that state on September 23, 1845. His parents were Robert and Ellen Bryant Seevers. The family moved to Iowa when George W. was ten years of age, and his schooling was largely obtained in the public schools near their new home. From high school he went to Oskaloosa (Iowa) College, and later completed his academic education with a post-graduate course at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, after which he began the work of his profession, and soon had a large general practice at Oskaloosa, Iowa, which he continued until 1895, when he was appointed general counsel of the Iowa Central Railway, with headquarters at Oskaloosa. In 1904 Mr. Seevers, in addition to his position with the Iowa Central road, was made general counsel for the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, and moved to Minneapolis, where he has since maintained general offices. He afterwards became the vice-president and general counsel of the Minnesota, Dakota & Pacific Railway, and at the present time is still connected with the lines named in the same capacities. In politics Mr. Seevers is a republican. He has become closely identified with the railroad and legal life of the city, and is well known in social and club circles. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club, the Minikahda Club, the Automobile Club, and is also a Sir Knight Mason.

SHAW, Frank W., of the law firm of Cohen, Atwater & Shaw, was born at Hodgdon, Maine, the son of Charles Shaw and Mary Jane Wiggin. His ancestors were prominent in the colonial wars and public affairs and in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Shaw's early life was passed at Houlton, Maine, and he received his education at Ricker Classical Institute from which he graduated in 1876 and at Colby University, Waterville, Maine, graduating with the class of 1880. In September of that year he came to Minneapolis and during the next three years studied law in the office of Rea, Woolley & Kitchel. Upon his admission to the bar on June 30, 1883, he became a member of the law firm of Rea, Kitchel & Shaw, a partnership which continued until 1886 when the style was changed to Kitchel, Cohen & Shaw. After the death of Mr. Kitchel in 1900, J. B. Atwater was admitted to the partnership, the firm becoming, Cohen, Atwater & Shaw as at present. Mr. Shaw is a republican in political belief and is a member of the Lowry Hill Congregational Church. He belongs to the Minneapolis Club and to the Delta Kappa Ep-

silon fraternity. He has been twice married, in 1882 to Eliza A. Warnock and in 1899 to Julia C. Fairbairn and had two children by the first marriage and four by the second.

SELOVER, Arthur William, for a number of years a well-known member of the legal fraternity in the Twin Cities, was born at the town of Flatbush, Long Island, on July 9, 1871, the son of Peter and Jennie H. Selover. His father is a builder and contractor and was engaged until 1879 in that business in New York state, at which time the family came to Minnesota and located at Lake City. Their son attended the public schools there and took his preparatory work for college in the Lake City high school, from which he graduated in the year 1888. He matriculated at the University of Minnesota for the continuation of his studies, entering the academic department. He graduated from that department in 1893, receiving at the time his degree of B. A., returning to complete his training for the legal profession, which he had determined to follow, in the law college. He finished the



GEORGE W. SEEVERS.



SWEET, PHOTO

ARTHUR W. SELOVER.

law course in 1894 taking a LL. B. degree; and at the time of graduation was awarded the honors of his class for the preparation of the best and most complete legal thesis. After leaving college Mr. Selover followed his legal studies for a time and in 1897 took the additional degree of LL. M. In 1894, following his graduation from the law department of the University of Minnesota, he had accepted a position on the editorial staff of the West Publishing Company of St. Paul, and took an important part in the editing of the law books handled by that house. He was associated with that firm as legal editor for five years, but in 1899 resigned his office to follow his original intention of entering the legal profession. He chose Minneapolis as the field for his practice and has since been engaged with legal work in this city. Much important litigation has come under his management during the course of his practice. Mr. Selover is also the author of several legal books, the most important, possibly, being a volume on negotiable instruments which is used as a standard authority throughout the country and which the Yale Law School has adopted as a text book. This was published in 1900. A year later he completed and published a work on bank collections. Mr. Selover is a republican in politics and has been active in the work of his party, and in 1908 became the candidate for alderman from the Fifth

ward. He is a member also of the Apollo Club. On December 19, 1900, Mr. Selover was married to Miss Bessie S. Warner of St. Paul, and they have two children, both sons—Arthur Lucien, aged five, and Harvey William, now three years of age. The family attends the First Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis, and Mr. Selover is the superintendent of the Sunday School.

SHEARER, James Duncan, came to Minneapolis in 1883, when twenty-one years of age, and since the following year has been a practicing attorney of this city. He is descended on both sides from old Scotch families; his father, Robert Bruce Shearer, was a descendant of Robert Bruce of Scotland; his mother, Elizabeth Eliza Campbell McDougall, was a second cousin of the last Duke of Argyle, and grand-daughter of Dr. John Lawson of Edinburgh, physician to Sir Walter Scott. James D. Shearer was born on March 25, 1862, at Janesville, Wisconsin, then the home of his parents. When he was three years of age the family moved to central Iowa and he grew up on a farm in that state, the youngest of six children. His education began in "the little white school-house" and after the usual preparatory training he entered the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames. His studies were carried on there for five years and he graduated in 1879, when only seventeen years old, being, in fact, up to that time the youngest student of the institu-



BRUSH, PHOTO

JAMES D. SHEARER.

tion to receive a diploma. After leaving college Mr. Shearer taught in the Iowa schools for several years, but the work of a teacher did not offer scope for either his ambitions or abilities. So in 1883 he resigned his position and came to Minneapolis, and has since been a resident and a member of the legal fraternity of the city. Soon after his arrival here, Mr. Shearer began to study law in the offices of Judge Bagg, and on October 17, 1884, was admitted to the bar by the state supreme court. He commenced practice at once in Minneapolis. His work has not been confined to any one branch of the law, but has been along general lines, and at the present time his list of clients is large and his practice successful. For several years he has been a member of the law firm of Belden, Jamison & Shearer. On March 25, 1907, Mr. Shearer was appointed receiver of the Minnesota Title Insurance & Trust Company and since that time has been largely engaged in settling up the affairs of the institution. Mr. Shearer is a member of the republican party and is active in its work. In 1903 he was elected to the Minnesota house of representatives, and served during 1903 and 1904. He is a member of various organizations, social, political, and professional; among them being the Minneapolis Commercial Club and the Six O'Clock Club. On September 18, 1888, Mr. Shearer was married to Miss Emma Evans of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and

they have four children, three sons and a daughter.

SMITH, Edward E., a practicing attorney of Minneapolis, was born on May 5, 1861, at Spring Valley, Minnesota. He is a son of Dryden Smith and Elizabeth Ann (Hines) Smith. He attended the public schools at Spring Valley, where he passed his boyhood and youth, but studied law at Charles City, Iowa, where he was admitted to the bar in 1883. Most of Mr. Smith's professional life has been passed in Minneapolis, where he moved not long after his admission to practice. He has always taken an active interest in politics and has been repeatedly elected to the State Legislature as a republican. He first served in the house of representatives in 1895, and was re-elected for the session of 1897. He was elected to the state senate in 1898 and again in 1902 and 1906. Mr. Smith was married in 1883 to Esther E. Leonard, and they have two children, Harriet and Rollin. He is a member of the Minneapolis and Commercial clubs and is prominent in all the Masonic orders.

SMITH, George Ross, lawyer and judge of the probate court of Hennepin county, was born in Stearns county, Minnesota, May 28, 1864, the son of David and Katharine (Crowe) Smith. He attended the district school until fifteen years of age, working on his father's farm during the summers. In 1886 he graduated from Lake View Academy and was awarded a gold medal for scholarship. He taught school until 1891, when he entered the College of Law of the University of Minnesota, from which he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1893. While in the university he was elected president of his class. Since 1893 he has been actively engaged in the practice of law in Minneapolis. He was elected to the legislature from the Thirty-eighth legislative district in 1902, and was the first republican representative to be sent to the house of representatives from that district. He was elected judge of probate of Hennepin county in November, 1906. On January 9, 1895, Judge Smith was married at Minneapolis to Mrs. F. J. Horan. He is a member of the State Bar Association and several fraternal orders and local clubs. His recreations are hunting and fishing.

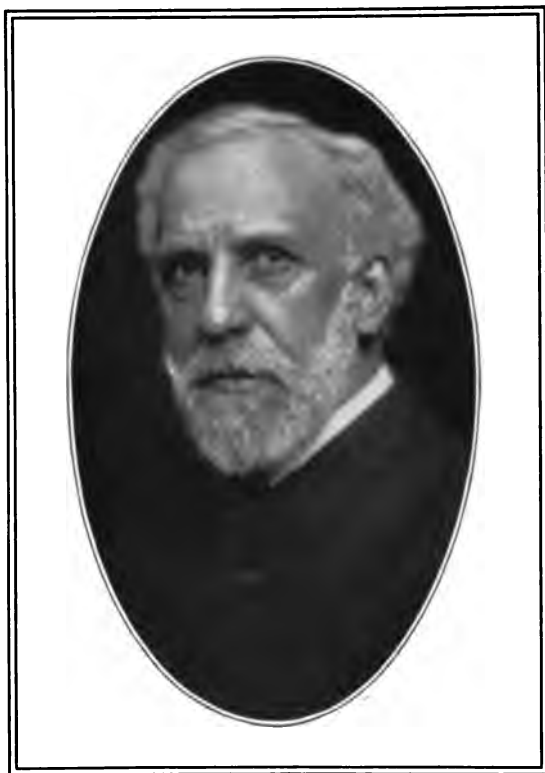
SMITH, Seagrave, for many years a prominent member of the Hennepin county bar and judge of the district court, was born on September 16, 1828, at Stafford, Connecticut, the son of Hiram and Mary A. (Seagrave) Smith. His father was a farmer of Welsh descent and his ancestors on both sides were early settlers of New England. His early life was that usual to the farmer's boy in New England and he finished a common school education with a course at the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield, where he graduated in 1848. He had already determined to be a lawyer, but this course was strongly opposed by his father, who refused him



GEORGE R. SMITH.



*Seagrave Smith*



SWEET, PHOTO

JOHN DAY SMITH.

any financial aid, and he accordingly supported himself while studying for the bar by teaching school. He read law with Alvin P. Hide at Stamford, Connecticut, and was admitted to the bar on August 13, 1852. He began to practice in Colchester, Connecticut, and during his residence there served as town clerk, state senator, and clerk of the probate court. In 1857 he gratified an early desire to settle in the west and came to Hastings, Minnesota, where he formed a law partnership with J. W. De Silva. During his twenty years residence at Hastings he took a prominent part in the politics of Dakota county, serving from time to time as county attorney, county commissioner, judge of probate and as a member of the state senate. He was attorney for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway and other railroad corporations. In 1877 Judge Smith moved to Minneapolis and formed a law partnership with W. E. Hale, which continued for three years. In 1883 he entered into a partnership with the late S. A. Reed, which continued until March, 1889, when Judge Smith was appointed to the district bench. Although a life long democrat, Judge Smith was elected in 1890 by the united support of all parties and in 1896 was again elected to the bench on the democratic ticket. In 1887 he was elected city attorney and held the office for two terms. He was frequently nominated for vari-

ous positions, as attorney general of the state and chief justice of the supreme court, but with the exceptions noted was not elected, his party being largely in the minority in Minnesota. In every case, however, Judge Smith ran ahead of his party ticket, as he was widely known as a man of the highest character and ability and one whose partisanship could not detract from his able, conscientious work as an official. Judge Smith was married three times. His first wife was Miss Almira Cady of Monson, Massachusetts. They had four children. His second wife was Mrs. Fidelia P. Hatch of Hastings, who had one son, Theron S. Smith. Judge Smith's third marriage was to Mrs. Harriet P. Norton of Otis, Massachusetts, who survives him and is still living in Minneapolis. The only surviving child of Judge Smith is Claribel Smith, principal of Hamilton school, in this city. Judge Smith died in May, 1898.

SMITH, John Day, member of the district bench of Minnesota, is the descendant of English Colonial ancestry that settled in this country a half century before the Revolutionary War and took part in the struggle for independence. His great-grandfather, James Lord, was a lieutenant and led a company at Bunker Hill. John Day, the son of a Kennebec county, Maine, farmer, was born in that region on February 25, 1845. After completing his preparatory education he entered Brown University and graduated with the class of 1872. Returning for further work he took an A. M. degree in 1875 and in his senior year became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He taught school for a short time and then entered Columbia University and studied law, receiving an LL. B. degree at that institution in 1878 and his degree of LL. M. three years later at the same place. In 1881, shortly after his graduation from Columbia he was admitted to the bar in the city of Washington. In 1885 he came to Minneapolis and has resided here since that time. He practiced his profession in this city, as senior partner of the law firm of Smith and Parsons until 1901 and then independently until his election to the district bench in 1904. Besides his legal work Judge Smith was a lecturer at the state university on American constitutional law, from 1890 till 1905, when he was promoted to the bench, and was engaged for a time to lecture at Howard University. On June 26, 1862, he enlisted with Company F., Nineteenth Maine Volunteers and fought in most of the principal battles of the Civil war—Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Siege of Petersburg and Jerusalem Road. He was slightly wounded at Gettysburg and at Jerusalem Road was almost fatally shot in the face. Though given up by the surgeons he recovered and was discharged, as a corporal, April 25, 1865, on account of his wounds. Judge Smith has always been active

politically and has held several public offices. He has usually supported the republican party though in 1896 he followed the political leadership of William J. Bryan. In 1889 he served in the lower house of the Minnesota legislature and was the representative from the Thirty-fourth District in the senate from 1891 to 1895, and was an able leader of the republican sentiment and movements in that body. During his last term he was chairman of the judiciary committee of the senate. After his second term in the senate he returned to private life and practiced his profession until 1904 when as mentioned he was elected to the district bench. Judge Smith is prominent in the affairs of military fraternal organizations—he is a member of the G. A. R. and in 1893 was chosen as commander of the department of Minnesota. In December, 1906, he was elected president of the Minnesota Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to succeed Judge F. M. Crosby. He is also a member of Ark Chapter, Darius Commandery of the Knights Templar, and of Zuhrah Temple, and was the first master of Ark Lodge A. F. and A. M. In 1872 he was married to Miss Mary Hardy Chadbourne, of Lexington, Massachusetts, who died in 1874. He was again married in 1879 to Miss Laura Bean, of Delaware, Ohio. They have four children. The family attends the Calvary Baptist Church.



SWEET, PHOTO

FRED B. SNYDER.

SNYDER, Fred B., son of Simon P. and Mary R. Snyder, was born in Minneapolis, on February 21, 1859, in the original Colonel Stevens house, the first dwelling erected on the site of Minneapolis. He is the second son in the family and has spent his life from his birth in this city. He attended the local public schools, graduated from the high school and then entered the University of Minnesota from which he graduated in 1881. He received his degree in that year and then read law; first in the office of Lochren, McNair & Gilfillan and later with the law firm of Koon, Merrill and Keith. He was admitted to the bar in 1882. He practiced in partnership with Judge Jamison till 1889. He has handled a number of important cases, notably that of the State vs. Pillsbury, in which he upset the provisions of the City Charter relating to special assessments for local improvements; and that of the State vs. Westfall, when he sustained the constitutionality of the Torrens Land Law, of which he himself is the author. Mr. Snyder has always been a republican in politics and has been elected by that party to several public offices. In 1892 he was elected alderman of the second ward and served four years, being president of the council in 1894-1895. Two years later he was the representative in the legislature from the University district, in 1899 was advanced to the senate, and in 1902 declined re-election for a second term. While in the city council he proposed the gas arbitration plan, which materially reduced the price of that commodity, and created the office of City Gas Inspector. He also advocated and voted for the Harvey transfer ordinance. As a member of the legislature he was the originator and supporter of several important measures—introducing and passing the bill increasing the annual revenue of the state university. While in the senate he introduced and passed the Board of Control Bill and supported and voted for the increase of the gross earnings tax from three to four per cent. He was also the author of the Probation Law for juvenile offenders. Mr. Snyder while in college was elected to the Chi Psi and P. B. K. fraternities, and is a member of the Minneapolis and Commercial Clubs. In 1885 he was married to Miss Susan M. Pillsbury, who died in 1891. In 1896 he married Miss Lenora Dickson of Pittsburgh. There are two children, a son, John Pillsbury, and a daughter, Mary Stuart. Mr. Snyder attends the First Congregational Church.

SWEET, John Cochrane, was born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, April 24, 1870, son of Kay Chittenden and Elizabeth (Cochrane) Sweet. His father was a locomotive engineer whose forebears in this country came from England and settled in Rhode Island in 1630. Mr. Sweet spent his boyhood in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and received his early educational training in the public schools of that city and at Waseca, Minnesota, whither he went in 1882. In 1890 he went to

Mankato, Minnesota, and the next year he came to Minneapolis to enter the university where he won the Paige prize for the best graduation thesis in 1893, also winning the gold medal for first place in the two hundred and twenty-yard dash on college field day, 1892. Pursuing his studies in the law department of the university, Mr. Sweet received the LL. B. degree in 1893 and LL. M. in 1896. When the Spanish war broke out Mr. Sweet entered the United States service as second lieutenant, Company A, Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Sweet represented the thirty-ninth district in the lower house of the Minnesota legislature during the sessions of 1901 and 1902. He is secretary and director of the Minneapolis Oil Company and, since 1901, has been receiver for the Minneapolis Fire & Marine Mutual Insurance Company, and since 1896 has been lecturer on the Law of Mortgages in the Law Department of the state university. Mr. Sweet has interests in Minneapolis real estate and in petroleum lands in Kansas and is interested with W. S. Dwinnell in British Columbia timber lands. He is a member of the Minneapolis and Commercial clubs; is secretary and treasurer of the Psi Upsilon Association of Minnesota, and a member of the Phi Delta Phi Fraternity and, notwithstanding his professional engagements, maintains a lively interest in athletics and automobilizing. Mr. Sweet is a member of the First Congregational Church of Minneapolis. He was married on May 19, 1897, to Mary, daughter of Chas. D. Lougee, and two daughters have been born to them—Catherine Elizabeth (born February 8, 1901) and Margaret Cochrane (born June 17, 1903). Mr. Sweet resides at 526 Eleventh avenue southeast.

THOMPSON, Charles T., of the law firm of Keith, Evans, Thompson & Fairchild, is a native of Ohio. He was born at Glendale, near Cincinnati, on June 6, 1853, the son of Samuel J. and Eveline K. Thompson. His father was one of the distinguished Cincinnati lawyers of the last generation. He began his education at Glendale where he fitted for entrance to Denison University at Granville, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in 1873 with the degree of A. B. He then went abroad studying at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, where, in the fall of 1874, he took honors in logic, metaphysics and in Roman law, having completed a two years course in one year. Returning to America he entered the Cincinnati Law School (now law department of the University of Cincinnati) from which he graduated in June, 1876. He at once began practice with the firm of King, Thompson & Longworth, but on account of his health moved to Minneapolis in 1878. For a few years he practiced alone and then in August, 1883, formed the partnership with Mr. Arthur M. Keith, which has continued until the present time. The firm was at first Keith & Thompson and in 1887 the present partnership was formed. It has always



BRUSH, PHOTO

CHARLES J. TRAXLER.

been one of the prominent law firms of the city and has conducted much important legal business. During his thirty years residence in Minneapolis Mr. Thompson has taken an active part in all matters looking toward the betterment of social and political conditions, though he has never held or sought public office. His political affiliations are with the republican party and his church relations with the Presbyterian denomination, in which he has held many important positions. He has served as elder and clerk of Westminster Presbyterian Church for many years. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Citizens' staff of the Rawlins post, G. A. R., the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, the Minneapolis Club, the Commercial Club, the Lafayette Club, the Westminster Club, the Six O'Clock Club, and the American and Minnesota State bar associations. Mr. Thompson was married on September 28, 1881, to Kate L. Harris of Minneapolis. They have three sons, Arthur H., Telford K. and Charles Stanley.

TRAXLER, Charles Jerome, son of John and Rebecca Yount Traxler, was born in Henry county, Iowa, near Mount Pleasant, on December 16, 1858. The father was a farmer and brick-maker and the son spent his early years on the farm near Mount Pleasant where, after attending the public schools, he took the academic course at Howe's Academy. After a course in Iowa

Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, Mr. Traxler completed his collegiate education at the State University of Iowa at Iowa City from which he graduated, LL. B., in 1882, meantime having read law with prominent lawyers. He began the practice of his profession in partnership with Hon. Clay B. Whitford (now of Denver, Col.) and after that gentleman's departure for Denver, the partnership being dissolved, Mr. Traxler became a member of the editorial staff of the Daily Tribune-News, of Evansville, Ind., holding the position of associate editor in chief. In 1886 he resumed the practice of law in western Kansas, where he was twice elected county attorney of Seward County. He came to Minnesota in 1889 locating in Minneapolis where he has since been practicing in his specialty as corporation counsel. Mr. Traxler is an Independent in politics, in later years generally voting for republican candidates. As counsel for several freight receivers' associations, Mr. Traxler has given intelligent attention to the rate question and a plan for the regulation of rates was considered by the government last year which Mr. Traxler originated and which was regarded with considerable favor by the Federal authorities and men of affairs who considered it. It left the rate-making power with the railroads and devolved upon them the burden of proof, while avoiding any ground for basing a charge that the commission is combining judicial and legislative functions or that a special tribunal has been created for a special industry. Mr. Traxler is the author of several books which have received the commendation of recognized legal authorities. His "Annotated Lien Laws of Minnesota," published in 1890, has been indorsed by the justices of the state supreme court and leading members of the bar and by the dean of the law department of the state university, where it is used as a text book. His treatise on the "Law of Mechanics' Liens of Iowa," also has the unanimous indorsement of the members of the Iowa supreme court. In 1907 Mr. Traxler was appointed by the Minnesota supreme court as one of the six members of the state board of law examiners and assumed the duties of his office on May 1 of that year. Mr. Traxler was married in 1886 to Mary Comstock, daughter of Col. A. W. Comstock, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. To them have been born three children—Marian Avery, Hazel Alice and John Austin.

TRYON, Charles John, a Minneapolis attorney in active practice in the firm of Tryon and Booth, was born September 8, 1859, at Batavia, New York. He is the son of A. D., and Amanda H. Tryon, and both parents were of English colonial ancestry, the New York branch of the family having migrated from Connecticut—the original home of the first settlers—and established themselves in New York early, in that state's history. The father was a druggist and book seller in prosperous circumstances and the son after an early education in the common schools of Batavia,

went to Columbian University, Washington, D. C., for his law course. Soon after graduation, he came to Minneapolis, where he has since lived, and practiced as a lawyer. Mr. Tryon is a republican in politics, and a Congregationalist in church affiliations. He was married June 10, 1901, to Miss Isabel Gale, the daughter of Harlow A. Gale, one of the early pioneers of Minneapolis. He has seven children—three sons and four daughters.

VAN VALKENBURG, Jesse, was born in Sharon, New York, on December 31, 1868, and is of a family whose ancestors took part in the Revolution. His father, Joseph Van Valkenburg, was at the time of his son's birth a New York farmer, but later engaged in business, and is now retired; his mother was Harriet Seeley Van Valkenburg. The family moved West and Jesse grew up at Farmington, Minnesota, attending the local schools and afterwards taking a course at the Mankato state normal school. After graduating at Mankato, he completed his education with the academic and law courses at the University of Minnesota, graduating from the former in 1894 and the latter in 1895. During the later years of his university work he was on the staff of the Minneapolis Tribune as a reporter and continued for a short time after graduating, or until he commenced practice in his chosen profession. During his ten years' membership in the bar of the city and state he has made a large acquaintance and established a satisfactory practice. A republican in politics, he has not taken a politician's part in party affairs, but has been interested in civic betterments and good government. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Van Valkenburg is married and has three children. The family attend the Congregational church.

VANDERBURGH, Charles Edwin, better known as Judge Vanderburgh, an early settler of St. Anthony and the first judge of the district bench from this district, was born on December 2, 1829, at Clifton Park, Saratoga county, New York. His ancestors came to this country from Holland before the Revolution, his grandfather fought under the flag of the United Colonies and shortly after the close of the war settled in Saratoga county, where the father of Charles Edwin, Stephen Vanderburgh, was born. Charles Edwin received his grammar education in the district school, later taking a preparatory course in Cortland Academy at Homer, New York, and entering Yale College in 1849 with the class of 1852. He graduated in the latter year and soon after commenced his legal studies with Henry R. Mygatt, an eminent lawyer of his day, at the same time holding the office of principal at Oxford Academy, Oxford, New York. Admitted to the bar in 1855, he came to Minneapolis the following spring, where he soon formed a partnership with F. R. E. Cornell and



commenced the practice of law, the firm becoming one of the most successful in the state. At the age of twenty-nine elected judge of the Fourth Judicial District in 1859, and successively re-elected, Judge Vanderburgh dispensed justice in the territory embracing everything north and west of Minneapolis for twenty years, driving over a large part of the circuit. In a day when the jurisprudence of Minnesota was but slightly developed, his excellent training and sound judgment blazed out the way of interpretation which other courts followed. In 1881, he was elected to the supreme bench, the death of Judge Cornell having left a vacancy, and served until the expiration of his last term in 1894. Probably his most famous decision was that rendered while on the district bench in 1860, in the case of Eliza Winston, a slave woman brought by her owner, Colonel Christmas, from Mississippi to this state and taken before Judge Vanderburgh on a writ of habeas corpus. He decided that slavery was a local institution, and that a slave brought into a free state by its owner became free. This made the woman free to leave her former owner and with the aid of a party of abolitionists she evaded a forcible attempt at recapture and escaped into Canada. His supreme court decisions were distinguished by strong common sense, thorough investigation and conciseness. A former associate said of him, "The fidelity and painstaking care with which he discharged judicial duties, may be likened to that which a sculptor bestows in chiseling the form and face of a statue, anxious always, that no fault or flaw should be revealed in the finished work." When it is remembered that Minnesota had only 150,000 people when he went on the bench and had grown to a million and a half when he left it, it will be seen that he was an influential factor in the determination of most of the important litigation that has occurred in the state. On his retirement from the bench, he entered into the general practice of law, took an active part in the political campaign of 1896 and presided at the first meeting held by W. J. Bryan, in Minneapolis. With his family he attended the First Presbyterian Church of this city and for many years was an elder and the superintendent of the Sabbath school. He was married to Miss Julia M. Mygatt of Oxford, New York, on September 2, 1857, and they had two children, W. H. Vanderburgh, now a practicing attorney in Minneapolis, and Julia M. Vanderburgh, who was drowned in 1871. After the death of his first wife in 1863 Judge Vanderburgh was again married to Miss Anna Culbert of Fulton county, New York. One daughter, Isabella, was born, who died in 1893. Judge Vanderburgh died in March, 1898, at the age of sixty-eight years.

WILSON, George Potter, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Wilson, was born at Lewisburgh, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1840. His father was a farmer of Scotch-Irish descent; his mother of



SWEET, PHOTO

GEORGE P. WILSON.

German descent. The father served in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch was a boy when his parents died. He remained at Lewisburgh until he was eighteen years old and attended the Lewisburgh (now Bucknell) University during the last two years of his residence there. He then attended the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, for two years and in 1860 he removed to Winona, Minnesota, where he studied law in the office of Lewis & Simpson and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1862. He practiced his profession at Winona as a member of the firm of Simpson & Wilson until October, 1878. Meantime he was elected, and served for six years, or three terms, as county attorney of Winona County. He was elected to the lower house of the legislature in November, 1872, and was elected Attorney General of the state of Minnesota in November, 1873, and was twice reelected, his last term ending on January 1, 1880. Mr. Wilson then removed to Fargo, North Dakota, and practiced law under the firm name of Wilson & Ball until July, 1887, coming then to Minneapolis, where he has since remained in the practice of his profession. He was elected to the state senate from the Forty-first District in 1898, and re-elected in 1902. Among the distinctions which have marked the career of Mr. Wilson, he was appointed by President Grant, in 1871, one of the government commissioners on the Southern Pacific Railroad,



*Chas E Vanderburgh*

the construction of which had just commenced from San Francisco south and east. The commissioners inspected the work from San Francisco to Gilroy, eighty miles. Mr. Wilson was one of the counsel for the state of Minnesota in that celebrated case. The State of Minnesota against The Northern Securities Company, on each side of which the strongest legal talent was engaged. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married in September, 1866, to Ada H. Harrington of Winona, and they have had three children, Jessie M., married to W. R. Sweatt; Walter H., and Wirt, all of whom reside in Minneapolis.

WILLIAMSON, James Franklin, was born in the town of Osborn, near Dayton, Ohio, on January 9, 1853. His grandfather, James W. Williamson, was one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio. James Franklin is the son of George C. and Sarah A. Williamson, being of Scotch-Irish descent upon his father's side and German descent on his mother's side. He was educated at the public schools and Princeton University, graduating from the latter in 1877 with the degree of A. B. and receiving therefrom the degree of Ph. D. in 1879, on examination for post graduate work. He studied law in the office of ex-Governor George Hoadly, at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1881 he came to Minneapolis, here continuing his studies with the law firm of Lochren, McNair & Gil-

fillan, and in November of the same year was admitted to the bar. He accepted an appointment, in the fall of 1881, as an examiner in the United States Patent Office, remaining about two years. He resigned from government service in 1885, and opened a law office in this city, making a specialty of patent and trade-mark law and soliciting. He has since been continuously engaged with that branch of legal work, and has a well-established practice in the United States courts and before the Patent Office. After practicing alone in this city for fifteen years, Mr. Williamson, in 1900, took into partnership Mr. Frank D. Merchant, under the firm name of Williamson & Merchant. This association still exists, and the firm has built up a most successful business, numbering among its clients not only prominent corporations in the Northwest, but some of national repute in other sections. On June 9, 1896, Mr. Williamson was married to Miss Emma F. Elmore, and they have two children, both sons. Mr. Williamson is a member of the leading business and social organizations of the city, including the Minneapolis Club and Commercial Club of this city, and is also a member of the University Club of New York City.

WRIGHT, Fred B., was born January 17, 1856, in Coos county, New Hampshire. His father, Beriah Wright, was a farmer of moderate means directly descended from Beriah Wright who had a part in the war of 1812 as a captain in the army of the United States. The family have had distinguished representation in the legal and medical professions in both the East and the West, and have been eminently successful in agricultural and commercial life. Fred B., after a good district school education, entered the St. Johnsbury Academy at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, from which he graduated in 1878 and, after teaching school for a time, he began to read law in the office of George A. Bingham at Littleton, New Hampshire; and later completed his studies at the Boston Law School. In 1883 Mr. Wright came to Minneapolis and began, here, the practice of his profession. He has continuously practiced here since that time and been eminently successful in his professional career. In politics he is a republican and is active in the work of the State League of Republican Clubs, of which he was president for two years. He was elected to the state legislature in 1906 from the Fortieth District which is identical with the Fourth Ward of Minneapolis and during the session of 1907 was a member of many important committees and chairman of the committee of drainage. In response to the pressing demand for a revision and extension of the drainage laws, Mr. Wright revised and rewrote the old drainage laws with the view to making them meet the present demand of the state. This work was done so thoroughly that the result brought him warmest commendation and it is conceded that Minnesota now has the best system of drainage laws of any state



FREDERICK B. WRIGHT.



*Jas. P. Williamson*

in the Union. Mr. Wright is a high degree Mason and is a member of the Minneapolis No. 19 Blue Lodge, St. John's Chapter No. 9, Zion Commandery No. 2, Knights Templars, and Zuhrah Temple. On August 27, 1884, he was married to Helen M. Conant, of Greensboro, Vermont, and they have four children—Ralph C., Fred B., Jr., Barbara Helen, and Donald Orr.

WAITE, Edward Foote, judge of the municipal court of Minneapolis, was born on January 15, 1860, in Norwich, New York, the son of John Waite and Betsey N. Foote. His father was a lawyer and his ancestors on both sides of the family were among the early settlers of New England. Judge Waite's early life was spent at Norwich and in that vicinity, where he obtained his earlier schooling and prepared for college. He entered Colgate University at Hamilton, New York, and graduated with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1880. His professional education was obtained at the Columbian (now George Washington) University Law School at Washington, D. C., from which he was graduated in 1883 with the degree of LL. B. and from which he received his LL. M. in 1884. Judge Waite did not engage in practice at once. He had been, during his law studies, a clerk in the United States Pension Department at Washington, and continued in the service of the pension department, serving as special examiner at various points, the last being Minneapolis, where he was stationed from 1888 to 1897. In the latter year Judge Waite withdrew from the public service and commenced the practice of law. He was for some time associated with the late Judge A. H. Young, who had served upon the district bench in Minneapolis for many years. In 1901 Mr. Waite was made assistant city attorney of Minneapolis and in August, 1902, was appointed Superintendent of Police by Mayor David P. Jones, who had come into office upon the retirement of Mayor A. A. Ames. The appointment of Judge Waite as superintendent of police was for the avowed purpose of complete reorganization and rehabilitation of the police force of the city and for the absolute suppression of various forms of vice and crime which had been given free rein. This work was accomplished in a few months and when Supt. Waite retired from the position on January 1, 1903, the police force was thoroughly reorganized on a basis of independence, complete protection to the public and no protection to law breakers. This reorganization was a remarkable

demonstration of the possibilities of the police department when handled solely for the maintenance of law and order. In December, 1904, Judge Waite was appointed to the municipal bench by Governor Van Sant to fill an unexpired term and in November, 1906, he was regularly elected for the six years' term. Judge Waite is a republican in party affiliations though quite independent in local affairs. He takes an active part in all questions of good government and improvement of municipal conditions in all ways and in philanthropic and charitable movements. Since he has been on the municipal bench this court has inaugurated a system of parole under suspended sentences for minor offences, which has been practically successful in effecting reformation in many cases. Judge Waite is a member of Plymouth Congregational Church. He was married May 5, 1892, to Miss Alice M. Eaton, at Brooklyn, New York. They have had one son, Bradford, who died in infancy.

YALE, Washington, Jr., was born January 7, 1875, at Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio. His father, Charles W. Yale, a descendant of Thomas Yale, (a brother of Elihu Yale, from whom Yale University derived its name) is a capitalist. Washington Yale lived in Ohio until he was thirteen years old, then came to Minneapolis and lived with his great-uncle, Washington Yale, for whom he was named. He attended the Central high school, later the Engineering school of the state university, and finally the Law school, from which he graduated with the class of 1898 and was then admitted to the bar. Mr. Yale's practice has had to do chiefly with commercial and real estate law, including the care of property for both residents and non-residents. During the last three years and at the present time, he has given considerable attention to the erection of modern homes for rental purposes. During his senior year in college, he was Major of the University Cadet Corps. A republican, Mr. Yale has been a member of the Roosevelt Club during the last two campaigns. He is also a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club, an honorary member of "Scabbard and Blade," the University military society, and a very active member of Plymouth Congregational Church, being secretary of the society and recently a member and chairman of the board of directors of Drummond Hall, one of its missions. He was also a charter member and first secretary and treasurer of Plymouth Club. He married May Wilman Emery, of Waltham, Massachusetts, October 25, 1899.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### MEDICINE

THE history of the practice of medicine in any city is largely told in the lives of the individual members of the profession, and this is true of Minneapolis. For more than fifty years Minneapolis has demanded and received medical treatment of the highest order and from the very beginning the standard of professional life has been very high and the medical profession has numbered among its members physicians who have ranked with the foremost in the country. The first physician of the regular school of medicine to arrive in St. Anthony was Dr. J. H. Murphy who came in 1850 and was then just twenty-four years of age and a recent graduate of Rush Medical College. He became one of the most distinguished physicians in the state and gave to the early settlement a high standard in matters medical. Dr. A. E. Ames came in 1851. He was also a graduate of Rush but had had several years' experience. After a short time these two physicians entered into partnership and they both took a very active part in the affairs of the two villages at St. Anthony Falls. Dr. Ames moved across the river to Minneapolis and was frequently called upon to serve the city in public office. Dr. Ira Kingsley and Dr. Hezekiah Fletcher also arrived at the Falls in 1851. Dr. Fletcher was a prominent citizen of the old Minneapolis but is not included in early lists of practicing physicians. Another physician to arrive in very early times was Dr. A. E. Johnson who came in 1853 and became a partner of Dr. C. W. Le Boutillier. The latter died in 1863 but Dr. Johnson remained to become the veteran of the profession in the city. Dr. C. L. Anderson arrived in 1854, Dr. Adolph Ortman in 1857. Dr. Ortman also proved to be a permanent resident of the city, living for many years

in St. Anthony as a successful practitioner. Dr. J. S. Elliot who became a most distinguished citizen settled in Minneapolis in 1854. Dr. W. H. Leonard came in 1855 and Dr. J. J. Linn in 1857. All these remained long in practice and became well known in the community. A list of physicians of all schools practicing at the Falls at the close of 1858, compiled by Colonel Stevens, includes: Dr. J. H. Murphy, Dr. A. E. Ames, Dr. M. R. Greeley, Dr. J. S. Elliott, Dr. W. H. Leonard, Dr. B. Jodon, Dr. A. Ortman, Dr. W. D. Dibb, Dr. C. W. Le Boutillier, Dr. C. L. Anderson, Dr. P. L. Hatch, Dr. J. B. Sabine, and Dr. Simon French Rankin.

As the number of physicians increased the exact date of their arrival in the city became of less importance but it is interesting to group the following men who joined the ranks of the profession in the city between 1860 and 1880: Drs. N. B. Hill, A. H. Lindley, C. G. Goodrich, H. H. Kimball, R. S. McMurdy, O. J. Evans, Edwin Phillips, E. H. Stockton, Chas. Simpson, E. J. Kelley, A. W. Abbott, T. F. Quimby, F. A. Dunsmoor, I. D. Alger, A. C. Fairbairn, Geo. F. French, S. F. Hance, J. W. Murray, A. E. Hutchins, A. H. Salisbury and C. L. Wells. Of the foregoing Drs. Hill and Lindley were among the earliest arrivals (coming in 1861) and became the most prominent physicians in the city for a time. They were both men of high professional attainments, broad culture and eminent public spirit. Of those commencing practice here previous to 1870, Dr. Leonard, Dr. Kimball and Dr. Phillips are the only ones still in active practice at the present time.

The early medical men of Minneapolis shared with their brethren of other new communities the difficulties of pioneer prac-



MINNESOTA COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

This building was originally the Winslow House and was a famous hotel in the days before the war.

tice. Fifty years ago Minneapolis physicians were not called to as great distances as their successors of today but a call from an isolated farm or lumber camp, if not more than twenty or thirty miles away from town, still meant infinitely more difficulty and hardship for the doctor than a call from a point hundreds of miles distant at the present day. In the absence of all means of transportation except that afforded by a horse and buggy, without any of the modern inventions—mechanical or remedial—which facilitate the work of the physician, the doctors of a half century ago found the practice of medicine a very strenuous occupation. The Minneapolis pioneer physicians were, however, the kind of men to whom difficulties meant no more than did the difficulties of business to their fellow townsmen. With few exceptions they seem to have done their work well, maintained the standards of their profession and at the same time to have taken an active and efficient part in the organization of the young community. Very early they realized the advantages of organization for themselves and the present Hennepin County Medical Society grew out of the St. Anthony and Minneapolis Union Medical Society organized in 1855 at the residence of Dr. A. E. Ames at Eighth avenue south and Fourth street. Dr. Ames was president and Dr. Wheelock, secretary. The society was reorganized in 1870 under its present name with Dr. Ames again as president and since that time it has taken a very prominent part

in the life of the profession and has been most influential in maintaining standards and securing reforms when necessary. Among its executive officers have been: Drs. C. G. Goodrich, Edwin Phillips, A. H. Lindley, E. J. Brown, Wm. Asbury Hall, L. A. Nippert, H. B. Sweetzer, A. W. Abbott, J. W. Bell, C. H. Hunter, D. O. Thomas, Frank C. Todd, and F. A. Knights. The society has brought together a large medical library and maintains rooms in the Donaldson building, where its semi-monthly meetings are held. Of later organizations the Society of Physicians and Surgeons was active from 1882 for several years but discontinued upon the organization of the Minnesota Academy of Medicine in which Minneapolis physicians have taken a leading part. The Minneapolis Medical Club was organized a few years ago and numbers in its membership many of the younger physicians of the city. It meets monthly at the court house. Its presidents have been Drs. Lester W. Day, George D. Haggard, J. C. Litzenberg, A. T. Mann and R. E. Farr.



J. H. MURPHY, M. D.

Until 1881 Minneapolis had no medical schools but Dr. F. A. Dunsmoor had advocated the establishment of a college and to his earnest work was due the organization in that year, of the Minnesota College Hospital with a board of directors composed of Thomas Lowry, president and Drs. George F. French, A. W. Abbott, and C. H. Hunter and Judge C. E. Vanderburgh. Dr. Dunsmoor became dean. The old Winslow House was secured and was oc-

cupied for four years, or until the completion of a college building at Ninth avenue south and Fifth street. At the time of the removal to this building the institution was reorganized, dropping the hospital feature and assuming the name of the Hospital College, while a free dispensary was added. The first faculty of the Department of Medicine of the University of Minnesota was appointed in 1883 but for five years confined itself to the examination of candidates for degrees and the general duties of a state board of medical examiners under the provisions of a state law of 1883. In 1888 the department was reorganized as a teaching school of medicine with three colleges: The College of Medicine and Surgery, the Col-



MILLARD HALL.

One of the group of medical buildings at the University of Minnesota.

lege of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery and the College of Dentistry. Into these colleges were merged the Hospital College including its dental division, the St. Paul Medical College and the Minnesota Homeopathic Medical College, the officers of all these institutions joining in urging the desirability of this consolidation and tendering the use of their several properties without charge to the state. From this beginning has grown the medical department of

the university—now one of the leading medical schools of the country. After a few years buildings began to appear upon the campus and the scattered quarters were permanently abandoned. A College of Pharmacy was added in 1891 and the four colleges are now housed in five buildings, Millard Hall, the laboratory of medical sciences, the laboratory of chemistry, the laboratory of anatomy and the institute of public health and pathology. In the latter building is a very complete museum and a technical library. The officers of the several colleges are: Frank Fairchild Westbrook, M. A., M. D., C. M., Dean of the College of Medicine and Surgery; Eugene L. Mann, B. A., M. D., Dean of the College of

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A. H. LINDLEY, M. D.,

Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery; Alfred Owre, D. M. D., M. D., Dean of the College of Dentistry, and Frederick J. Wulling, Phm. D., LL. M., Dean of the College of Pharmacy.

The statement that the Minnesota Homeopathic Medical College was merged in the department of medicine at the university, calls for an account of the origin of this institution. The practice of Homeopathy in Minneapolis dates from 1856 when Dr. William A. Penniman came here from Albany, New York. He was a graduate of Brown University and of Jefferson Medical College and while practicing in Pittsburg changed to the homeopathic school. He was the first president of the Minnesota State Medical Institute—the first Homeopathic medical society in the state. In 1858 Dr. Philo L. Hatch, a graduate of the Homeopathic Hospital and College of Cleveland, visited Minneapolis and was so pleased with the place that he made it his home and became a prominent physician as well as a leading citizen and an ornitholog-

ist of repute. Dr. William H. Leonard, who had been a practicing physician in the city since 1855, determined, in 1860, to embrace the doctrines of Hahnemann and took his place in the homeopathic school. He is the oldest living practitioner in the city and is held in the highest respect by physicians of all schools as well as by the people of the city who have known his fifty years of devoted service. The year 1866 brought Drs. T. R. Huntington and David M. Goodwin; the year 1870 Dr. Otis M. Humphrey. Other physicians began practice here in this order; Dr. Adele S. Hutchison, 1877; Drs. A. E. Higbee and John A. Steele in 1878; Dr. W. D. Lawrence, 1879; Drs. John F. Beaumont, Wm. E. Leonard, and S. M. Spaulding in 1880; Dr. H. W. Brazie in 1881; Drs. George F. Roberts and George E. Dennis in 1884; Dr. Henry C. Aldrich in 1887. In 1872, through the efforts of Drs. W. H. Leonard and D. M. Goodwin, the Hahnemann Medical Society of Hennepin County was organized and for some years did very effective work in the promotion of the interests of homeopathy. Among other things accomplished was the establishment of the Homeopathic Free Dispensary. The society was renamed and reorganized in 1891 as the Minneapolis Homeopathic Medical Society with Dr. George F. Roberts as president. Dr. H. C. Aldrich, Dr. A. S. Wilcox, Dr. G. E. Dennis and Dr. H. H. Leavitt have been among the later presidents of the club. The promoters of this organization were also active in the founding of the Homeopathic Hospital and took a prominent part in the agitation which fin-



ST. BARNABAS HOSPITAL.

SWEET COLLECTION

ally led to the organization of the Minnesota Homeopathic Medical College which was incorporated early in 1886 and began college work in the following autumn. Dr. P. L. Hatch was dean, assisted by a strong faculty, many of whose members became professors in the new College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery at the university upon the consolidation of 1888. In this college, as in the others in the department, the standards are equal to the highest among the schools of the country.

medical profession and developed in the last forty years. It was organized in 1870 as the Cottage Hospital largely through the influence of Bishop Knickerbacker. It was first located at Washington and Ninth avenues north but in 1881 was removed to Ninth avenue south and Sixth street and given its present name. In later years the buildings have been greatly extended and the hospital very thoroughly equipped. St. Barnabas has always been under the control of the Episcopal denomination and has on



THE MINNEAPOLIS CITY HOSPITAL.

FROM THE SWEET COLLECTION

In 1883 the Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons was organized with Dr. Edwin Phillips, president and Dr. J. T. Moore, dean of the faculty. In 1895 it was made the medical department of Hamline University though maintaining its own building at Fifth street and Seventh avenue south in Minneapolis. It continued as a successful medical school, until 1908 when it was merged in the medical department of the university, the members of its faculty generally becoming professors in the consolidated college.

#### HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

St. Barnabas Hospital was the first of the group of institutions fostered by the

its staff a number of the leading physicians of the city.

The Minneapolis Free Dispensary was established in 1878 by C. A. Pillsbury, Geo. A. Brackett, C. M. Loring, A. B. Barton and E. S. Jones. It did excellent work until 1882 when it was merged into the Minnesota College Hospital which had been established in 1881 through the efforts of Dr. F. A. Dunsmoor. The College Hospital as its name implies combined educational purposes with hospital service and is referred to under the subject of medical education.

In 1882 the Northwestern Hospital was organized and in 1887 removed from temporary quarters to its present location on



N. B. HILL, M. D.

Chicago avenue and Twenty-seventh street. The lots were the gift of L. M. Stewart and \$20,000 of the building fund was contributed by Mrs. Jane T. Harrison. St. Mary's Hospital, one of the best equipped institutions in the city was established in 1888 by Bishop Ireland and has been under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, having on its staff many prominent physicians. The Minneapolis City Hospital was not opened until 1888 when it occupied temporary quarters at Eighth street and Eleventh avenue south. The present City Hospital building was commenced some years later. The management was at first vested in the council committee on health and hospitals but was later transferred to the board of charities and corrections. Asbury Methodist Hospital was organized in 1892 occupying first the building vacated by the Minnesota College Hospital at Ninth avenue south and Sixth street and only recently moving to its own building at Fourteenth street and Ninth avenue south. It is under the direction of the Methodist denomination. The

Swedish Hospital was founded in 1898 and in 1902 occupied its own building at Tenth avenue south and Eighth street. The Homeopathic Hospital was incorporated in 1881 but was not opened until January 1883. In 1884 it moved to Fourth avenue south and Twenty-fifth street where it continued in successful operation for some years.

Maternity Hospital was founded in 1886 through the efforts of Dr. Martha G. Ripley and is the only hospital in the city or state devoted entirely to the care of women during confinement. Its work is largely charitable and has interested many women, who in fact make up its entire board of officers and directors. It occupies a building at 2201 Western avenue. Dr. Ripley has always been physician in charge. There are various other hospitals and homes in the city, ranging from the fully equipped hospital to the charitable home where medical treatment is merely incidental. The physicians of the city have taken a very large part in the promotion and conduct of these institutions and have given very



ASA E. JOHNSON, M. D.

freely of their time and professional abilities to the inmates.

In public service the physicians of the city have always been active and loyal. Much interest was taken in the organization of the department of health immediately upon the incorporation of the city in 1867. The first "sanitary committee" as it was styled, consisted of Drs. A. E. Ames, N. B. Hill and A. H. Lindley, the latter being health officer. After serving two terms Dr. Lindley gave place to Dr. Leonard who in turn was succeeded by Dr. Charles Simpson. These men set the pace for later administration of the department. There have been few serious epidemics and these have in the main been very well handled. In 1889 the health department was reorganized under a special law and its work broadened to cover the necessities of a large city. The health officers have been these: 1867-68, Dr. A. H. Lindley; 1869-71, Dr. W. H. Leonard; 1872-75, Dr. Chas. Simpson; 1876, Dr. G. F. Townsend; 1877, Dr. A. A. Ames; 1878, Dr. O. J. Evans; 1879-80, Dr. A. H. Salisbury; 1881, Dr. O. J. Evans; 1882-3, Dr. J. Cockburn; 1884-87, Dr. T. F. Quimby; 1888-90, Dr. S. S. Kilvington; 1891-92, Dr. E. S. Kelley; 1895, Dr. H. N. Avery; 1899, Dr. A. K. Norton; 1901-08, Dr. P. M. Hall.

The city physicians have been, Dr. S. M. Spaulding, 1880-1; Dr. J. C. Cockburn, 1881-2; Dr. A. B. Cates, 1883-4; Dr. C. T. Drew, 1884-5; Dr. S. H. Van Cleve, 1885-6-7; Dr. James H. Dunn, 1887-8; Dr. C. A. Chase, 1889-92; Dr. Charles G. Weston, 1893-98; Dr. W. J. Byrnes, 1899-1900; Dr. Henry S. Nelson, 1901-2; Dr. George E. Ricker, 1903-4; Dr. E. H. Beckman, 1905-7; Dr. P. M. Holl, 1908.

Among the coroners of Hennepin county have been Drs. A. C. Fairbairn, R. J. Hill, Frank E. Towers, Wm. J. Byrnes, W. P. Spring, J. M. Kistler, George E. Dennis, Henry S. Nelson and U. G. Williams.

ABBOTT, Amos Wilson, for many years a prominent surgeon of Minneapolis, was born at Ahmednuggur, India, on January 6, 1844, the son of Amos and Anstice (Wilson) Abbott. He was educated at the Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, at Dartmouth College and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York. He served in the Union army during the Civil war as a member of Company C, Sixteenth New

Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. In 1869 he commenced practice. For many years he has resided at 21 South Tenth street where he still maintains his office and in 1902 he established a private hospital at 10 East Seventeenth street, of which he is surgeon in chief. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Minnesota State Medical Association, Minnesota Academy of Medicine, and the Hennepin County Medical Society. Dr. Abbott was married on August 19, 1880, at Delhi, New York, to Miss Helen G. Wright.

ALGER, Edmund Whitney, son of Isaac D. and Ellen Whitney Alger was born in Minneapolis, July 13, 1877. His father is a physician of distinction who settled in Minneapolis in 1874 and was recognized as an expert in gynecology. The family are descended from one of the early colonists of Massachusetts, a branch of the Algers settling in Vermont, whence Dr. Isaac Daniel Alger came to Minneapolis. The son, after attending the public schools of Minneapolis and graduating at the East Side high school, instinctively followed the professional tendencies of his forebears, many of whom were noted physicians, and graduated from the medical department of the state university with the degree M. D. in 1902, and is engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Alger is a member of the East Side Commercial Club and of the Hennepin County Medical Society and of the Minneapolis Medical Club.

ALGER, Isaac Daniel, for more than thirty years a practicing physician of this city, was born at Morristown, Vermont, on March 16, 1844. He is the son of Dr. Isaac Smith Alger, a native of Strafford, Vermont, born in 1802, who lived for most of his life and practiced his profession of medicine at Williston, Vermont. His health failed when he was twenty-one years old, and for five years he lived on the sea returning to Stowe where he remained till he was forty-two years old, when he moved to Williston, where he resided until he came West. In 1875 he came to Minneapolis to reside with his son, who had moved to this city a short time before. Dr. I. D. Alger's mother was the widow of Daniel Robinson, her maiden name being Priscella Churchill Lathrop, born at Stowe, Vermont, on May 22, 1800. The ancestry of the family seems to have been originally French, as a distinguished ecclesiastic of Liege bore the name in the early part of the twelfth century. The name is a rather unusual one in this country and the first record of it is that of Andrew Alger, of Scarborough, Massachusetts, who settled in this country in 1651. There is also record of a Thomas Alger who resided in Taunton, Massachusetts, about 1665, and although the genealogical connection has been lost it is probable that the Algers of Vermont are descended from these early settlers. While he was still a child Dr. Alger's family moved to Williston, Vermont, where he was

raised and received his academic training at the Williston Academy. He took a course of medical study under his father and then attended Burlington College for two years. He took a final course at Harvard University and there received his M. D. degree in 1864. After his graduation he immediately went to Stowe, Lamoille county, Vermont, where he practiced for four years. He then returned to his native town and forming a partnership with his father practiced there until 1874, when he came to Minneapolis. He has followed his profession in this city continuously since that time and for many years has had a large and satisfactory practice. Shortly after he had moved to Minneapolis Dr. Alger returned to his home state and on February 10, 1875, was married to Miss Ellen Josephine Whitney, the daughter of Edmund Whitney of Williston, Vermont. On his return his father and mother accompanied him and resided with him until their deaths. Dr. Alger has one son, Edmund Whitney, born July 13, 1877, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, and now a practicing physician of this city.

AVERY, Jacob Fowler, was born January 19, 1873, at Poughkeepsie, New York. He is descended from the Groton, Connecticut, branch of the Averys. His father, Henry Newell Avery, who married Catherine Sebring Fowler, was a practicing physician and surgeon, who, at the time of his death, April 17, 1898, was serving his second term as commissioner of health of Minneapolis. It was through his influence that the present system of city milk and dairy inspection was instituted and put on an efficient basis. Dr. Avery, senior, came West when his son was six months old and lived at Winona, Minnesota, and Galesville, Wisconsin, until 1882 when he moved to Minneapolis. His son attended the Central high school, graduating in 1892, had one year of the scientific course at the state university and then taught for a year. In '95 he entered the medical department of the university and graduated in 1899. In 1903 he took a post-graduate course at the Chicago Polyclinic. During the summer of 1899 he was senior medical interne at the City Hospital. In the fall of that year he went to Virginia, Minnesota, where he formed a partnership with Drs. J. R. and Cyrus Eby to conduct a mine-hospital. He was also assistant surgeon for the D. M. & N. Ry. and health officer of Virginia. He was assistant surgeon at Aitkin, Minnesota, for the Northern Pacific Railway for a year from June 1, 1905, and while there was a member of the library board. He is a member of the Aitkin County Medical Society, the Upper Mississippi Medical Society, the Hennepin County Medical Society, the Minnesota State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Dr. Avery has always been a republican. He is a member of the Fifth Avenue Congregational Church. On June 4, 1902, he married Mary Letitia Esmond, formerly of Fort Wayne, Indiana. They have one child, John Esmond Avery.

BECK, James Flournoy, physician in general practice, was born at Dubuque, Iowa, April 21, 1871. Dr. Beck is of Kentucky ancestry and Revolutionary descent. His parents went from Kentucky to Iowa about the time of the Civil War period and Dr. Beck received his elementary and common school education in the schools of Dubuque, where he lived until he was fifteen years of age. He then took the academic course at Princeton University in the class of 1894, but left a year before graduation to study medicine. He entered the medical department of the University of Minnesota in January, 1893, graduating in 1896. During the next year he was house surgeon at the Minneapolis City Hospital and for the six years following he was upon the medical staff of the same institution. Dr. Beck belongs to the Minneapolis Medical Club and the State Medical Society. He is a republican in politics, but is not actively interested in political affairs. His church relations are Episcopalian. He was married Feb. 8, 1899, to Katherine Conway, and has one child, a son, born in 1901.

BECKMAN, Emil H., city physician from July, 1905, to January, 1908, was born February 15, 1872, at Grundy Center, Iowa. He is the son of Emil H. and Catherine Beckman, his father being a well known banker of that locality, and he was educated in the public schools of his native place until he went to Grinnell College. From Grinnell he received the degree of Ph. B. in 1894. After a brief experience in banking and school teaching, in the latter case as principal of the Stillwater high school, Dr. Beckman came to the University of Minnesota for a medical course, graduating from the medical department in 1901. An appointment as assistant bacteriologist for the State Board of Health followed graduation. He held this for four years until his appointment as city physician in July, 1905. Dr. Beckman has filled this position with ability and efficiency. He is secretary of the Minneapolis Pathological Society as well as a member of the national, state and county medical associations.

In politics he is republican, and in religious faith a Methodist. On January 1, 1902, Dr. Beckman married Miss Jessie Sayre. He has one child, a daughter.

BELL, John W., was born in Butler county, Ohio, March 18, 1853, son of R. J. and Ann Bell. His father was a farmer and the son was bred to farm life, receiving his early educational training in the public schools. With a strong inclination to professional life he steadily accomplished the necessary preparatory work and entered the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati and graduated in 1876. After a period of postgraduate study in Germany, Dr. Bell came to Minneapolis and commenced active practice. From 1886 to 1889, he was professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine at the Minnesota Hospital and has been professor of Physical Diagnosis and Clinical Medicine at the state university since the opening

of the Medical Department. He is a visiting physician at the Northwestern Hospital and consulting physician at the City, the Asbury and Swedish and the St. Mary's hospitals. Dr. Bell has a very high standing in his profession and, in private as well as in his hospital practice, his valuable experience is in demand as consulting physician. In politics, Dr. Bell is an independent democrat. He was a member of the State Senate from 1891 to 1895, a member of the Charter Commission, and of the Voters League. Dr. Bell belongs to the Commercial and Minikahda clubs; of the professional organizations he is a member of the Hennepin County Medical Society; of the State Medical Society; of the Minnesota Academy of Medicine and of the American Medical Association and is an ex-president of the first three. Dr. Bell is a Universalist in his church affiliations, and is a member of the Church of the Redeemer. He was married on November 11, 1890, to Kate M. Jones and to them have been born two sons.

**BENJAMIN**, Arthur Edwin, was born December 19, 1868, at Hutchinson, Minnesota, son of John and Elizabeth Garner Benjamin. His father was a physician, who practiced his profession in Boston until 1857 and came to Hutchinson in 1860. Both parents were educated in England. Arthur Edwin was born and brought up on a farm, attended the common schools; graduated from the high school in 1887, and after teaching school two years, entered the medical department of the University of Minnesota and graduated in medicine in 1892, when he began to practice his profession in Minneapolis. The last three years he has been limiting his practice to the specialties of surgery and gynecology. Dr. Benjamin, after graduation, did excellent service in the medical department of the state university as clinical assistant. He has read numerous papers in surgery before the various medical societies to which he belongs and they have been published in different medical journals throughout the United States. He is a member of the staffs of the St. Barnabas, Swedish and City hospitals, Minneapolis, and is a teacher in clinical gynecology in the college of medicine and surgery of the University at the present time. Dr. Benjamin is a republican in politics. He was president of the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the State University in 1904, and is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Minnesota Medical Association and of the local medical societies. In church relations he is a Congregationalist. He was married in 1900 to Blanche Grimshaw and to them has been born one child—Edwin G.

**BESSESEN**, Alfred Nicholas, was born January 18, 1870, in Freeborn county, Minnesota. He is the son of John and Delia (Anderson) Besesen, both natives of Norway. His father, a jeweler, came to America from Bergen, Norway, in the year 1867 and his mother came from Telemarken, her native town, in 1850. They settled

on a farm in Freeborn county and there Dr. Besesen passed the first twelve years of his life. The family then moved to Albert Lea, Minnesota, and Dr. Besesen began his education, graduating from the high school of that city. At this time he attended the Norwegian Lutheran Church and in connection with it organized a young peoples Christian Endeavor society. In 1890 he entered the Rush Medical College at Chicago, and completed his course there in 1893, receiving his diploma in March. During the last two years he held the office of president of the Chicago Intercollegiate Department of the Y. M. C. A. After his commencement he returned to Minneapolis and assisted Dr. J. H. Dunn in his practice and was also, during the winter of 1893-94 interne at St. Mary's Hospital. He was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical Department of Hamline University and during 1895 and 1896 was professor of histology in the same institution and a year later became a lecturer on anatomy. Dr. Besesen is now a surgeon on the staff of the Norwegian Deaconess Hospital and also a member of the board of trustees for the United Church Hospital, which, it is planned, shall be built in North Minneapolis and of which he is one of the most active promoters. Dr. Besesen is connected with a number of the fraternal orders and clubs of the city, being a Mason; the medical examiner for the Bridal Veil Camp of the M. W. A.; a member of the Sons of Norway; of the Minneapolis Amateur Athletic Association and the Minneapolis and North Side Commercial clubs. He is also affiliated with the national state and county medical societies and attends the United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America. In politics he is a republican. In 1895 Dr. Besesen was married to Florence Emma Holland and they have four children—Alfred Nicholas, Jr., Daniel Holland, Grace Isabelle and Florence Delia.

**BISHOP**, Charles Wesley, was born in Montreal, Canada, in the year 1874. His father was George C. Bishop, now retired from active life. Dr. Bishop's early life was passed in his native town and he attended the grammar schools of that town. After finishing his elementary and preparatory education, Dr. Bishop graduated from the medical department of the McGill University, with the class of 1895. For a year after his graduation he continued his studies as interne at the Asbury Methodist Hospital and during 1897-98-99 held the same position in the Manhattan Hospital of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He then began to practice in Minneapolis, and in 1900 limited his attention to the study and treatment of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Dr. Bishop is a member of the Minnesota State Medical Society, the Hennepin County Medical Society and the Minneapolis Medical Club and City Hospital staff. He is also connected with the Commercial and Minikahda Clubs. He was married on February 20, 1906.

BLAKE, James Joseph, was born in Ontario, Canada, April 2, 1872, son of John and Mary Blake. His father was a farmer of Ontario and like many other young Canadians, he came to the States to try his fortunes. Settling in Mankato, he attended the Normal School and graduated from the advanced course in 1896. He soon afterward came to Minneapolis and entered the State University from which he graduated in medicine in 1901, and, after serving as interne at the Minneapolis City Hospital for one year, he began the practice of medicine in West Minneapolis in 1902. He was married in 1904 (June 21) to Agnes Catherine Macdonald, of Mankato, and one child has been born to them.

BOOTH, Albert E., assistant professor of surgery in the college of homeopathy of the state university was born at Patterson, New Jersey, September 30, 1871. His father, Andrew Booth, removed to Lawrence, Massachusetts, where Dr. Booth spent the first eight years of his life. In 1879, the family came to Lyon county, Minnesota, and settled on a farm, where the district schools gave the only chance for an education until 1888. Then as a youth of seventeen, Dr. Booth taught in the country school for two years; later after graduating from Tracy high school he took two years of scientific training at Hamline University, followed by the medical course in the College of Homeopathy of the state university. For a short time after graduation Dr. Booth was house physician at the City Hospital, then went to Spokane as a venture, but shortly returned to settle in Minneapolis. Except for one year of post-graduate study in New York City he has been in active practice ever since. He is a member of several secret societies and college fraternities, and of the State Institute of Homeopathy, and the Minneapolis Homeopathic Medical Society. He is also a member of the St. Anthony Commercial Club. Dr. Booth is republican in politics. Was married to Nina L. Fritz in 1902 and has two sons.

BRACKEN, Henry Martyn, (H. M. Bracken) secretary of the Minnesota State Board of Health since 1897, and Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in Minnesota University, was born in Nobletown, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1854. His father was Dr. Wm. C. Bracken; his mother, Electa (Alvord) Bracken. The Brackens and Alvords are of colonial descent, the Brackens being early settlers in Delaware—about 1700—and the Alvords coming to Massachusetts about fifty years earlier. Both families have had genealogies published. Dr. H. M. Bracken's life is one of those stories of perseverance against the odds of circumstance and fortune which have made the history of the American people so full of results in nation-building. In his early life he was given the usual advantages of education in the common schools of Pennsylvania and Ohio. At thirteen he entered Eldersridge Acad-

emy, a preparatory school conducted by a relative and fitting for Washington and Jefferson College. Between fourteen and sixteen he studied with a tutor. At seventeen he taught school in the summer, but went back to Eldersridge in the fall. The death of his father cut short his plans for a Princeton course. He made arrangements for study in a physician's office, teaching school between times. At twenty he was ready for a year at Michigan University's Medical Department. Then he went back to work again, and at twenty-two was able to give another year to medical study, this time in the Medical department of Columbia College, New York City. From here he graduated in the spring of '77, spent a year in post-graduate and hospital work and at twenty-four was in a Venezuelan gold-mining camp as surgeon. A few months of this experience enabled him to go to Edinburgh for study. He received his diploma of Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, (L. R. C. S. E.) in May, 1879, and in the fall of the same year entered the service of the Mail Steamship Company as surgeon. He returned to the United States after three years of this work, went into general practice at Thompson, Conn., where he spent one and one half years and then again went, as surgeon, to a gold-mining camp in Mexico, under the superintendency of a personal friend. He spent eighteen months in camp, went back to New York City for a post-graduate course, and removed to Minneapolis for regular practice in 1885. The Minnesota Hospital College soon after placed him upon its staff to occupy the chair he still holds in the state university's medical department. In 1895 Dr. Bracken was appointed on the State Board of Health, and in 1897 was made secretary of that body. The demands of this post and of his university work have almost completely filled his time to the exclusion of general practice. He has twice been elected as director of the National Association of the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, his last election having been made in 1906. Dr. Bracken is also ex-vice-president of the American Public Health Association, a member of the American Climatological Association, and of kindred national and local health and medical societies. Dr. Bracken has made a most efficient and vigorous state health official and has used his long opportunity for influencing civic and state sanitary legislation in a broad and disinterested way. He is known widely as a man who accomplishes things, and though he has not escaped opposition and criticism, he is none the less respected as one who stands pat to his convictions of public duty. He is republican in politics and Presbyterian in faith. He was married February 13, 1884, to Emily Robinson, of Orange, New Jersey.

BROWN, Edward Josiah, (Dr. Edward J. Brown) a Minneapolis specialist in diseases of the eye and ear, was born January 14, 1851, in Bruke,

Vermont. His father, Ira Brown, also a physician, could trace his lineage back to John Browne, one of those early Massachusetts settlers who followed in the wake of the Pilgrims and who was Governor's assistant from 1636-1653. He was also a Commissioner of the United Colonies of New England in the years from 1644-1655. A farm at Seekonk, Long Island, bought by John Browne's great-grandson, Samuel, is still a family possession. Dr. Brown's mother, Emily Clark Brown, was a descendant of Nathaniel Clarke, a prosperous citizen of Newburyport, Massachusetts. Her son went through the frequent youthful apprenticeship of the ambitious New England boy of that day. Between village schools and vacation farming he progressed to his preparation for Dartmouth College, from which he graduated with good standing, and the degree of A. B., in 1874. After two years in the West, spent in teaching and in business, he went back to Dartmouth for the medical course. At its close he took a winter at New York University, and after a few years of practice in New Hampshire removed to Minneapolis, in 1882. Here he at once identified himself with those phases of medical practice which call for fearless and vigorous action in defense of the public health. During his first six years of Minneapolis practice he became noted for his connection with reform methods while upon state and city boards of health. At the same time he filled the chairs of chemistry and preventive medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and later held the chair of diseases of the eye and ear in the same college. Resolving upon devoting his attention to a specialty he spent a year in study in New York and Berlin, returning to take up the treatment of eye and ear diseases. In 1891 he designed an infant incubator which attracted considerable attention and has been very successful in results. Dr. Brown is a member of the State and American Medical Associations, and of the Hennepin County Medical Society of which he was president in 1888. He was married to Mary Peck Fullerton in 1890 and has six children. Dr. Brown is an Independent Democrat in his politics. To Congregationalism he has always been a loyal adherent.

BURTON, Frank, was born on October 2nd, 1853, at Albany, New York. He is of Dutch descent, his ancestors having located on the Hudson with the early settlers from Holland, members of the family making a home at Albany when that city was but a colonial village and his father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all born and educated in that city. On the maternal side he is of Scotch ancestry, his mother's father being born in Inverness, a printer by trade who came when young to America and located in New York. Frank Burton is the son of Benjamin Burton and Christina A. (Davidson) Burton. His father was a stone manufacturer at Albany where his son passed the early part of his

life and received his education. He attended the Old Albany Academy and graduated from the medical department of the Union University in 1879. Following his college work he remained at Albany, obtaining practice by interne work in the hospital and instructing in anatomy in his Alma Mater where he had received an appointment as assistant professor of that subject. During this time he was also assistant to Professor John Swinburne, the noted surgeon who at that time had so prominent a reputation throughout the country and for whom the famous Swinburne Island Hospital in New York was named. In 1881 Dr. Burton had spent months abroad, studying in the important medical institutions of England and Ireland, returning again to Albany, when he came in 1883 to Minnesota. He was first located at Detroit in this state, where he practiced until February 1884, when he moved to Minneapolis. He has since practiced continuously in this city. He has held during this time numerous appointments in addition to his practice. He was the demonstrator of anatomy in the Minnesota College Hospital and was later made professor of that subject. He also taught in the medical school in what is now the Asbury Hospital. For twelve years he was the general surgeon of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road, until that office was abolished by a new management. He was county physician of Hennepin County for six years and at the present time holds the office of chief medical inspector of the health department. He has been on the staff of St. Mary's Hospital since it was founded and is a staff surgeon of the City Hospital. His practice has been confined almost exclusively to surgery, and his work in that field has been varied and successful. He is a member of the Hennepin County Medical society and the Minnesota State Medical society. Politically he is a republican. Dr. Burton was married in September 1882 to Miss Rebecca Knower Palmer, daughter of Erastus Dow Palmer, the sculptor.

BYRNES, William Joseph, was born in Minneapolis, January 3, 1859, the son of William Byrnes and Katherine (Campbell) Byrnes, both of whom were natives of Ireland. They came to this country in 1848 settling first in New York but three years later preempting a claim on the present site of Minneapolis. William Byrnes served through the war reaching the rank of first lieutenant of Company K., 10th Minnesota Volunteers and in 1866 was elected sheriff of Hennepin county. He died during his term of office in November, 1867. His son was educated in the public schools of Minneapolis and at St. John's College, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin and St. John's College, Collegeville, Minnesota. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1882 and was at once appointed assistant house surgeon at the University hospital. In 1883 he returned to Minneapolis and began practice entering the office of Dr.



Edwin Phillips with whom he was associated for eleven years. Before he had been at home a year he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy at the Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons with which institution he has since been continuously connected being appointed professor of anatomy in 1886, professor of surgical anatomy and clinical diseases of women in 1895 and professor of the principles of surgery in 1900. In 1885 Dr. Byrnes visited Europe and spent some months in study at the principal medical schools of the old world. He was president of the Hennepin County Medical Society in 1889 and in 1893 was appointed to the Minneapolis board of pension examining surgeons. He was appointed county physician of Hennepin county during the years 1887 and '88 and from 1890 to '92 was county coroner. In 1899 Dr. Byrnes was appointed city physician of Minneapolis, a position which he held for two years. Dr. Byrnes is a member of the State and Hennepin County Medical Societies and of many fraternal organizations including the A. O. U. W., Royal Arcanum, Military order of the Loyal Legion, and Brotherhood of Elks. In political faith he is a democrat. He was married in 1887 to Miss Josephine Armstrong of Ann Arbor, Michigan. They have had four children, Lyle, William, Mortice, and Josephine.

CAMPBELL, Robert Allen, specialist and instructor in diseases of nose and throat at the University of Minnesota, was born at Detroit, Michigan, December 27, 1868. Through his father, Geo. G. S. Campbell, who was a Michigan mill-owner, he is descended from the Campbells of Argyle, Scotland. His mother, Mary Anson Campbell, was of English ancestry. Dr. Campbell's early education was had in the common schools of Detroit. While still a lad, he came to Alexandria, Minnesota, where he graduated from the Alexandria high school in the first graduating class of that institution. He took his medical training at the University of Minnesota, receiving his M. D. in 1896, and following this by post-graduate work in New York. In 1899 and 1900 he was assistant city physician for Minneapolis. Since then Dr. Campbell has also served on the medical staff of both the City Hospital and Asbury Hospital. He was appointed to his present position in the university department of medicine in 1903. Dr. Campbell belongs to the Minneapolis Medical Club and to the state and county medical societies. He is a republican and attends the Episcopal church. He was married some years ago to Mary S. McKusick, a granddaughter of the Hon. Jno. McKusick of Stillwater, and has three children—a daughter and two sons.

CATES, Abraham Barker, son of Charles Bunker and Margaret Baker Cates, was born on May 12, 1854, at East Vassalboro, Maine. He was prepared for college at Oak Grove Seminary at Vassalboro, and at Coburn Classical Institute at Waterville, Maine. From

the latter school he graduated in 1870, and, at fifteen years of age, he began to teach a district school and was so engaged for two terms, when he entered Colby College at Waterville, Maine, from which he graduated, receiving the A. B. degree in 1874 and A. M. in 1877. From 1874 to 1877 he was principal of the high school at Cherryfield, Maine. He graduated M. D. in 1880 from Harvard University Medical Department, and engaged in postgraduate work at the universities of Berlin and Vienna in 1880 and 1881, coming in the fall of 1881 to Minneapolis and entering upon the practice of his profession. At the same period he began lecturing on obstetrics at the Minnesota College Hospital. Ever since that time he has lectured on obstetrics of which subject he is professor in the medical and surgical department of the State University. Dr. Cates is also obstetrician to the Northwestern Hospital and obstetrician and pediatrician to the Bethany Home. Within two years of his arrival in Minneapolis Dr. Cates was honored with the appointment of city physician, an office which he held during 1883-84. He is a member of the state, local and national medical societies. Dr. Cates was married on June 19, 1889, at Jewett Mills, Wisconsin, to Abby W. Jewett. They have five children: Helen, Catherine, Natalie, Abram and Louise.

CHOWNING, William Mack, is a native of Illinois, having been born in Millersburg in that state on May 10, 1874. His father was John P. Chowning, a practicing physician; his mother Florence Chowning. Dr. Chowning passed the early part of his life and began his schooling in Illinois. Dr. Chowning completed his preparatory training at Knox College, from which he graduated in 1894 with the degree of B. S. The next fall he entered Johns Hopkins University for one year's study, and there earned his A. B. degree. Dr. Chowning accepted a position as instructor of biology and chemistry in the high school of Warren, Ohio. Later he moved to Rock Island, Illinois, where he occupied a similar position for a time. In 1901 he graduated from the University of Minnesota with an M. D. degree and shortly after began practice in Minneapolis. Dr. Chowning was for three years, 1901-1904, instructor in the pathological department of the University of Minnesota, resigning to devote his time to surgery. He is a member of the surgical staff of the City Hospital. In politics he is independent in his views, but beyond the interest of the private citizen he does not engage in political matters. He is a member of the Hennepin County Medical Society; the Minnesota State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Minneapolis Medical Club. In 1902 Dr. Chowning was married to Miss Sophie P. Thies, and they have two children, John Patterson, aged four and a half years, and Sophie Loraine, two years of age. The family attends the Episcopal church.

COOK, Henry Wireman, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, November 8, 1877, and is descended from prominent southern colonial families. His father is Wm. W. L. Cook also a native of Baltimore, who has retired after an active business career. Dr. Cook lived in Baltimore during the early part of his life and there received his preparatory training, and later entered the academic department of Johns Hopkins University, winning a valuable scholarship at the competitive entrance examination, and graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1898. The same year he entered the Johns Hopkins Medical School and graduated in 1902 with an M. D. degree. Upon the excellence of his record during the four years he was awarded a position in the Johns Hopkins Hospital and served his interne service there as resident medical officer. Later hospital appointments included services as assistant resident physician to the Thomas Wilson Sanitarium for sick children, Maryland, and chief resident physician of Memorial Hospital, Richmond, Virginia. In 1905 he returned to Baltimore to accept a position at the Johns Hopkins and to practice medicine in association with Dr. Joseph C. Bloodgood of that city. Dr. Cook has acted as the referee for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in Virginia and had received special course for this work at the home office in New York. He has also acted as examiner for Germania Life, New York Life, Washington Life, Manhattan Life, Home Life, Security Trust & Life, Travelers Life, etc., in Richmond, Baltimore, and Minneapolis. At the re-organization of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company, Dr. Cook was offered the position of medical director and located in Minneapolis, January, 1906. Not only has he been very active as a physician but has also done considerable original research work and experimenting and is the inventor of Cook's Modified Rivo Rocco Sphygmomanometer, which he originated in 1902 and which is now extensively used by physicians both in this country and abroad for the measurement of the strength of the pulse. He is a frequent contributor to scientific and technical journals and is the author of numerous medical papers, among them, Nitrogen Excretion in Pneumonia, published in the Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin in January, 1903; Clinical Value of Blood Pressure Determinations as a Guide to Stimulation in Sick Children, which appeared in the American Journal of Medical Sciences in March, 1903; the Value of Accurate Determination of Arterial Tension in General Practice in the Journal of the American Medical Association on May 21, 1903; Arterial Hypertension in the same paper on January 28, 1905; and Cardio Vascular Regulation during Operation, published in the American Journal of Medical Sciences in April, 1907. On May 8, 1904, he read one of the first papers presented before a public audience in this country on the Pre-

vention of Tuberculosis, at the meeting of the Conference of Charities and Corrections at Norfolk, Virginia. Dr. Cook is a member of the more important medical societies—The Johns Hopkins Alumni Association, the American Medical Association, the Association of Medical Examiners, of which he was for a time vice president, the Minnesota Medical Society, the Hennepin County Medical Society, the Minneapolis Medical Club, and is a Fellow of the Medical Society of Virginia. He also belongs to the Lafayette Club and attends St. Marks Episcopal Church. In 1906 he was married to Miss Ellen McCain Davenport, of Richmond, Virginia.

CORBETT, J. Frank, city bacteriologist, was born at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, February 16, 1872. His father, W. C. Corbett, was a merchant there at that time, but the schooling of Dr. Corbett was begun in the Minneapolis public schools, and completed by a three years' course in the academic department of Minnesota University followed by the full medical course. In his academic years Dr. Corbett was president of the Engineers Society. After his graduation as an M. D., in 1896, Dr. Corbett was interne at the City Hospital for a year. He was appointed professor of Bacteriology at Hamline University the following year, which position he held until the medical department was merged in that of the University of Minnesota. In the latter institution he is assistant professor of surgical pathology. In 1898 he received his present appointment as city bacteriologist. At that time the local equipment for his work consisted of one bare room without any apparatus. Dr. Corbett at once set to work to establish the municipal laboratory of Minneapolis upon such a basis that it should be able to create a national reputation for scientific results. At present, after a decade of work he has thoroughly equipped a suite of rooms in the Court House, with complete apparatus, and is still working toward his ideal of municipal sanitation. Dr. Corbett is a member of the American Public Health Association, the Minneapolis Pathological Association, and the state and county medical bodies. He is also pathologist and bacteriologist at the city hospital. In 1898 he was married to Miss Nellie Yates.

CIRKLER, Alexander A., a practicing physician, who has the distinction of being the first American student to whom the privilege of passing the German State Examination was ever granted, was born in St. Paul, January 1, 1865. He is the son of Herman and Johanna Cirkler and brother of C. H. Cirkler of Minneapolis. His parents removed from St. Paul to Minneapolis when Dr. Cirkler was very young, and his early education was taken entirely in the public schools of Minneapolis, first at the old Washington, and later at Central high school. He then went into the drug business with his brother for a year, and later went to Germany to carry out his in-

tention to study medicine. There in the universities of Freiburg, Heidelberg and Munich he spent three years, followed by five years at Berlin, where he received his degree of M. D. and where he finally took the state examination referred to above. Dr. Cirkler was accorded this privilege through a special permit issued him by Chancellor Caprivi, in consideration of his having studied the same number of semesters and completed the same preparatory courses prescribed for the regular German student. After another year of preparation spent in post-graduate and clinical study in foreign cities and in the eastern cities of the United States, Dr. Cirkler returned to Minneapolis, took the state medical examinations in 1894, and at once began work. He has identified himself with the state and county medical societies, belongs to the American Medical Association, and is a member of the Commercial Club. He is not married.

CRAFTS, Leo Melville, was born at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on October 3, 1863, the son of Major Amasa and Mary J. (Henry) Crafts. He is a descendant from the earliest colonial stock—the Crafts being among the founders of Boston, who came in Winthrop's expedition in 1630—and members of the family were prominent and active as colonial and revolutionary patriots. His parents were among the earliest prominent pioneers of Minneapolis, having settled here in 1853. He was educated in the public schools of Minneapolis and the University of Minnesota from which he took the degree of B. L. in 1886, and Harvard Medical School from which he graduated in 1890. During 1890 and '91 he was house physician at the Boston City Hospital. He then came west establishing himself in Minneapolis where he has taken an active part in the professional and public life of the city. He has been professor of nervous and mental diseases at Hamline University Medical School since 1893, was dean of the faculty from 1897 to 1903 and was instrumental in securing a new plant, new grounds and new equipment for the institution. He is now visiting neurologist on the staff of four of the Minneapolis hospitals. Dr. Crafts was president of the Minnesota State Sunday School Association from 1893 to 1896, a member of its board since 1893, president of the Minneapolis Sunday School Officers' Association from 1895 to 1906, treasurer of the Hennepin county Medical Society, 1895 to 1897, chairman of the Nerve Section of the State Medical Society 1899, and a member of the board of directors of the Minnesota National Park and Forestry Association, and was secretary of the general executive committee of all organizations combined for a national park and reserve in the state. He has been prominently connected with the Western Society for the Suppression of Vice and was president of the Native Sons of Minnesota in 1906 and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. Dr. Crafts is a member of the American and

Minnesota State Medical Associations, Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Hennepin County Medical Society and Harvard Medical and Boston City Hospital Alumni Associations. He is the author of a number of articles for professional magazines and is a writer on Sunday School topics. He is also interested in forestry and has spoken and written quite extensively on the subject of forest preservation, and is also a student of state history having prepared several articles and delivered various addresses on that subject. Dr. Crafts was married at Minneapolis in 1901 to Miss Amelia I. Burgess. He is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club. Formerly a college athlete he is interested in legitimate sport, but finds his own recreation through outings among the pine woods of northern Minnesota.

DREW, Chas. Wayland, was born at Burlington, Vermont, January 18, 1858. His father, Homer C. Drew, was a contractor and builder and a representative of a family which had lived in Vermont for several generations, coming there from Connecticut in revolutionary times. Charles attended the public schools of Burlington and at fifteen entered the University of Vermont. The natural bent of his mind was toward the sciences and especial attention was devoted to chemistry and collateral branches of science. He graduated in 1877, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy and was honored by election to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society. After a further study of chemistry in leading laboratories, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, graduating with the degree of M. D. in 1880, and receiving the highest honors in his class. During the year following he practiced medicine in Brattleboro, Vt., in association with one of the leading physicians of the state, and in 1881 he came to Minneapolis where he soon secured a satisfactory practice. The following year he was appointed professor of chemistry in the Minnesota Hospital College which position he held for seven years. In 1884 Dr. Drew was appointed city physician serving for two years. In 1886 he entered upon an extensive investigation of Food Adulterations in Minnesota, publishing a valuable report upon the subject, and doing much to awaken public interest. As a result he was appointed state chemist to the Dairy and Food Department and not only did a large amount of valuable work as a chemist during his six years with the department but was largely influential in determining the policy of the department and in securing the enactment of the laws under which such efficient work has since been done. In 1886 Dr. Drew established the Minnesota Institute of Pharmacy and this school has just completed its twentieth year. During this time its attendance has aggregated nearly two thousand and it numbers among

its graduates nearly one-half of all the legally qualified pharmacists in Minnesota and the surrounding states. In 1895 Dr. Drew was appointed chemist to the city of Minneapolis and served for seven years, and in 1898 he was appointed professor of chemistry and toxicology in the Medical Department of Hamline University and served until he resigned in 1902. During the later years, Dr. Drew has been so fully occupied with his special lines of work that he has largely discontinued his medical practice, devoting himself to expert work in chemistry. He is a republican in politics but the public offices which he has filled have been those relating to the duties of his profession solely. He is a member of the medical societies of Hennepin county and the state of Minnesota, the State Pharmaceutical Association, the American Medical Association and the American Chemical Society. He was made a Mason in 1879 in Burlington, Vt., afterwards affiliated with Khurum Lodge, Minneapolis, which he left to become a charter member of Minnehaha Lodge of which he is a Past Master. He is at present a member of Ark Lodge, Ark Chapter, Minneapolis Mounted Commandery Knights Templar, of which he is Past Commander, and of Zuhrah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also Grand Treasurer of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Minnesota and a member of the Elks and the Commercial Club. Dr. Drew is a member of the Episcopal Church. He was married Sept. 18, 1884, at Brattleboro, Vt., to Annah Reed Kellogg, daughter of Henry Kellogg, of Boston, Mass. Two children have been born to them—Julia Kellogg and Charles Wayland, Jr.

DUNSMOOR, Frederick Alanson, son of James A. and Almira Mosher Duns Moor, was born on May 28, 1853. His parents came to Minnesota in 1852, from Maine, and settled at Richfield, in Hennepin county, where Frederick A. was born, and where he began his education in the public schools. He attended the public schools of Minneapolis and the University of Minnesota. His medical course he took in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York, taking the M. D. degree in 1875. He took private courses with such eminent men in their specialties as Frank H. Hamilton, Alfred G. Loomis, Austin Flint, Sr., E. G. Janeway and R. Ogden Doremus; and then commenced to practice in Minneapolis in partnership with Dr. H. H. Kimball with whom he was connected about a year. In 1877 he accepted a position in the St. Paul Medical College as professor of surgery, which he held till 1879, during which year he was county physician for Hennepin county. For two years he held the chair of surgery in the medical department of Hamline University, but in 1881 became vice president and dean of the Minnesota College Hospital, with the organization of which he had been prominently connected, holding at the time the office of professor of surgery and at-

tending surgeon in the hospital and dispensary. This institution, in connection with other medical schools of Minneapolis and St. Paul, was reorganized in 1889 into the medical department of the state university and since that time Dr. Duns Moor has held the chair of operative and clinical surgery in that department of the university. He has also served as surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital since 1890, to St. Barnabas Hospital since 1879, as gynecologist to the City Hospital since 1894, to the Asbury Hospital since 1892, and to the Asbury Free Dispensary since its organization. Dr. Duns Moor had made an especial and extensive study and practice of gynecology and surgery, increased each year by a short period of study in the large hospitals, colleges and scientific centers, both in this country and Europe and holds an enviable reputation as an operative surgeon. He is a member of the International Medical Congress, the American Medical Association, the National Association of Railway Surgeons, the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, the Western Surgical and Gynecological Association, the Tri-State Medical Association, the North Dakota State Medical Association, the Crow River Association, the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Minneapolis, and the county and state medical societies. He is a surgeon for the Northern Pacific; the Chicago, St. Paul, Milwaukee & Omaha and the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie railroads, and the medical director for the Surety Fund Life Company. He is also well known in the club and fraternal life of the city and holds membership in the Nu Sigma Nu fraternity, the Masonic Order, the Good Templars, the Druids, the Minneapolis club and the Commercial club, being a charter member of the last two. Dr. Duns Moor was married on September 5, 1876 to Miss Elizabeth Emma Billings, the daughter of the late Surgeon George F. Turner, U. S. A. They have three children living—Marjorie Allport, Elizabeth Turner and Frederick Laton. Dr. Duns Moor attends and is one of the stewards of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

EITEL, George Gotthelf, was born September 28, 1858, at Chanhassen, Carver County, Minnesota, son of John G. Eitel, a farmer and flour miller. His early life was spent on a farm in Carver county. He attended the public schools of Chaska and Chanhassen and the Moravian Academy at Chaska and received private instruction in physics, mathematics, botany and geology and began the study of medicine at the Minnesota Hospital College, September 1, 1885, and graduated in May, 1888, receiving the first prize in surgery. He then spent the next ten months attending lectures at the University of Berlin, Germany, and in the fall of 1890, after practicing six months, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania where he graduated in 1891, returning thereafter to the University of Berlin to resume the special studies

which he had left in 1889. At that great school he passed all examinations; presented and defended a thesis on appendicitis and received the M. D. degree in December, 1901. Before locating in Minneapolis in 1893, Dr. Eitel practiced in Centralia, Washington. He was appointed one of the surgeons to Asbury Hospital by his friend, Dr. F. A. Dunsmoor and is a surgeon to St. Barnabas hospital and the Norwegian hospital. Dr. Eitel is a member of the Hennepin county, state, Minnesota Valley, Western Surgical and American Medical associations and of the Commercial Club of Minneapolis.

ERB, Frederick Alexander, is a native of Minneapolis. He was born here July 5, 1873. His father, Alexander Erb, is a business man of the city, who retired from the grocery business some time ago. Dr. Erb grew up in Minneapolis, went through the public schools, and was a member of the first class of graduates from the East Side High school. He took the academic course in the state university as a preparation for the medical department, from which he graduated in 1902. Dr. Erb is a staunch republican, believing that the republican party is the party of the past, present and future of the country. Though in the ranks of the younger element of the medical profession of Minnesota, he is already becoming well known and belongs to the standard older medical societies, as well as to the Minneapolis Medical Club—an association of the young physicians of Minneapolis. Dr. Erb holds rank also in Sigma Chi and Nu Sigma Nu fraternities. He was married June 20, 1905, to Jessie M. Cribb, of Milwaukee. They have one daughter, Catharine Louise.

ERDMANN, Charles Andrew, professor of anatomy in the University of Minnesota, though born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, August 3, 1866, has so identified himself with the city of Minneapolis in the past decade that he may be considered a native. From his father, Andrew Erdmann, who was a skilled mechanic, Dr. Erdmann probably inherited his love for the thorough study of every new condition and of its correct adjustment to natural laws which has already given him a place of authority in his profession. He is a graduate of the Milwaukee public schools and of the University of Wisconsin, but received his doctor's diploma from the medical department of the University of Minnesota in 1893. To this preparation he added later a year at Berlin and Vienna. From 1894 to 1899 he held the position of demonstrator of anatomy in Minnesota University. The following year he was given a full professorship which he now holds. He is a republican and during his college course served as deputy coroner of Hennepin county. Dr. Erdmann belongs to several secret societies. He is also a member of the American Association of Anatomists, American Medical Association, the

state and county medical societies and the Minneapolis Medical Club. He married Caroline A. Edgar in 1896, and has two children, Edgar and Elizabeth.

FIFIELD, Emily W., physician, was born in Iowa, and is the daughter of the Rev. Lebbens B. and Emily (Walworth) Fifield. On the mother's side, Dr. Fifield is a Daughter of the Revolution, her maternal great-grandfather having been Capt. Charles Walworth, who served in that war. Dr. Fifield has inherited a good deal of the pluck and determination of those days, and whatever she sets out to do, she usually completes, if not by the original plan, by some other resource. Her early education was at home and in the common schools. Later she took a course at Holyoke, traveling in the United States extensively afterward. Before taking up medicine Dr. Fifield tried teaching, and was so successful that she was asked to take a man's place with a woman's wages. But this not seeming to offer sufficient practical inducements, she decided to become a physician and entered the Woman's Medical College of Baltimore. After graduation and a year of post-graduate study in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, Dr. Fifield came to Minneapolis in 1885 and has been in practice here since, except for study abroad. She has served in various professional relations on the staff of Bethany, the Northwestern, Asbury and the City hospitals, and is a member of the Hennepin county and the state medical societies. Dr. Fifield has always been interested in the Humane Society and the Young Women's Christian Association. Of this last society she was one of the earliest members, her office at one time being the only meeting place of the members. Dr. Fifield is a Congregationalist. Is unmarried.

GEIST, Emil Sebastian, physician and surgeon and instructor in Orthopedic Surgery in the University of Minnesota, is a genuine son of Minnesota. He was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, May 9, 1878, and his father, Emil Geist, Sr., is a well-known jeweler of St. Paul. Dr. Geist's early schooling went on in the St. Paul schools entirely until he entered the state university in 1895. He graduated at the age of twenty-two from the medical department of the university. After that three years were spent in European universities. Since then his professional advance has been rapid, although one of the youngest members of his profession in active work. Dr. Geist already holds, besides his position at the state university, several important consulting positions. He is orthopedic surgeon to the University Free Dispensary, St. Barnabas Hospital, Asbury Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital and the City Hospital. Dr. Geist belongs to the German Orthopedic Society, the American Medical Association, Hennepin County Medical Society, the Minneapolis Medical Club and the Crow River Valley Medical Society.

GOULD, James Bennett, was born January 23, 1860, at Eden Prairie, Hennepin county, son of Aaron and Matilda (Channel) Gould. His father was a farmer and James Bennett spent his earlier years on the farm, receiving his educational training in the rudiments at the district school. In 1873 he entered the public schools of Minneapolis and, continuing on the ascending grade to the higher education, he entered the state university, from which he graduated in 1882 with the degree of A. B. After spending one year as a student in the office of Dr. C. N. Hewitt, then secretary of the State Board of Health of Minnesota, he matriculated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1883, and in 1886 received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During both his collegiate and medical courses he filled the role of schoolmaster. His first school was taught when he was but seventeen years old in a new school building erected on the site of the "old log school house," the one built by his uncle. He is medical examiner for various life insurance companies, and for the Royal Arcanum, in which organization he has held the position for some fifteen years. Since 1901 he has been medical examiner for the Independent Order of Foresters, and since 1903 for the Modern Woodmen. He is a member of the American Medical Association, State Medical Society of Minnesota and the Hennepin County Medical Society. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with Ark Lodge No. 176, A. F. and A. M., and with Ark Chapter No. 53, R. A. M. In politics he is a republican. Dr. Gould married, December 26th, 1889, Ella M. Crombie, of Michigan. His present address is 313 Pillsbury Building, Minneapolis.

HALL, William Asbury, was born at Aurelius, New York, on June 17, 1853. His father was a farmer of only moderate circumstances but a descendant of a family which came to Connecticut from England in 1639 and which has been noted for its learning and scholarly work rather than for its ability to accumulate wealth. On his mother's side, Dr. Hall was descended from Hollanders who settled in New Amsterdam at a very early date. Dr. Hall received his primary education in the public schools, graduated from the Auburn, New York, High School, passed the examination for the University of the state of New York when only fourteen years old and two years later was making his own way as a teacher. When he was nineteen he entered the office of Dr. A. S. Cummings, of Cayuga, New York, and began to study medicine. In 1872 he entered the Albany medical college graduating on December 23, 1875, with special honorable mention for his graduation thesis on the subject, "Inflammation." Soon after graduation, although only twenty-two years of age, he received, after a competitive examination, an appointment as senior resident physician and surgeon of the Albany, New York, Hospital. Here

he remained until 1877, when he established himself at Fulton, Oswego county, New York, and engaged in practice. During his ten years' residence in Fulton he became widely known throughout northern New York through his great success in surgery and in 1885 he was elected president of the Oswego County Medical society. In the next year he moved to Minneapolis. In 1888 he was appointed professor of medical jurisprudence in the Minnesota College Hospital and attending surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital. In 1892 he was elected president of the Hennepin County Medical society and from 1894 to 1899 held the chair of professor of the principles of surgery and clinical surgery in the medical department of the Hamline University. He is attending surgeon at the Minneapolis City Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital, consulting surgeon at Asbury Hospital and consulting physician to the Northwestern Hospital. In 1901 he was elected president of the Minnesota State Medical society, and in 1903 and 1904 represented the state of Minnesota in the House of Delegates of the American Medical association. Although a surgeon of high standing, Dr. Hall continues a general practice as he does not look favorably on specialization in the profession. Dr. Hall is a republican in political faith and is an active member of the national, Minnesota and local medical societies and is a member of the Minneapolis club and other social bodies of the city. In 1880 he was married to Miss Ida A. Dickinson of Lowville, New York. They have two children—Le Roy and Helen. The family attends the Episcopal Church.

HARE, Earle Russell, was born at Summerfield, Ohio, in 1872, the son of John W. Hare and Mary Cornelia (Taylor) Hare. Dr. Hare had the usual common school education supplemented by a course at the Kansas City high school, where he graduated in 1890. Coming to Minneapolis he entered the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Minnesota from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. He has since been continuously in practice in this city and has a wide acquaintance and membership in all the leading medical organizations, including the Minneapolis Medical Club, Hennepin County Medical Society, the Minnesota State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Dr. Hare was married in 1900 to Miss Maude Wilson and they have one child, Horace Barstow Hare. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

HAYNES, Frederick Eugene, the son of O. F. Haynes, engineer, but formerly a blacksmith, was born at Shelburn Falls, Massachusetts, on November 22, 1875. A few years after his birth, his parents moved to Minneapolis, and in this city Dr. Haynes passed his youth and received his education. He attended the public schools and after the grammar course entered the South

high school and graduated from there in 1895. In the fall of the same year he matriculated at the University of Minnesota, and took up the work of the medical department. The degree of M. D. was awarded him in 1899 and he immediately began to practice his profession in Pelican Rapids, Minnesota, where he remained till the year 1901, when he moved to Minneapolis. He has since continued his regular practice in this city and in 1903 was appointed to fill the position of inspector on the Minneapolis Board of Health. Dr. Haynes is a member of the Minneapolis Medical Club, the Hennepin County Medical Society and the State Medical Society. He was married in 1900 to Miss Edythe Mills.

HEAD, George Douglas, son of Newell S. and Mary Elizabeth Head, was born September 10, 1870, at Elgin, Minnesota. His father is a general insurance adjuster, has held this position with several companies and is one of the pioneer fire insurance men in this state. Dr. Head received his education in the public schools of Minnesota; attended and graduated from the Fargo high school, delivering the oration for his class, and then entered the University of Minnesota. He received his degree of B. S. in 1892, and was again given the honor of delivering a class oration. He returned in the fall of the same year and took up his professional studies in the medical department, and graduated in 1895 with a "cum laude" degree. In this course he also succeeded in winning the Alexander Stone medal in gynecology. Upon leaving school, Dr. Head commenced to practice in this city. In the years 1898 and 1900 he took post-graduate work in the Johns Hopkins Medical School. Again in the year 1903 he studied for nine months in Vienna and upon his return to this country, started to practice in Minneapolis as a specialist in "Internal medicine." Dr. Head has held a number of offices at the state university and at present is Chief of Dispensary Clinic of that institution. Two years after his graduation he was appointed as assistant in medicine and in 1895 took the position of instructor in clinical medicine and microscopy. The position of professor of Clinical Medicine and Microscopy was offered to him in 1902, which place in the faculty he now holds. He has been president of the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the state university, and is now a member of the Minnesota Academy of Medicine; the American and state medical associations; the Hennepin County Medical Society; the Minneapolis Medical Club and the Minneapolis Pathological Society. He holds the position of attending physician at the City and Asbury hospitals and is a consulting physician at the Northwestern Hospital. Dr. Head is a republican in politics. He attends the Methodist church and was married in 1898 to Miss Sarah Belle Parry. They have one son, Douglas Parry Head.

HILL, Richard J., a practicing physician of the regular school, was born February 11, 1853, at Hill's Store, North Carolina. His father, Nathan Hill, was a physician and surgeon, who left the south in 1861, at the breaking out of the Civil War. He came to Minneapolis, where his son was educated in the public schools, later taking the first two years at the state university. Deciding upon his father's profession and not being able then to pursue it at Minnesota university, the young sophomore took a full course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1875. Securing a position as contract surgeon in the medical department of the army, he spent three years on the frontier, returning to Minneapolis and a general practice in 1881. Dr. Hill's politics are republican. He was the coroner of Hennepin county for two terms of an effective administration. He belongs to the county and state medical associations, to the Minnesota Academy of Medicine and to the American Medical Association. His church affiliations are with the Society of Friends. He was married to Louise T. Johnson in 1881, and has two children, a son and daughter.

HVOSLEF, Jacob, son of Bishop F. W. Hvoslef and Alethe Catherina Frost Hvoslef, was born at Tromsø, a city of northern Norway, and the starting point of many Arctic expeditions, near the seventieth parallel of latitude. The family immigrated to Norway from South Denmark in the beginning of the eighteenth century, the first member arriving being a merchant; most of the family, however, were prominent in law and the church. Dr. Hvoslef's parents were visited by Bayard Taylor when they lived in Kantoine, Norway, his father being at that time a missionary to the Lapps. Mr. Taylor related the incident in his book detailing his northern travels. Dr. Hvoslef attended the Latin school in Tromsø for five years and continued his studies at Drammen in Southern Norway five years more and at Bergen he made his final preparation for admission to the Royal University of Christiania, Norway, which occurred in 1883. Dr. Hvoslef's father was made bishop of the diocese of Bergen in 1881, and the son, after taking the academic course at the university, studied medicine and graduated in 1891. After spending a year as an interne at the government hospital in Christiania, he came to the United States, locating in Minneapolis, where he has since practiced his profession, with the exception of one year which he spent at Tracy, Minnesota. Dr. Hvoslef has built up a fine practice, the fruitage of his thorough preparation for his life work and his devotion to it. He is a member of the Hennepin County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and is lecturer on orthopedic surgery at Hamline University. He is also a member of the Odin Club. On October

11, 1893, he was married to Miss Clara Johnson, of Minneapolis, and they have two children, F. Waldemar, born in Tracy, Minnesota, 1894, and Catherine Elizabeth, born in Minneapolis in 1900.

HYNES, John Eldon, was born on July 25, 1878, at Winnebago, Minnesota, where his father, John A. Hynes, was a farmer and stockraiser. Here he spent all his early life, going to the common school and graduating from the Winnebago high school in 1898. He came to Minneapolis for his professional education. In 1900 he graduated from the College of Pharmacy of the University, and in 1904 graduated from the Medical Department. The University work was supplemented by a year's experience as interne in St. Luke's Hospital. He is now an instructor in medicine at the University of Minnesota. Dr. Hynes is a member of the Hennepin County Medical Society, the Minnesota State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Minneapolis Medical Club, the Minnesota Pathological Society, and the Roosevelt Club. Dr. Hynes was married on November 27, 1907, to Martha F. Harris, of Minneapolis.

IRWIN, Alexander Francis, son of Thomas and Margaret Irwin, was born in Chatham, Ontario, Canada, receiving his early education in the public and high schools and academic work in the University of Toronto, receiving medals in natural science and classics. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1889 and was honor graduate in medicine of McGill Medical College in 1890. He served six years in Minneapolis as assistant city physician; was secretary of the Hennepin County Medical Society during '93 and '94; is a member of the American and Minnesota State Medical Association and local Shakespeare Society; also a member of Royal Arcanum and Masonic bodies.

JOHNSON, August Emanuel, was born in Lund, Wisconsin, on August 23, 1881. His parents, a few years after his birth, moved to Minneapolis and in this city he spent his early life. He entered the public schools here, but after some years' work, left his course uncompleted and entered Carleton College, at Northfield, Minnesota. After his preparatory work in that institution, Dr. Johnson commenced to study for his profession at Hamline University, and finished his course and graduated from there in 1903 with the degrees M. D. and C. M. Since that time he has carried on a general practice in Minneapolis and in addition held (until the closing of the department) a position in the Medical Department of Hamline University as instructor in clinical surgery. Dr. Johnson is on the staff of the Swedish Hospital, and is a member of the Hennepin County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

JONES, William Alexander, was born at St. Peter, Minnesota, May 24, 1859. His parents were of Welsh and Scotch ancestry and both his

grandsires were soldiers of the War of the Revolution. His father, a native of Vermont, was taken by his parents to New York City, when a child, and, when he grew to manhood, he came to Minnesota, and, in 1854, located at St. Peter where he opened a drug store and in 1858 married Miss M. A. Virginia Christian, a New York lady who shared with him the storm and stress of frontier life, when they encountered the horrors of the Indian outbreak of 1862. They sheltered many refugees in their home, their son, William, being a little child at the time. The latter attended the common schools of St. Peter and the high school, and gained a good knowledge of the drug business in his father's store. He studied medicine at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, graduating in 1881, after which he became assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane in St. Peter. In 1883 Dr. Jones came to Minneapolis where he practiced medicine until 1886, when, after his marriage to Annie R. Johnson, of Denver, Colorado, he went with her to Europe where he entered upon special study of nervous diseases in the school and hospitals of Berlin and Vienna. After his return to Minneapolis, Dr. Jones devoted himself to practice in his specialty, and has proven himself a most successful lecturer on nervous and mental diseases, as clinical professor of these specialties in the medical department of the state university. He is attending neurologist for St. Mary's Asbury Methodist, the City, Northwestern, Norwegian and Swedish hospitals, and is chief of the staff of the Northwestern Hospital, and is editor of Journal of the Minnesota State Medical Association and the Northwestern Lancet, a well-known leading medical journal. Dr. Jones is a democrat in politics.

KIMBALL, Hannibal Hamlin, a practicing physician in Minneapolis since 1867, was born at Carmel, Penobscot county, Maine, on August 18, 1843. He is descended from old families of good standing on both sides. His father, John Kimball, was a lawyer with great ability and a good education who was prominently connected with the public affairs of his state and who occupied a seat in the state Senate. Abigail Homans, his mother was of Spanish descent, a woman of much talent and power, from whom Dr. Kimball inherited much of his ability and to whose early training he feels much of his success is due. Dr. Kimball received a district school education and then entered and graduated from the Hampden Academy and the Lewiston Seminary (now Bates College). He intended to acquire a medical education, so for a time studied under Dr. P. A. Stackpole at Dover, New Hampshire, and then entered the Pittsfield Medical College, following his studies there with a complete course at Bellevue, New York. During the latter part of the Civil War he acted as contracting surgeon under Dr. S. B. Morrison of the regular army.



He entered Bowdoin College to continue his medical studies, during his senior year being prosector of surgery. Graduating with the class of 1866, he came to Minneapolis in 1867 and for forty years has practiced in this city. For a time Dr. Kimball's work was arduous, as in any young town—long, hard drives of twenty and thirty miles into the outlying districts. The number of his patients increased with the growth of the town, and by his thorough knowledge of medicine, his hard work, and his own personality, he established and has sustained one of the most extensive practices in the city. Soon after opening an office in Minneapolis Dr. Kimball shared it with Thomas Lowry, then a young but ambitious lawyer, and later J. M. Shaw, another lawyer, also had his office with them. In 1868 Dr. Kimball and Mr. Lowry moved into an office in the Old Harrison building where Dr. Kimball was established for many years. He formed a partnership with Dr. C. G. Goodrich in 1869 and they practiced together for five years, the only time Dr. Kimball has been connected with any one in his work. Though his practice was eminently successful, Dr. Kimball wished to pursue his medical studies still farther and for that purpose went to Europe in 1879-80, where he spent several months in the hospitals of London, Heidelberg, Berlin and other large cities, and several times since he has visited Europe with the same motive. Dr. Kimball is a member of the county, state and national medical associations and since 1869 has been on the United States Board of Pension Examiners. He is also a member of the Masonic order. In 1870 he was married to Miss Grace Everett Morrison, daughter of the first mayor of Minneapolis, the Hon. Dorilus Morrison.

HILL, Nathan Branson, a prominent Minneapolis physician from 1861 until his death in 1875, was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, on May 13, 1817. He was the son of Samuel and Mary Hill—the father a merchant and the head of a large family. For generations the Hills had been Friends and Dr. Hill's education, after preparatory study at the schools of Ashboro, North Carolina, was obtained at the Friends Boarding School, at New Garden, North Carolina, at Guilford College and at Haverford College, an institution maintained by the Friends near Philadelphia. For a time he was employed as a teacher in the New Garden school and after graduation from Haverford he joined his father in business. But desiring to enter the practice of medicine he attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia during 1842 and 1843. In May, 1845, Dr. Hill was married to Miss Eliza J. Mendenhall and about two years later moved to Ohio and completed his medical education at Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, receiving his diploma in 1848. He had expected to remain in the north but circumstances led to his return to Carolina where he practiced his profession until the breaking out of the Civil

War in 1861. During the stormy period before the war Dr. Hill's frankly expressed anti-slavery sentiments and his aid and advice to negroes rendered his situation in Carolina difficult, and war once declared he had no recourse but removal to the north. In company with Dr. A. H. Lindley, his brother-in-law, he came to Minneapolis where the two families were soon established and the two physicians entered into a partnership which only terminated at Dr. Hill's death. Dr. Hill's leadership in the profession was soon recognized and for fifteen years he occupied a most prominent place in the community. His natural abilities and loveable character won him many friends and he enjoyed, to an unusual extent, the confidence of his fellow citizens. He was soon called to take a prominent part in the affairs of the young city, serving three years in the city council of Minneapolis, after the incorporation in 1867, and again after the consolidation of the two cities in 1872, for a one-year term. In 1871 he was appointed to the state board of health by Governor Austin.

LAPIERRE, Charles Arthur, was born November 2, 1870, at Quebec, Canada, son of Pierre and Salome (Cinq-Mars) Lapierre. Mr. Lapierre was brought up in Quebec, the ancient capital of Canada and received his educational training in Quebec Seminary from which he graduated in 1888, and in Laval University, which was founded in 1663 by the first bishop of Quebec, whose name it bears. From this old and well-equipped institution, Mr. Lapierre graduated in medicine in 1892. In 1893 he came to Minneapolis and has been practicing his profession with great success since. Dr. Lapierre is a democrat in politics, but his party affiliations are not allowed to divert him from his professional duties. He permitted his name, however, to be used in 1906 as democratic candidate for the nomination to the office of coroner. Dr. Lapierre is a member of the American Medical Association, the State Medical Society, the Hennepin County Medical Society, the St. Anthony Medical Club and the St. Anthony Commercial Club. Dr. Lapierre is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He was married in 1893 to Arthemise L. Laliberte and they have five children—Esther, Arthur, Jean Thomas, Ada and Marguerite.

LAWRENCE, William D., was born May 16, 1852, at Lawrenceville, Province of Quebec, Canada. His father, Erastus Lawrence, was the direct descendant of Sir Robert Lawrence of Ashton Hall, born in Lancashire, England, in 1150 A. D. His mother was Sarah Harvey. His childhood was spent in eastern townships of Canada and he attended the Waterloo Academy and Granby Academy in the Province of Quebec. Erastus Lawrence was a merchant, so the young man saw more or less business life in the general store at Lawrenceville and in the lumber and milling business, but for his professional training he came to the states—to Iowa University, to the Chicago

Medical College and to the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College. He came to Minneapolis in 1879 and has been in active practice ever since. He has been president of the Twin City Academy of Medicine, managing director of the Minneapolis Homeopathic Hospital, president of the Minneapolis Medical and Surgical Institute and president of the Lawrence Sanatorium of which he is the founder. Dr. Lawrence is a republican. He is actively interested in the cause of temperance and is founder and president of the International Uplift Society. He has had no military experience in the United States, but was Captain of the 79th Highlanders, Montreal Division, in Canada. He is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club, the national and state associations of Charities and Corrections and the Medico Legal Society of New York. He has been vestryman of Gethsemane Episcopal Church for many years, and deputy to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church. His marriage with Lucy Mayo Beach, of La Fayette, Indiana, took place in 1878. E. H. Lawrence, their only child, died in infancy in 1881. His step son, Henry Mayo Lawrence, is associated with him as secretary and treasurer of the Lawrence Sanatorium, a large and flourishing institution.

LEAVITT, Henry Hooker, was born on a farm near Waterloo, Iowa, April 1, 1861. His parents were William Hunt Leavitt and Celia E. (Dunnell) Leavitt. They were from Charlemont, Massachusetts, and had gone to Iowa a year or two earlier, when Iowa was a new state with almost no railroads. As a boy Dr. Leavitt attended the public school in Waterloo, later attending Beloit (Wisconsin) Academy and graduating A. B., from Beloit College in 1884. As soon as he was graduated, he entered the Minnesota Hospital College, now the Medical Department of the University of Minnesota, but completed his studies at the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College from which he received the M. D. degree. In June 1887 he received the M. A. degree from Beloit College. Dr. Leavitt began practice in Minneapolis but after three years he went abroad, spending a year in the hospitals and clinics of Vienna, paying special attention to diseases of the ear, nose and throat and also to diseases of children. After his return to Minneapolis he was appointed professor of diseases of children in the Homeopathic Medical Department of the state university and after a few years of general practice finished preparing himself to make a specialty of the eye, ear, nose and throat, studying at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and the New York Post Graduate Medical College. Since 1897 he has confined his practice to this specialty. Dr. Leavitt's immediate family consists of his wife, who was Miss Mabel L. Howe, of Des Moines, Iowa, and three daughters, Louise, Helen and Alice. He is a Congregationalist, a member of the Minnesota Congregational Club, the Commercial Club, the Automobile Club,

the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Ophthalmological, Otological, and Laryngeal Society, the Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute, and the Minneapolis Homeopathic Medical Society. Dr. Leavitt has been since 1904 professor of Ophthalmology in the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery of the University of Minnesota. Dr. Leavitt's ancestors were among the early settlers of New England. His grandfather was Col. Roger H. Leavitt, who represented his county in the state senate and his district in the house of representatives; was one of the incorporators of the Troy & Greenfield railroad, and one of the earliest promoters of the Hoosac Tunnel. His brother, Joshua Leavitt, was the editor of the Emancipator and the New York Independent. Roger Leavitt, Dr. Leavitt's great grandfather rendered conspicuous services to the cause of education and of temperance and to the anti-slavery movement, and was nominated, the day before his death, by the new liberty party as its candidate for lieutenant governor. Roger Leavitt was the son of Rev. Jonathan Leavitt, born in 1731, one of the noted preachers of his time. The earliest known Leavitts came to this country from England and settled in Kingham, Massachusetts about 1636.

LELAND, Muret N., Jr., was born January 8, 1874, at Wells, Faribault County, Minnesota. His father, Muret N. Leland, is president of the T. M. Roberts Co-operative Supply Company of Minneapolis. The subject of this sketch passed his earlier life at Wells attending the common schools and graduating from the Wells high school in 1891. The next three years he spent at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and in 1896 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, and served one term as Resident Surgeon at St. Elizabeth Hospital in that city. Leaving there on October 27, 1897, he entered upon general practice at his old home, Wells, Minn. He was county coroner there from 1898 to 1901 and served as U. S. Pension Examiner and was chairman of the board of health. Dr. Leland came to Minneapolis in April, 1901, and has since practiced his profession here. Dr. Leland is a member of the Hennepin county and state medical societies. He attends the Methodist Church while not a member of that communion. Dr. Leland is Minnesota-born and bred and partakes of the progressive spirit of the state.

LITTLE, John Warren, physician and surgeon, and professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Minnesota, was born in Clark County, Ohio, in 1859, on his father's farm, where he alternately worked or went to school in the locality until he taught his own first pupils, when he was eighteen years old. He is the son of John and Mary Ann Little. On his father's side, his ancestors were Welsh and Irish. His mother was of English stock. This mixture of races has so often resulted in the best blood of the United States that it was to be expected that Dr.

Little should graduate from the high and normal school of Lebanon, Ohio, at an early age. He took his medical training at Jefferson Medical College, and went at once into practice in Minneapolis upon receiving his diploma in 1883. Dr. Little stands high in his profession. His ability as a surgeon has brought him the position of surgeon to the Chicago Great Western Railway and that of chief of staff at Asbury Hospital. He holds various other positions as consultant in his own specialty at St. Mary's, the Swedish and the City hospitals. In politics he is a republican. He belongs to the Commercial Club, to several Masonic orders of the Scottish rite, to the Minnesota Academy of Medicine and to the Hennepin County Medical Society of which he is an ex-president. Dr. Little is not himself a church member, but his family attend the Methodist church. He was married to Nellie C. Marshall in 1887 and has three children, a son and two daughters.

MacDONALD, Irving Coburn, was born in Minneapolis, on March 16, 1874. He is the son of John W. MacDonald, who came to Minnesota from Canada in 1865 and established throughout the Northwest a line of flour mills, which he owned and operated successfully until his death. Dr. MacDonald's mother was Sarah (Coburn) MacDonald, also born and educated in Canada. Dr. MacDonald attended the Minneapolis public schools, completing his preparatory training here. He took his college course in the University of North Dakota, taking the academic work, and graduated in 1895 with a B. A. degree. He did not immediately begin his medical training, but until 1898 served as principal in the schools of different North Dakota towns. In the latter year he entered the medical department of the University of Minnesota. He graduated and received his M. D. degree in 1902 and in the same year began a general practice in this city which he has continued successfully. His work includes all the branches of professional practice, but he has specialized somewhat on obstetrical work. In politics Dr. MacDonald is a republican, but is not active in political work. He is a member of the Minnesota State Medical Society, of the Hennepin County Medical Society, of the Minneapolis Medical Club, of the St. Anthony Medical Club and the Alpha Kappa medical fraternity. He is a Presbyterian and is not married. Dr. MacDonald is fond of athletic sports and is himself an enthusiastic automobilist.

MANN, Arthur Teall, (Arthur T. Mann) Associate Surgeon to the Northwestern Hospital, and professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Minnesota, was born in 1866, in New York City. He is the son of Samuel R. and Georgiana Teall Mann, and both the Manns and Tealls have been distinguished by the members of their stock who have taken active part in the affairs of colonial times. The first Mann who came to America

was Richard Mann who left England in the reign of Charles I and settled in Scituate, Mass. His son Richard is on record as receiving a grant of land in Connecticut for services in "the Indian War." In the next century Capt. Andrew Mann's name appears in the history of New London, Connecticut as receiving his title of Captain at the time the British burned New London. On the Teall side the first emigrant to America was Oliver. His father was apothecary-in-chief to William III and to Queen Anne's troops. George I gave him the family coat of arms presumably for services on the field under Marlborough. His grandson, Oliver Teall, Jr., followed in his steps, and was surgeon in the British army during the French and Indian War. In the third generation on this side the Yankee blood began to take force, and the grandson of the first Oliver, Nathan Teall, cast in his lot on the American side during the Revolution. Nathan's first child was Elmira for whom the town of Elmira, New York (originally Newton) was renamed. Dr. Arthur Mann spent his youth in New York, but came West after his father's death, entered the University of Minnesota, and graduated with the degree of S. B., in 1888. He went to Harvard Medical School for his M. D., and carried off two scholarships during the course. In addition to four years of hospital service in Massachusetts hospitals, where he was successively House Surgeon at the Boston City Hospital and Resident Physician at the Massachusetts State Hospital, Dr. Mann took a post-graduate abroad in 1904. Since his return to Minneapolis he has been occupied with his place on the staff of the university as Professor of Clinical Surgery and in surgical practice. He is a republican, belongs to the state and county medical societies, to the American Medical Association, and to the Minneapolis Medical Club, of which he has been president. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Western Surgical and Gynecological Society. Dr. Mann married Wilona B. Orff in 1904.

MOORE, James Edward, (James E. Moore) Professor of Surgery in the University of Minnesota, chairman of the executive committee of the American Medical Association and Surgeon-in-Chief of the Northwestern Hospital, was born in Clarksville, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1852, and is the son of the Rev. George W. Moore and of Margaret J. Moore. Dr. Moore has the distinction of being the first specialist in surgery west of New York City—beginning 1888—and he has now an established position of authority in his own line among his Northwestern associates in the profession of surgery. Dr. Moore's early education was that which the public schools of various Pennsylvania cities could give in the usual journeyings of a Methodist pastor. As he grew older, he was sent to Union Seminary, Poland, Ohio, and to the University of Michigan. He graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in

1873, took a course at the New York Polyclinic, and spent 1885-86 at Berlin. His first practice was a country one at Emlenton, Venango County, Pennsylvania. Coming in 1882 to Minneapolis, it was not until after his Berlin study that he began to call attention to his work as a surgeon. In the past twenty years his skill has brought him into general demand in the West and Northwest, and insured him national recognition, as witnessed by the associate honors which have come to him. Beside the offices first mentioned Dr. Moore is now the only living American Honorary Fellow of the American Orthopedic Association and is ex-president of the Western Surgical and Gynecological Association, and ex-chairman of the surgical section of the American Medical Association. He is also the author of Moore's Orthopedic Surgery, published in 1898, and editor of the Department of Surgical Technique of American Surgery for 1906, besides being a contributor to several leading American Medical journals. In politics he is a republican. As a clubman he belongs to the principal medical clubs of the Northwest and to the Commercial, Minneapolis, Lafayette and Minikahda clubs. He attends the Universalist church. Dr. Moore's first wife died leaving him one daughter, now Mrs. Bessie Moore Forsell, of Minneapolis. He was married, in 1887, to Louise C. Irving.

MOORE, Jehiel Tuttle, was born on October 4, 1848, in Oxford county, Ontario, Canada. His father, Alexander Moore, was a gentleman farmer and until twenty years of age he spent his time on his father's farm attending the country school. In 1868 and 1869 he attended the Canadian Literary Institute in Woodstock, Ontario, but in 1870 he changed to the Collegiate Institute in Gault, Ontario. During the same year he had private medical instruction under Dr. Joy which was followed by the medical course in McGill University, Montreal, from which he graduated in 1874. He practiced his profession in Canada for eight years holding there the positions of associate coroner for the county of Oxford and staff surgeon of the Great Western Railway. In 1883, the year after his removal to Minneapolis, he was one of the organizers of the Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons of which he was Dean for thirteen years, that is, until 1896 when the school became the Medical Department of Hamline University. He taught theory and practice in the school from its organization and from 1897 until the closing of the department in 1908, he was its (vice) and acting president. In 1886, Dr. Moore presented a resolution to the State Medical society of which the ultimate result was the appointment of the first medical board by the legislature to control the requirements for medical practice in the state of Minnesota. The present board is an evolution from this first appointment. Dr. Moore was a liberal in Canada and a republican since coming to the United States. He has been a Mason

since 1869, occupying every office in the Blue Lodge before he left Canada, and he is a member of the Hennepin County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. Dr. Moore is an Episcopalian and was vestryman of Gethsemane Church for ten years. He married Frances Winifred Joy, daughter of his old preceptor, in 1876. Their only child, Miss Maude Moore, graduated from the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York in 1894, and is now teaching in the Minneapolis School of Music Oratory and Dramatic Art. Dr. Moore belongs to the staff of St. Barnabas Hospital, and during 1896 was chief of staff.

MURPHY, William Bernard, was born at Chicago, March 9, 1871, son of Patrick and Mary Ann Lawton Murphy. His father was a bricklayer and building contractor, who served in Company F, First New York Volunteer Engineers in the Civil War, and was wounded in the knee at Swamp Angle and crippled permanently, and was discharged ranking sergeant. His brother John served in the U. S. Navy through the Civil War. William B. spent his childhood in Chicago and from ten to eighteen years of age he worked on a farm near Woodstock, Illinois, receiving his early educational training at the public schools and, after clerking in a country store at Stoughton, Wisconsin, and later in a wholesale house, he studied at Hamline University and in 1897 took the degree of M. D., C. M., was appointed interne at St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Paul, in 1897-98, and was druggist at the Minneapolis City Hospital and on the staff of that hospital until 1905. In the course of his practice he attended the late Ignatius Donnelly in his last illness. Dr. Murphy is a republican in politics and has attended many conventions in Minneapolis. He was deputy coroner from 1900 to 1904. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the county and state medical societies and the Minneapolis Medical Club, the A. O. U. W., Knights of Columbus, the B. P. O. E. and other organizations of the kind. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church. Dr. Murphy was married on January 29, 1902, to Amelia C. Heiker, a graduate nurse of St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Paul. There have been born to them three children, Kathleen Adele, William Bernard, Jr., and Edward Patrick.

MURRAY, William Robbins, clinical professor of diseases of the nose and throat in the Minnesota University was born at Marquette, Michigan, in 1869. He is an Ann Arbor graduate, having received the degree of Ph. B. from that institution in 1892. In 1897 he took an M. D. from Rush Medical College of Chicago. Dr. Murray is a member of the American Medical Association, American Academy of Medicine, the Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto Laryngology, and of the state and county medical associations.

NEWHART, Horace, was born December 9, 1872, at New Ulm, Minnesota, son of J. Newhart, a lawyer and a veteran of the Civil War. He passed his early life in New Ulm, where he attended the public schools and the high school. After studying at Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, in 1892 and 1893, he went to Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, where he graduated in 1895, with commencement honors, receiving the honor, also, of election to the Phi Beta Kappa Society. In 1898 he received the degree of M. D. from the Medical Department of the University of Michigan. The following year he spent abroad and took up post graduate work at the University of Vienna, where he was again engaged in special clinical work in 1905. In 1899 he was a member of the medical staff of the Jackson Sanatorium, Dansville, New York, and, later, served as surgeon on the staff. Since coming to Minneapolis, Dr. Newhart has entered successfully on the practice of his profession. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine; a member of the American Medical Association; of the Minnesota and Hennepin County Medical Societies; of the Minneapolis Medical Club and of the Minneapolis Commercial Club; the Minikahda Club; a member of the Dartmouth Association of the Northwest; a member of the Minnesota Congregational Club and of the Phi Rho Sigma and the Sigma Chi Fraternities. Dr. Newhart was married on September 3, 1904, to Anne Hendrick, of Albany, New York, and to them one child, a son, has been born—Elwood Hendrick.

NIPPERT, Louis Albert, son of the Rev. Louis Nippert, D. D., was born in Bale, Switzerland. His father, now deceased, was formerly president of the Methodist Theological Seminary at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, and was directly descended from French Huguenots, who, when driven from their fatherland, had emigrated to Alsace. The early years of Dr. Nippert's life were spent in the schools of Switzerland and Germany, and in them he received his elementary education. Preparatory to his college course he took the work in the "gymnasium" and polytechnical high school in Karlsruhe, Germany, graduating from the latter institution in March, 1879. He then came to America and entered the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he completed his course and was awarded his degree of M. D. in 1883. Immediately after his graduation he received the appointment of house physician in the City Hospital of Cincinnati, and a year later was advanced to the position of senior house physician in the same institution, which office he held until 1885. After leaving the hospital he went to Paris to attend the clinics, and from March to June, 1885, was in the hospitals of that city. In September of the same year he went to Vienna with a like purpose in mind, staying in the hospitals there until March, 1886. He then returned to America

and commenced his general practice in Minneapolis. In 1907 Dr. Nippert again visited Europe and spent much time in the hospitals and clinics at the great centers of medical research. Dr. Nippert is a member of various medical and professional associations, among which are the Hennepin County Medical Society (of which he has been president), the Minnesota State Medical Society and the Minnesota Academy of Medicine and is clinical professor of medicine in the University of Minnesota. He was married in 1887 to Miss Mary Rauen and they have two children, Lillian, and Rauen Louis Nippert.

NOOTNAGEL, Charles F., a well known physician and surgeon of Minneapolis, was born in Wisconsin in 1863. His father before him was also a physician and surgeon, and the son took a thorough preparation for the medical profession by two years at Ann Arbor, completed at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Dr. Nootnagel also spent a year in European study. He has a well established and valuable practice in Minneapolis and is regarded as one of the solid men of the profession.

O'BRIEN, Richard P., was born February 27, 1863, at Marengo, Illinois. His father, William O'Brien, was a grocer of that place, married to Mary McManus. His early life was spent at Marengo where he attended the public schools and graduated at the high school. Later he studied medicine at the Chicago Medical College and engaged in general practice. He was the only member of his class to receive a hospital appointment from the Dean after graduation. In 1887 and 1888 he was professor of physiology at Hamline University and served as county physician in Minneapolis in 1893 and 1894. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, of the Maccabees, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of the Modern Woodmen of America, of the Bankers' Union and of the Catholic Order of Foresters. Dr. O'Brien is a member of the Catholic Church. He was married on November 26, 1890, to Miss Mary Ring, daughter of Martin Ring, a prominent contractor of Minneapolis. To them have been born four children, William Claude, Richard Martin, Gerald and Marian.

OFSTAD, Arnt E., practicing physician, was born in Norway, July 14, 1866. His father was both a farmer and merchant, and the son had excellent chances to secure the best that Norway can give her sons in the way of higher education. He received the full course of common, high and Latin schools and took his A. B. at the University of Christiania. Coming to the United States, Dr. Ofstad took the medical course at Chicago Medical College, graduating in 1894, and later returning for three months of post-graduate work. Ten years later, in 1904, he graduated from Hamline University of Minnesota, and then spent one year as interne in the Minneapolis City

Hospital. He came to his profession doubly equipped with thorough preparation for work among new conditions. Dr. Ofstad belongs to the Odd Fellows, M. W. A., the Sons of Norway and the Independent Order of Foresters. Before leaving Norway he served his time in the artillery service under the compulsory military regulations of Norway. Dr. Ofstad is a republican and of the Protestant faith. He married Anne Marie Sorum in 1895. He has no children.

PETERS, Ralph Moore, was born May 24, 1872 at Anoka, Minnesota, son of A. L. Peters, treasurer of the Peters Arms & Sporting Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. His parents have resided in Minnesota since 1867. Ralph graduated at the St. Paul high school in 1891, president of his class. He graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1894, and served as interne at St. Mary's Hospital, Minneapolis, in 1894-95, and was associated with Dr. J. H. Dunn, when he began the practice of medicine in 1895 in Minneapolis. Dr. Peters is an active and respected member of his profession in Minneapolis, not only among his confreres but among his clientele as well. Dr. Peters is a republican in politics and a member of the Commercial, the Roosevelt and the Automobile clubs. He is a member of Gethsemane Episcopal Church. In 1895 Dr. Peters was married to Margaret Emily Wiggins, formerly of Saratoga Springs, New York.

PORTEOUS, William N., was born in Ontario, Canada, on June 20, 1857. His father was David Porteous, who had studied medicine at Edinburgh University in Scotland, but who had subsequently given up practice and engaged in flour milling in Canada. Dr. Porteous' mother, whose maiden name was Jessie Bell, was the daughter of a Canadian manufacturer and of a family engaged extensively in large business undertakings in that part of the country. Dr. Porteous received his common school and college education in Ontario, graduated from McGill University at Montreal and studied medicine in Scotland at Edinburgh University. After receiving his degree at Edinburgh he took a course in London, England, and then returned to this country to commence practice. In 1893 he came to Minnesota and established himself in Minneapolis, where he has since continued to practice, making a specialty of the diseases of the ear, nose and throat. He is a member of the various medical societies, of the Minneapolis Club and other social organizations. In 1894 Dr. Porteous was married to Miss Alma Norton Johnson, daughter of the late Col. Charles W. Johnson, an old citizen of Minneapolis. Mrs. Porteous is widely known as a concert singer of charming voice and personality.

PRATT, Fred John, Jr., was born May 29, 1876, at Jackson, Michigan. He grew up at Jackson, attending the grade schools and graduating

from the Jackson high school. He then attended the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and graduated from the medical department in 1901. For the next two and a half years he was assistant to Dr. C. W. More, at the More Hospital, Eveleth, Minnesota. He then took post-graduate work during 1904 at Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College fitting himself especially for practice in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and for one year following was assistant to Dr. J. A. Pratt, a specialist of the eye, ear, nose and throat at Aurora, Illinois. Dr. Pratt came to Minneapolis in 1905 and established himself as an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist on the East Side where he has since practiced. He is a member of Phi Beta Pi fraternity, Masonic and K. P. Lodges, Hennepin County Medical Society, Minneapolis Medical Club, St. Anthony Medical Club and the American Medical Association.

REES, Soren P., physician and instructor in Physical Diagnosis and Clinical Medicine at the state university, was born in Denmark, September 27, 1870. He is the son of Peter Nelson Rees, a Danish farmer, and his earliest schooling was had in the common schools of Denmark. Coming to America with his parents while a child, the family at once removed to Minnesota. Here Dr. Rees completed his common and high school course, graduating from the Stillwater high school, and taking his college and medical training at the University of Minnesota. In 1895 he received his degree of B. S. from the college, and was also honored by election to membership in Phi Beta Kappa. Dr. Rees was editor-in-chief of the 1895 Gopher and during his medical course acted as instructor in Histology and Embryology. Immediately after receiving his diploma of M. D. he became resident physician for a year at St. Barnabas Hospital. The next three years following were spent in general practice at Anoka, Minnesota. In 1901 Dr. Rees returned to Minneapolis to become associated with Dr. J. W. Bell, in which connection he has made himself recognized during the past seven years as one of the actively progressive men of his profession. He belongs to the county, state and national medical societies and to the Minnesota Academy of Medicine. In politics he is a republican, taking an earnest and active interest in all civic reforms. But he is specially interested in the work and advancement of the state university, for like all men who have had to work hard to obtain an education he values highly the opportunities of his own Alma Mater. He has shown this appreciation by being the chief agent in putting the present general alumni association on an efficient basis by securing funds to support a paid secretary for the association. Dr. Rees is one of the board of directors of the association, representing the medical department; and his energy and enthusiasm are always actively enlisted in plans for the future development

of the new body. He attends Trinity Baptist Church. He was married on August 3, 1898, to Miss Estelle Crocker, and has one son, Soren Douglas.

RIPLEY, Martha George, a practicing physician of this city and founder of the Maternity Hospital, was born at Lowell, Vermont, on November 30, 1843. She is of English and Scotch descent; the ancestors of the family on both sides came to America with the Pilgrims and settled in New England. During the Revolutionary War the great-grandfather of Dr. Ripley fought under the flag of Washington and died while serving his country in that bitter winter at Valley Forge. Dr. Ripley is the daughter of Francis and Esther Ann (George) Rogers. Her father was a stock farmer of Vermont who became a pioneer settler in northeastern Iowa, where he brought his family and established a typical New England home. Dr. Ripley was raised amid these surroundings and commenced her education in the public schools and attended and graduated from the Lansing, Iowa, high school, and then held a position as instructor in the public schools for seven terms. While yet a young woman, Dr. Ripley became actively interested in charitable and philanthropic objects giving her time and energies during the Civil War to the work of the Sanitary Commission. She was married in 1867 and went to her husband's home in Massachusetts. The desire to aid humanity urged her, however, to become a physician and she entered Boston University taking her medical studies in the School of Medicine of the same institution. Following her graduation in 1883 she moved to Minneapolis and devoted herself to a practice which has proved increasingly successful, and to the accomplishment of many and varied works of charity and philanthropy. Perhaps the most worthy of her benevolent efforts have been expended in the foundation and support of the Maternity Hospital, which she organized and founded about twenty years ago and of which she has been continuously the physician in charge. This is but one of the many ways, however, in which Dr. Ripley has, by her sympathy, counsel and material aid, found it possible to perform, in a great measure unknown even to her friends, countless acts of warm-hearted charity. In addition to these duties she held for a time the office of professor of children's diseases in the Homeopathic Medical School and is often called upon to read technical essays before various medical bodies. Dr. Ripley is a firm believer in the equal right to the ballot and is a prominent member of city and state woman suffrage societies, being for six years the president of the latter association. She is a member of several professional organizations, among which are the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Woman's Medical Club of Minneapolis and the city and state homeopathic societies. She is a member of and attends the Plymouth Congregational Church. Dr. Ripley

was married on June 25, 1867, to William W. Ripley and they have four children, Mrs. Abigail Ripley Smith, Mrs. Clara Ripley Smith, Mrs. Edna Ripley Page, and Miss Hester Ripley. There are eight grandchildren.

ROBERTS, Thomas Sadler, clinical professor of Children's Diseases in the medical department of the university and director of the Department of Birds in the Minnesota Natural History Survey, was born February 16, 1858, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He is the son of John Roberts and Elizabeth Sadler, his father being of Welsh descent and of Quaker faith, while his mother was of English descent and an Episcopalian. The Roberts family in America traces its history back to a Welsh ancestor, Thomas Roberts, who came over in the time of William Penn, settled near Philadelphia and became the forebear of a long line of Pennsylvania farmers. The "Old Roberts Home" and "Roberts School" are still standing. In 1867, John Roberts and his family removed to Minneapolis. Dr. Roberts was then only nine, and his previous schooling had been chiefly at the Friends' School in Germantown, Pennsylvania. He entered the Minneapolis public schools and graduated from the high school in the class of 1877 as valedictorian. The two years following were spent at the University of Minnesota. Then ill health compelled him to drop out of the course and to take up temporarily some outdoor occupation. During the summer of 1879, he was with a State Natural History Survey party on the north shore of Lake Superior studying the birds and plants of that region and making a collection of ornithological and botanical specimens for the university. During the four following summers he was in charge of parties engaged in examining the land grant of Northern Pacific Railroad in Minnesota, Dakota and Montana. When he resumed college work it was at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania from which he graduated in 1885, ranking fifth in a class of one hundred and thirty-two. After fifteen months of practice as interne at the Philadelphia Children's Hospital and Philadelphia City Hospital, Dr. Roberts came back to Minneapolis in the fall of 1886, since which date he has been in general practice. He was on the staff of St. Barnabas Hospital for twelve years and chief of staff for six years. He is at present on the staff of the Northwestern, City and Swedish hospitals and the Home for Aged Women and Children, the latter for twenty years past. Besides these positions he is a member of the anti-tuberculosis committee of the Associated Charities and belongs to the American Medical Association, the state and county medical societies and the Minnesota Academy of Medicine. In his ornithological work he has placed in the state university a collection of about 5,000 specimens for the state natural history survey and has pub-

lished numerous articles relating to Minnesota's birds. The latest work will be issued, when finished, as a report of the State Natural History Survey. He has been both secretary and president of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences and is now a trustee of that body. He has been a fellow of the American Ornithological Union since its formation and for some years past one of the council. He is also a corresponding member of various scientific societies, and belongs to the Minneapolis and Minikahda and Long Meadow Gun clubs. Though in early life he was a Friend, Dr. Roberts for a time attended the Episcopal church, and is now a Universalist. Politically he is a republican. He was married October 18, 1887, to Jane Cleveland, and has three children—two sons and a daughter.

ROME, Robert R., was born March 4, 1865. His childhood was passed on a farm, with his parents, at Union Grove, Wisconsin. Here he went to the district school. At sixteen years of age, he went to Chicago to attend school. He matriculated at Rush Medical College in 1883. After one year there he was given a scholarship in the old Chicago University where he took four years of academic work. Then he went to Denison University at Granville, Ohio, for a year's work to prepare for the ministry. In 1888 he supplied the pulpit in the Baptist church at Albert Lea, Minnesota. The year following he matriculated in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago. After graduation there in 1891 he came to Minneapolis and entered the department of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery of the University of Minnesota, class of 1892. He was at once appointed lecturer and adjutant professor in obstetrics in that college. In 1895 he was made full professor of obstetrics. In 1901 he was appointed to the chair of gynecology of which he is now senior professor. Dr. Rome joined the Baptist church in Chicago in 1887, and in 1906 his letter was transferred to the Linden Hills Congregational Church of Minneapolis. He married Jeannie May Nichols of Buffalo, New York, in 1894. They have two sons: Robert Carroll and Richardson Rome.

SEASHORE, Gilbert, was born July 14, 1874, at Dayton, Iowa. His father, Alfred Seashore, was a farmer. Gilbert attended the public schools of Iowa and entered Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter, Minnesota, where he graduated in 1896 valedictorian of his class, taking the A. B. degree. He then studied two years in the medical department of the University of Iowa and two years more in the medical department of the University of Minnesota, graduating in 1902. Dr. Seashore, after graduation at St. Peter, served acceptably as principal of the public schools in North Branch in 1896-97, and in 1897-98 he held a similar position at Marine Mills, Minnesota. In 1902 and 1903 he was house physician at the Swedish Hospital in Minneapolis and is at present

established in a growing practice. Dr. Seashore is a republican in politics. He is a member of the Hennepin County Medical Society and is a Lutheran in his church affiliations.

SMITH, David Edmund, the son of Charles Henry and Clarissa (Moody) Smith, was born at Winona, Minnesota, December 20, 1867. His youth was spent in Chicago where he attended the public schools and the University Preparatory School. Dr. Smith graduated from Amherst College in 1891 and received the degree of A. M. in 1895. His medical degree was given him in 1894 by the Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago. Additional training was received in post graduate work at eastern medical schools and in service at Asbury Hospital where he was house surgeon and where he is still a member of the staff. Dr. Smith is a member of the Minnesota State Medical Society, the Hennepin County Medical Society, the Minneapolis Medical Club, the Commercial, Six O'clock and Westminster Clubs. His party affiliations are republican and he is a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church. On September 23, 1896, Dr. Smith was married to Miss Alice Dyer.

SMITH, Norman M., was born September 22, 1875, in Monticello, Iowa. His father, Rufus P. Smith, prominent business man and manager of the Electric Light & Power Co. of Monticello, was the son of Norman M. Smith, who held during the Civil War the position of surgeon in the Sixth Regiment of Iowa Volunteers. After the usual grade preparation, Dr. Smith entered the Monticello high school and graduated in 1893. He then attended for two years Monmouth College, at Monmouth, Ill., when he left college and entered the service of the C. M. & St. P. Ry. at Monticello, as assistant agent. Coming to Minneapolis in 1898 he matriculated at the State University in the medical department and for three years applied himself to his professional education. In 1901 he entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago and graduated from that school in the following year with the degree of M. D. At the same time that he was completing his course, Dr. Smith held the office of instructor in physiologic chemistry in the same college and was taking the additional course in the Illinois College of Electro-Therapeutics, receiving from the latter school his M. E. degree in 1902. Soon after completing his studies, Dr. Smith commenced to practice his profession in Allison, Iowa, where he remained until he came to Minneapolis in 1903. In addition to his successful practice in this city Dr. Smith holds a position on the visiting staff of the City Hospital and of the University Free Dispensary. In politics he is a staunch republican and believes firmly in the principles and doctrines of his party. In 1898, the governor of Iowa, Leslie M. Shaw, officially authorized Dr. Smith to organize and drill a company for service in the Spanish American



war. He was appointed captain of his company, but the sudden termination of the war prevented enlistment and active service. At the present time he is associated with the Sons of Veterans and is a member and surgeon of the Red Cross Corps. He also holds membership in the Masonic Lodge, the civic educational clubs, the Minneapolis Homeopathic Medical Society and the Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute, holding in the last two organizations the office of secretary. Dr. Smith attends Plymouth Congregational Church. He was married to Miss Crissie May Benton, the daughter of C. H. Benton, in 1902.

SODERLIND, Andrew, was born in Sweden, on January 31, 1861. He is the son of Andrew and Caroline Soderlind. His father was a surveyor of logs. From both his father's and mother's lineage Dr. Soderlind is descended from the highest families—his mother being of the House of Aldrin and his father directly in line with Stålhandske, both ranking among the noblest families of the kingdom. His father, however, was too democratic to retain his patrician name, so adopted that by which his descendants are now known. Dr. Soderlind spent his early life in Sweden and there attended the public schools. He was anxious to acquire a profession, so after completing his preparatory studies he took up the study of pharmacy and in the year 1887 was awarded his diploma as a registered pharmacist. He continued his college work and two years later graduated as a doctor of medicine and surgery. Since that time he has, to complete his professional education, taken post-graduate courses in Baltimore and Berlin. He now has an extensive medical and surgical practice in this city and holds the position of chief of the staff physicians of the Swedish Hospital. Dr. Soderlind is connected with a number of the more important fraternal and professional organizations—the American Medical Society; Minnesota State Medical Society; the Hennepin County Medical Society; the Masons; I. O. O. F.; Gustaf Adolf Society; the Modern Samaritans, the Modern Woodmen and the Odin and South Side Commercial Clubs. He is a republican in politics. In 1893 he was married to Miss Anna Schult and they have two sons and a daughter, Ellen, Ralph and Ragnar. The family attends the Lutheran church.

STEWART, J. Clark, physician and surgeon, and professor of Principles of Surgery in the University of Minnesota, was the first person to enter the freshman class of Minnesota, 1871, and also left his class at graduation, 1875, as first in standing. Minnesota, however, does not claim Dr. Stewart's birthplace. He is a New Jersey man, born at Camden, October 21, 1854, the son of the Rev. Daniel Stewart and of Eliza M., his wife. The ancestry is Scotch on the father's side. On the mother's there is a long list of the original settlers of Rhode Island, among them

three governors and some dozen others of distinction in colonial times. Dr. Stewart was educated entirely in the private schools of Camden, of Johnston, New York, and of New Albany, Indiana. When the family removed to Minneapolis, Dr. Stewart entered the University at the age of seventeen, and graduated—a B. S. and C. E.—at twenty-one, the youngest graduate of the University at that time. After trying a business life in the wholesale field for several years, Dr. Stewart took up medicine and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1881, coming out in 1884, again with honors. After two years in Mt. Sinai hospital and New York City dispensaries, he returned to join the staff of the old Minnesota Hospital College; later merged in the Medical Department of the University of Minnesota. He has held various positions in the University, before taking the chair he now holds, and is also on the consulting staff of Asbury and Northwestern hospitals and surgeon at the City Hospital. He is a republican who looks for the right man in the right place rather than for party gains. Dr. Stewart holds membership in several important medical and social clubs, as well as in the Society of the Colonial Wars, which last is an inherited honor. He is a Presbyterian. Has never married.

STROUT, Eugene Silas, though born near the western shores of Lake Michigan on August 3, 1862, came to Minnesota when only two years old, and therefore may be called a native of the state. He is the son of Silas C. and Maria L. Gatchell Strout. His father, for some time a farmer of Raymond, Racine county Wisconsin, removed to Stearns county, Minnesota, in 1864, when he engaged in farming and later in the mercantile business. Dr. Strout's preliminary education was received in the common schools and the state Normal school at St. Cloud. He received his medical training in the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in the year 1891. Then followed post-graduates at Chicago, London and Vienna, with reference to an eye and ear specialty. After some three years of practice at Ironwood, Michigan, Dr. Strout came to Minneapolis, where he has lived for the past twelve years. He is a member of Hennepin County Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association, also of the State Medical, and is on the staff of the Northwestern Hospital. Dr. Strout attends Calvary Baptist Church. He was married in 1892 to Henrietta Udell Elliott, who died in 1896. In 1898 he married Nellie A. Matthews, a graduate of the Northwestern Hospital training school. He has two children—a son and daughter.

THOMAS, David Owen, was born in 1852 at Penybenglog Mill, Pembrokeshire, Wales, the son of Thomas and Margaret Thomas, of a family of ancient lineage. When nineteen years of age he came to America and made his home at

Youngstown, Ohio. Desiring to complete his education, which had been begun in Wales, he entered Bethany College in West Virginia, and graduated in 1878, with the degree of B. A. He determined to become a physician and accordingly entered the Medical College of Indiana, Indianapolis, where he graduated in 1884, receiving the Mears gold medal for the best thesis on "Caesarean Section." Dr. Thomas at once came to Minneapolis, but after three years practice he determined to secure a more extended clinical experience and went to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York where he took two years work in one and graduated in 1889. He then went abroad and after some travel in Europe, returned to London, and continued his clinical work for two years at St. Bartholemew's Hospital. He successfully passed the examinations of the Conjoint Board of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and holds the degree of L. R. C. P. and M. R. C. S. In 1891 he returned to Minneapolis and resumed the practice of his profession and for years until the closing of the department in 1908, was a professor of the Diseases of the Chest of the Medical Department of Hamline University, and likewise a visiting physician to the City Hospital and the Asbury Hospital. He is an active member of the Minnesota State Medical Society and was president of the Hennepin County Medical Society in 1905, and is alive to all medical progress, as well as a continuous student in some private matter of literary research. In politics Dr. Thomas is a republican though distinctly independent in his views. He is a prominent member of the Portland Avenue Church of Christ and has taken an active part in the affairs of the denomination at large. In 1885 he was married to Miss Anne E. Butler, daughter of the late Ovid Butler, founder of Butler College, University of Indianapolis.

WANOUS, Ernest Z., physician and surgeon, is a native son of Minnesota, having been born in McLeod county, January 24, 1875. He is the youngest of the four children of Frank Wanous, who came to this state in 1854, and at present resides at Glencoe, Minnesota. Doctor Wanous received his first lessons of school discipline in the little district schoolhouse by the roadside, but this was soon abandoned for the much more perfect public school at Glencoe. His parents gave up their agricultural pursuit to enter upon a business career in the village, that the children might receive the benefits of the grade system and the high school work, which had been inaugurated through the efforts of the first settlers in that vicinity. After entering upon his high school studies, he spent his spare time and vacations in a drug store, thus becoming interested in the first elements of his chosen profession. After graduation, he further prepared himself at the medical department of the University of Minnesota. At twenty-two he received his degree of M. D. and

spent one year practicing in the country. In 1898 he received the appointment of assistant superintendent of the Minneapolis City Hospital. He served one year, then resigned his position to accept the position of assistant medical superintendent of the Rochester State Hospital, where he remained for three years. In 1902 he resigned this position to enter upon a private practice in Minneapolis. Doctor Wanous has done special work in the New York, Baltimore, and Chicago hospitals. He is a member of the state and county medical societies, and the American Medical Association. He was married in June, 1907, to Miss Julia Bell Hopkins at Mendon, Michigan.

WARHAM, Thomas Tweed, was born in Canada, at Kingston, Ontario, on August 31, 1866, the son of Richard Lee Warham and Agnes Warham. The family is a very old one, the lineage having been traced back to the early part of the seventeenth century to an Episcopal bishop who bore the same surname. The father of Thomas Tweed was a painter by occupation, who moved with his family in 1873, to Belleville, Canada. His son attended the public schools of that town and continued his education in the high school from which he graduated when fifteen years of age. Dr. Warham did not enter college at that time but after working in a telegraph office for nine months and in the dry goods business for a short time, learned the paper hanger's trade. He came to Minneapolis in 1886 and worked at his trade in this city with several different firms. It was his wish, however, to enter the medical profession, and with that end in view he studied for a time under a private tutor, Professor Hall, at the Minneapolis Academy, preparatory to entering the Hamline University for his professional training taking up his work in the medical department of that institution and graduating with the class of 1897 taking M. D. and C. M. degrees. He commenced to practice in Vernon Center, Minnesota, remaining there until 1904 when he moved to Minneapolis and resumed his medical work in this city. He has been appointed medical inspector for the Department of Health of Minneapolis for the term of 1907-1909 and fills that office at the present time. Dr. Warham has held several other public and semi-public positions, for four years he was county physician of Blue Earth county, and in the summer of 1906 was the commander of the Red Cross corps and surgeon-in-chief of the emergency hospital during the Fortieth Annual Encampment of the G. A. R. in Minneapolis. He is a republican in politics and has engaged actively in the work of the state party. For two years he was chairman of the republican county committee of Blue Earth county and for four years a member of the executive committee of the republican county committee of the same district. Dr. Warham in 1888 joined the Sons of Veterans and has held every office which his camp could bestow and in 1903 and 1904 was elected Division Commander of the state. He is also a member

of various professional and fraternal orders; a member and Past Master of Kurum Lodge, A. F. and A. M. Mount Horeb Chapter, R. A. M.; a member of the Vernon Center Chapter of O. E. T., of North Star Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F.; Union Encampment No. 14, P. C. P. and Captain of the degree staff; a Past Captain of Minnesota Canton No. 1, P. M.; of Mankato Lodge No. 225, B. P. O. E.; and is examining physician and a member of the following, Yoemen, M. B. A., M. W. A., R. N. A., E. F. U., A. O. U. W. His professional affiliations are with the following organizations: the Hennepin County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society and American Medical Association.

WESTON, Chas. Galen, was born at Chelsea, Massachusetts, April 25, 1858. His father, Seth Weston, was a successful business man of Boston, well known as a contractor and builder. The son had his early education in the Chelsea public schools, from which he graduated in 1875. He entered Harvard Medical School two years later. At intervals before securing his degree of M. D., Dr. Weston was house-physician at the Boston Lying-In Hospital and interne at Boston City Hospital. Immediately after the completion of his Harvard course, in 1882, he began practice at Peabody, Massachusetts, where he remained until coming to Minneapolis in 1888. Dr. Weston at once established himself here on a sound professional basis and was appointed assistant city physician for the two years of 1891-93, and city physician from '93 to '99. His latest public appointment was chairman of the hospital committee of the Board of Charities and Corrections. He was a prime mover in securing the present city hospital plant and has put the hospital on a modern basis with a visiting staff and a training school for nurses. Dr. Weston also occupies several staff positions on various hospitals of the city. He belongs to the American Medical Association, to the state and county medical societies and to the Minnesota Academy of Medicine. Of the last two bodies, he is an ex-president.

Dr. Weston was married in 1884 to Ella C. Derby of Salem, Massachusetts, and has three children; two sons and a daughter.

WHITE, Solon Marx, associate professor of pathology in the state university, is a native of Minnesota, born at Hokah, July 16, 1873. He is the son of Solon C. and Anna Armstrong White, and for two generations before him, his ancestors have been physicians. His maternal grandfather, Dr. Thomas Armstrong, was a pioneer physician of the early settlers days of eastern Wisconsin. His father, Dr. Solon C. White, practiced medicine for many years in Wisconsin and at Sandwich, Illinois. Dr. S. Marx White was educated in the Hokah village schools until he was ten, and afterwards went to Sandwich, Illinois, where he graduated from the Sandwich high school in

1890. He took his college course at Champaign, Illinois, receiving his B. S. degree from the University of Illinois. His professional training he gained at the Northwestern University, graduating in 1897, and later served as interne at Cook county hospital, Chicago. Dr. White has held his present post in the medical department of the University of Minnesota for some time, and is also on the medical staff of St. Barnabas, the Northwestern and the City hospitals. In 1902-1903 he was president of the Minneapolis Pathological Society. The summer of 1904 was spent in Vienna at work along the special lines to which he has limited his practice—Internal Medicine and Pathology. He belongs to the American Academy of Medicine; the American Medical Association; the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, and the regular state and county medical societies. Dr. White is Baptist in his religious affiliations. He was married July 25, 1900, to Sara Miner Abbott, and has two children, a son and daughter.

WILLIAMS, Charles Winthrop, professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in Hamline Medical College, until the closing of the department in 1908, ex-member of the Board of Health of the city of Minneapolis and ex-physician to post office employees, is a Wisconsin man who was born at Barneveld, Iowa county, Wisconsin, April 10, 1863. His father, Daniel Williams, a farmer by occupation, was born in Wales, where he married Elizabeth Davis, also of Welsh ancestry and the daughter of a large land owner of Wales. Daniel Williams migrated to America and with his family settled at Blossburg, Pennsylvania, and later moved to Wisconsin where he settled on a farm. Dr. Williams received his first instruction at the district school, later graduated at the neighboring high school of Spring Green, and then took a course in medicine at the Northwestern Medical College of Chicago. Coming to Minneapolis to practice he was soon called to the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in Hamline University. Besides this post, he has at various times been appointed to fill the public offices previously outlined in this sketch. Dr. Williams is also on the medical staff of the City Hospital. He is a Knight Templar Mason and is a member of the state and county medical societies and the Hamline Medical Club. He is a republican in politics. His church affiliations are Presbyterian. Dr. Williams was married October 9, 1891, to Minnie L. Benham, daughter of Major Benham of Michigan.

WILLIAMS, Ulysses Grant, ex-coroner of Hennepin county, was born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1864. His father, who came from Wales to America in 1838, married a resident of Oneida county, New York, and settled in business in Chicago until his son was about seven, when he removed to a farm near Columbus, Wisconsin. Dr. Wil-

Williams received his education from the country district school and the high school of Columbus. He came to Minneapolis, a youth of nineteen, in 1883. Going into the drug business immediately, he at once set about the study of medicine by a practical experience with remedies. In 1886 he entered the Minnesota Hospital College as a student. Before he graduated in June, 1889, that institution had been merged in the College of Medicine and Surgery of the state university. Dr. Williams kept up his retail drug business during his student years and continued it until 1897, when the demands of an active practice led him to abandon it. For two successive terms between 1899 and 1902, Dr. Williams was coroner, an office which he filled with such ability and general satisfaction that the suggestion of his second term received the largest majority given any republican candidate for that office. He also held for a short period the office of sheriff. During his coronership he was the author of a bill for putting the office on a salaried basis. He belongs to several secret societies, to the Commercial Club and to the state and county medical societies. He is also an honorary member of Alpha Kappa Kappa. Dr. Williams was married in 1899 to Gertrude H. Twine.

WOODARD, Francis Reuben, a practicing physician in Minneapolis since 1881, was born at Madison, Ohio, on July 15, 1848. The ancestors of the family were early settlers in America and the grandfather of Francis R. Solomon Woodard, fought in the War of 1812, holding the rank of Colonel of his regiment. Dr. Woodard is the son of Joseph S. Woodard and Frelove M. Baker, who were early settlers in the state of Ohio, and were married in 1847. Francis, the eldest son, spent the first ten years of his life in that town and began his education in the public grammar schools. In 1858 the family moved to Rochester, Minnesota, where Dr. Woodard finished his elementary training. In the year 1869 he entered the University of Michigan, taking the work of the literary department until his senior year when he changed his course and for a year studied law. He was anxious, however, to acquire the training for the profession of medicine, so in 1876 entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, carrying on in connection with his studies, practical work in the Cook County Hospital. He graduated with the class of 1879 and almost immediately came to Minnesota and located at Claremont, where he practiced for about three years, coming to Minneapolis in 1881, where he has since been in continual practice of his profession. In addition to this practice Dr. Woodard holds surgical positions on the staffs of the Asbury, Swedish, City and several other hospitals in Minneapolis, has other appointments in the city, and for twelve years was chairman of the hospital committee for the city hospital. During the administration of Mayor Winston he

was appointed to the Board of Charities and Corrections and was a member of that body for fourteen years, during the terms of Mayors Winston, Eustis, Pratt, Gray, Ames and Haynes, and served for six years as president of the board. In politics Dr. Woodard is a republican, but is not active in political matters. He is a member of the prominent professional organizations, among which are included the American Medical Association, Hennepin County Medical Society, Minnesota State Medical Association and the Minnesota Academy of Medicine. He is also a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club. Dr. Woodard was married in 1874 and has five children, Harry S., Joseph N., Lawrence B., Frances H. and Luella. The family attends the Park Avenue Congregational Church.

WRIGHT, Charles D'a, was born November 22, 1863, and is the son of William S. and Elizabeth Ann Wright. His early years were spent in Wisconsin, where he attended the common schools of Dodgeville and the higher institutions at Madison. He received his diploma of M. D. in 1887, from the medical department of Michigan University, afterward taking a post-graduate course at the Vienna Royal University and in London, Paris and Berlin. He came back to the United States to the position of demonstrator of Ophthalmology and Otology at Michigan University. Dr. Wright limits his practice to diseases of the eye and ear and is now oculist and aurist to St. Mary's Hospital and to the State Hospital, both of Minneapolis. He is also the consultant at Asbury Hospital. He is ex-president of the Helmholtz Ophthalmological Society and is at present a corresponding member of that body and president of the Northwestern Ophthalmological Society. Dr. Wright is a republican in politics. He was married to Kathryn E. Keating in 1890, and has one child—a daughter, Muriel Kathryn Wright. Dr. Wright is a member of Alpha Chapter of Nu Sigma Nu of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and is by religion a Catholic.

WRIGHT, Franklin Randolph, instructor in Dermatology and Genito-Urinary Diseases in the University of Minnesota, was an Illinois boy, who, like so many other western youths, came to our state university for the completion of his studies, and liked Minneapolis so well that he has made it his home. His father was Dr. George W. Wright, of Canton, Illinois, one of the early surgeons of that state. Franklin was born at Canton, Illinois, June 15, 1866. The family moved to Shenandoah, Iowa, when he was twelve. His education went on at the public schools of Canton and Shenandoah until he entered the university from which he graduated at twenty-four, as a member of the dental class of 1890. He practiced dentistry at Hutchinson for a short time, but soon returned to university life in order to complete the full medical course. Receiving his diploma in 1894,

he was for eighteen months the house surgeon at the St. Barnabas hospital and then for five years practiced general medicine in this city. In 1900 Dr. Wright took up his present specialty, going to Vienna for study. Upon his return, he was appointed to the position he now holds at the state university. Dr. Wright's politics are democratic. He inherits membership in the Loyal Legion through his father who was Lt. Col. of the 103 Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Professionally he belongs to the state and county medical associations. Dr. Wright believes in the doctrine of evolution. He is not married.

LINDLEY, Alfred Hadley, for many years one of the leading physicians of Minneapolis, came to this state from North Carolina where he was born on May 23, 1821, at Cane Creek, Chatham county. The family was an old one, established in Chatham county since before the Revolution and tracing its line back to Pennsylvania, where the first of the Lindleys, who were always Friends, probably followed William Penn from England. Dr. Lindley's father was Thomas Lindley, a farmer and merchant, and his mother was Mary (Long) Lindley. He attended the village school until he was sixteen years old and then after two years study at the Friends New Garden Boarding School in Guilford county, became a teacher in the same institution. He had determined to be a physician and after two years teaching, returned to Cane Creek where he studied with Dr. Abner Holton. Later he studied at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he received his degree in 1850. Until the breaking out of the Civil War he practiced in his native place and then, at

great sacrifice, abandoned his home, connection and interests and came north to begin life anew. He was entirely opposed to the war both on principle as a Friend and through his belief in the Union and the insufficiency of cause for the rebellion. Dr. Lindley had been married, on May 2, 1850, to Miss Eliza J. Hill of Uharie, North Carolina. Mrs. Lindley was a sister of Dr. Nathan B. Hill, who shared Dr. Lindley's views on the war and who had already left Carolina when Dr. Lindley started. The two families met in Indiana and settled upon Minneapolis as their future home. Arriving here on September 10, 1861, Drs. Hill and Lindley formed a partnership which continued until Dr. Hill's death in 1875. Both gentlemen entered with enthusiasm into the life of the young city and took prominent part in its affairs. When Minneapolis was incorporated as a city in 1867 Dr. Lindley became its first health officer and organized the work of this important department. For years he stood in the front rank of the profession in city and state and was honored with election to official positions in the various medical societies. With advancing age he relinquished active practice and during the later years of his life he devoted himself to his property interests which were large and to the enjoyment of well earned leisure. He remained an active and loyal citizen of Minneapolis, an interested participant in all things looking to the true progress of the city and its people, until his death on February 16, 1905. He was survived by Mrs. Lindley, who continues a lifelong interest in the philanthropies of the city, and an only son, Clarkson Lindley, engaged in the real estate business in Minneapolis.

## CHAPTER XIV

### DENTISTRY

THE history of the practice of Dentistry in Minneapolis begins with the settlement of Dr. Gould in the village of St. Anthony, early in the fifties. He was followed in 1857 by Dr. A. L. Bausman who opened an office on Helen street (the old name of Second avenue south) and became the pioneer dentist of Minneapolis proper. He is still living in the city though retired from practice. Dr. B. L. Taylor had arrived in the city the year before Dr. Bausman but he did not commence practice for some years, devoting himself in the meantime to business pursuits. It may be inferred that in those days the practice of dentistry in the young city of Minneapolis offered little attraction to ambitious and progressive men. Compared with the practice of the present day dentistry was in its infancy; and not only had the practitioner less to offer his patients but people generally were not yet trained to the habit of dental consultation and treatment, many only visiting a dentist when extraction was necessary. Fifty years have brought great changes both in the progress of the profession and the attitude of the public. In the great evolution which has taken place the members of the profession in Minneapolis have taken a prominent, useful and practical part.

Among the earlier dentists of prominence in the city was Dr. Mark D. Stoneman who came here in 1863 and for over twenty years was a leader in the profession. He was a native of Virginia, a practicing physician for twenty years, and commenced the study of dentistry in 1858. During the early part of the war he was a surgeon in the army. About the same time that Dr. Stoneman commenced practice Dr. Kirby Spencer opened an office on Bridge Square. He is best remembered by his bequest to the

Athenaeum library which was the foundation of the present public library of Minneapolis.

Dr. J. A. Bowman came to Minneapolis in 1865. He was a native of Vermont and commenced practice in Canton, New York, in 1858. This practice was interrupted by the war to be resumed in Minneapolis upon its close. Dr. Bowman first practiced in an office on Bridge Square and from time to time moved up town as the city developed. He became one of the most prominent dentists in the northwest and continued in active practice until a few years ago. Dr. B. L. Taylor, who, as stated, came here in 1856, opened an office for practice of his profession in the Pence Opera House building in 1869, and has been continuously in practice for nearly forty years.

In 1874 Dr. Charles M. Bailey came to Minneapolis from Machias, Maine, where he had been in practice for several years, at the same time attending dental lectures at Harvard University from which he received his degree in 1871. He entered actively into the professional life of the city and has been a working member of the city and state organizations of the profession and was for years one of the faculty of the dental department of the Minnesota Hospital College and the College of Dentistry of the University of Minnesota. Like Dr. Bailey, Dr. Wm. A. Spaulding, who came to Minneapolis in 1875, took a most active part in the work of organization and education which made for the advancement of the profession. Also like Dr. Bailey he was a native of Maine. He had studied at the Ohio College of Dental Surgery where he had graduated with honor receiving the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He was made a member of the faculty of the dental department of the Minnesota College

Hospital in 1884 and became dean in 1886. Dr. Spaulding left Minneapolis some years ago and is now living in Hamburg, Germany.

Dr. M. M. Frisselle, who came to Minneapolis in 1880, was the first lecturer on medical and surgical dentistry in the College Hospital and in 1882 was authorized to organize the dental department, taking his place at the head of the faculty. He was a frequent contributor to medical and dental literature. He retired in 1889 and for some years before his death he lived at his country home at Lake Minnetonka. Dr. Hugh M. Reid arrived in the city in 1880 resigning a chair in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery to commence active practice here. He was the first president of the Minneapolis Dental Society. Dr. Francis H. Brimmer settled in Minneapolis about the same time. He graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College and was made a member of the first faculty of the dental department of the College Hospital.

Dr. E. H. Angle who commenced practice here in 1884 was a prominent member of the profession, one of the faculty of the college, a careful student and a contributor to the dental publications. He is now practicing in St. Louis. Dr. J. H. Martindale, now of Los Angeles, was also a prominent participant in the development of dental affairs in Minneapolis during the early eighties, serving as one of the college faculty, as a member of the state board of examiners and as president of the Minneapolis Dental Society.

These were some of the men who took part in the affairs of the profession during the formative days. During the later seventies and the eighties the arrivals in the city were too numerous for detailed mention. Many men of large natural ability and splendid preparation for their professional duties have come to the city and the ranks of the profession are now filled with as strong and progressive a group of men as can be found in any city of the country.

The members of the profession in the city early took measures looking to the maintenance of a high professional standard. Dr. Frisselle in writing of the earlier endeavors of the profession says: "The es-

sential forces that have been important factors in the advancement of the profession here, are the Minneapolis Dental Society, Minnesota State Dental Association, and the College of Dentistry of the University of the state of Minnesota. These, with the conservative, stringent laws that forbid the practice of dentistry by any person not authorized by the State Board of Examiners—the board consisting of members of the profession appointed by the governor of state—effectually protects the community from irregular and incompetent practitioners."

The Minneapolis Dental Society was organized in 1882 with Dr. H. M. Reid, president, Dr. A. T. Smith, vice president, and Dr. J. H. Martindale, secretary. It was largely through the influence of this society that the state laws regulating the practice of dentistry and providing for examination by the state board of examiners, were adopted. The society also took a prominent part in reorganizing the Minnesota State Dental Association, which was accomplished on January 16, 1884, at a meeting at the Nicollet House in Minneapolis. Dr. H. M. Reid of Minneapolis was elected president; Dr. L. W. Lyon, vice president; Dr. Crittendon, secretary; Dr. T. E. Weeks, corresponding secretary, and Dr. S. D. Clements, treasurer. The organization at once became influential in the professional affairs of the state and has remained a most efficient body.

The College of Dentistry of the University of Minnesota grew out of the appointment in 1881 of Dr. Frisselle as lecturer on Medical and Surgical dentistry in the Minnesota College Hospital. During the next year Dr. Frisselle organized a regular dental department. Among the members of the faculty were: M. M. Frisselle, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Medical and Surgical Dentistry and Therapeutics; W. F. Giddings, D. D. S., Professor of Operative Dentistry; W. A. Spaulding, D. D. S., Professor of Mechanical Dentistry; J. A. Parker, D. D. S., and Dr. L. D. Leonard, demonstrators of Operative Dentistry; F. H. Brimmer, D. D. S., and C. E. Cleveland, D. D. S., demonstrators of Mechanical Dentistry.

The dental department moved to the college building at Sixth street and Ninth avenue south in 1885 and was reorganized along with the medical department and in 1889 was absorbed into the University of Minnesota, becoming a college of that institution. Since its association with the university the dental college has grown in facilities and student body until it is one of the prominent schools of the profession of the country. It is a member of the National Association of Dental Faculties and its diplomas are recognized by the dental examining boards of every state. Dr. Alfred Owre is dean and many of the leading dentists of the city are on the faculty.

BAILEY, Charles Monroe, for more than thirty years a practicing dentist in Minneapolis, was born in Portland, Maine, December 6, 1843. From an early age he made his own way in life. When only thirteen he entered the law office of Deblois & Jackson at Portland, and for the next six years was variously employed, having no definite profession in view. At nineteen, through the influence of his brother, he entered the office of Dr. James E. Grant, of Calais, Maine, where he commenced the study of dentistry. After five years he commenced practice at Machias, Maine, and during the four succeeding years combined study and practice, attending lectures at the dental department of Harvard University, graduating in 1871 with the degree of D. M. D. In 1874 Dr. Bailey came to Minneapolis, where he has since been in continuous practice. Soon after his arrival here, Dr. Bailey began active participation in the affairs of the profession, taking special interest in all movements looking to the raising of professional standards. He was one of the first members of the Minneapolis Dental Society and was twice its president; an active member of the Minnesota Dental Association, and has frequently represented the state in national societies of the dental profession. In 1886 he was elected to the chair of Dental Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the dental department of the Minnesota Hospital College, occupying the chair until the College was merged in the University of Minnesota, when he was appointed to the chair of Prosthetic Dentistry and later added the duties of the chair of Orthodontia. For two years, Dr. Bailey was secretary of the College and the office of dean being then vacant, was acting dean during this period and carried the larger part of the responsibility of the department. Dr. Bailey was married in 1876 to Miss Laura Longfellow of Mathias, Maine, who died within two years, leaving one son, Campbell L. Bailey, at Northome, Minn.

COBB, Frederick Emory, was born December 18, 1867, at Chicago, Illinois. He was the son of Cyrus Bradley Cobb, a dealer in lumber and real estate, and Ella Jane Morrison. He attended the grammar and high schools in Chicago and the Shattuck School at Faribault, Minnesota, graduating with the class of '86. He graduated from the college of dentistry of the University of Minnesota in 1895. Dr. Cobb is a republican. He is the secretary of the Minnesota State Dental Association, National Dental Association, a member of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity and Delta Sigma Delta Fraternity, and a Scottish Rite Mason. His church affiliations are with the Episcopal denomination. His marriage with Jessie Helen Sharpnack took place April 30, 1892. Their daughter, Lois Steele was born March 10, 1900.

COX, Norman Jeffrey, was born November 30, 1873, at Centerville, Wisconsin, son of Charles and Anne Cox. His father was a Methodist minister of English descent. The son, after receiving his earlier educational training at the grade and high schools, took the scientific course in the class of 1898 and afterward graduated from the college of dental surgery at the University of Minnesota. He has since been in dental practice in Minneapolis, also filling the position of instructor in dentistry, in the dental department of the state university. Dr. Cox is a member of the Minnesota State Dental Association; and of the Twin City Dental Club. Dr. Cox was married on June 20, 1905, to Miss Stella E. Lynch.

KREMER, Frederick B., was born at Middleburgh, Snyder county, Pennsylvania, on June 22, 1861, the son of Frederick E. and Elmira G. Kremer. His father was a farmer. In 1872 the family moved to Lena, Illinois, where Dr. Kremer completed his public school education and had his first business experience with a jeweler of that town. Subsequently a few years were spent in clerking but having determined to become a dentist he went to Waterloo, Iowa, where he commenced the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. H. D. Spaulding. For a time he practiced at Caledonia, Minnesota, then completed his studies at the University of Iowa, from which he graduated in 1890. In 1892 he came to Minneapolis and commenced practice at the same time taking the position in the college of dentistry in the university of Minnesota, of demonstrator under Dr. Charles M. Bailey. After five years he succeeded Dr. Bailey in the chair of prosthetic dentistry, but after one year resigned to devote himself exclusively to his private practice. He was for some years lecturer on oral pathology and therapeutics at the medical department of Hamline university and for one year was lecturer on the same subject in the College of Homeopathy in the medical department of the university. He has for some time been on the staff of Asbury hospital as consulting dentist. Dr. Kremer's practice has been general although for a number of years he has



specialized to a considerable extent in oral surgery. During his residence in Minneapolis Dr. Kremer has taken a most active part in the affairs of the profession, has been a constant worker in the dental societies, has held numerous offices of responsibility and honor in these societies and has accomplished much for the advancement of the profession in this state. He is president of the State Dental association and was chairman in 1907 of the committee which was successful in bringing to Minneapolis the annual meeting of the National Dental association—a meeting which was a record breaker in attendance. Dr. Kremer is an officer of the national association and a contributor to dental periodicals. In political faith he is a democrat and he is a member of the Masonic body, of the Minneapolis Commercial club and supreme chapter of the Delta Sigma Delta, the professional fraternity. He was married on December 27, 1881 at Lena, Illinois, to Miss Lillias M. Ambrose. They have one son, George E., now a practicing lawyer in Minneapolis.

McCREA, John Franklyn, was born March 6, 1868, near Shelbyville, Indiana. His parents were Albert McCrea, a farmer, and Mary Campbell. The McCreas came to this country from the Highlands of Scotland before the Revolutionary war and played their part in colonial affairs. It was the murder of Jane McCrea by Indian marauders which aroused among the colonists such bitter hatred for the savages. From these early settlers are descended nearly all the McCreas in this country who use that orthography of the name. When Dr. McCrea was two years of age his mother died, and he spent his early life on the farm until he went to college. He attended the Normal school at Danville, Indiana, and having completed the course there entered the Northern Indiana College, taking a course in engineering. He taught school during his vacation, and graduated in 1889 taking a B. S. degree. He matriculated at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery and completed his course there in the spring of 1892, receiving his degree of D. D. S. Since that time he has practiced in Minneapolis and is well known in his profession. Dr. McCrea is a member of the International Dental Congress and in August, 1900, was a delegate to that body at the convention held at Paris. In 1905 some business associates commissioned him to go to the Isthmus of Tehauntepec in southern Mexico, to investigate the conditions in that locality relative to industrial investment. Dr. McCrea is a member of all the more important dental societies among them, the International Dental Congress, The Twin City Dental Academy and the Minnesota State Dental Association, and in the last

named organization he has successively held all the important offices including that of president. He is also connected with, and an officer in, many of the minor clubs about town. In politics he is an independent thinker, but usually supports republican principles. In April, 1895, Dr. McCrea was married to Miss Etta Johnson of Minneapolis. They have two children, Ruth and John, Jr.

MUNNS, Edward Ernest, D. M. D., was born in the town of Deseronto, Ontario, Canada, on August 11, 1874. He is the son of Edward Munns, a constructional contractor and builder of Deseronto. Dr. Munns lived in the town of his birth until he was seven years old when the family moved to St. Paul. He there obtained his preparatory education in the public schools and graduated from the Humboldt high school of that city. He then turned his attention to the profession he intended to follow and entered the College of Dentistry at the University of Minnesota with the class of 1900, graduating in that year with the degree of D. M. D. He started to practice soon after in East Minneapolis, and has since been in active professional life. Dr. Munns is a member of the State Dental Association, and attends the Episcopal church. He was married in June, 1904, to Miss Marion Drew.

WELLS, James O., the son of Osborn and Cornelia T. Wells, was born in Newberry, South Carolina, February 13, 1871, and died at Minneapolis August 24, 1908. His father was a general contractor of Newberry, and Dr. Wells passed the early years of his life in that city. After finishing the grade and high school courses, he matriculated at Newberry College and in 1892 graduated from that institution with the degree of A. B. During the two years following he returned for post-graduate work and took his M. A. degree in 1894. While carrying this work, Dr. Wells was also teaching school and he held the position of instructor until 1896 when he came to Minneapolis. In the fall of that same year he entered the dental department of the University of Minnesota and completing the three-year course received his diploma in 1899 with the degree of D. D. S. Dr. Wells was, during the first two years he spent at the University, "Quiz master" in histology and shortly after his graduation was appointed to the position of assistant professor of operative dentistry, an office which he held in connection with his regular practice. Since 1899 Dr. Wells has practiced continuously in this city and in 1904 was appointed professor of crown and bridge work at the state university. He was married on June 18, 1905, to Miss Helen Barnholdt, of Minneapolis.

## CHAPTER XV.

### 'NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHING AND PRINTING

THE printing press has played a prominent part in the history of Minneapolis. The first press was brought into the village of St. Anthony at so early a period that it was quartered in a log house, while Indians frequently peered in through doors and windows to inspect the white man's marvellous machine; but in less than sixty years the product of the press became fifth in value among the industries of the city and has outstripped even the great lumbering industry and has placed Minneapolis far ahead of many cities of larger population as a publishing center; while as an influence upon the life of the community and in promoting the interests of the city, the press has no peer among the activities of Minneapolis.

In a community of comparatively poor people settled in the midst of a wilderness there was no very inviting field for an experienced newspaper publisher so it came about that to satisfy the demand of the enterprising village for a paper, the first publisher came from the tailor's bench and the first editor from the lawyer's desk. The St. Anthony Express came out on May 31, 1851, published by Elmer Tyler, a tailor and edited by Isaac Atwater, a lawyer. It was the seventh paper to be started in Minnesota Territory; in politics it supported the whig party. Tyler was confident of success; Atwater pessimistic as to the outcome. The latter proved to be correct in his ideas for Tyler soon abandoned the venture in disgust and Judge Atwater was obliged to continue it in the hope of recouping himself for advances made to the publisher. He finally sold out at a loss of \$3,000. The paper passed through various hands and D. S. B. Johnston closed a brief newspaper

career with it in 1861 when the paper discontinued and the plant was sold. The experience of most of the other pioneer journalistic ventures was not more satisfactory than that of the Express. The Northwestern Democrat, first published on July 13, 1853, by Prescott & Jones, was the second paper; The St. Anthony Republican appeared in 1855. The Democrat publishers soon tired of the venture and the paper was then sold and moved to the Minneapolis side of the river where the first newspaper ever printed west of the Mississippi and north of the Iowa line was issued on September 2, 1854, by W. A. Hotchkiss. Although endorsing Fremont in 1856 the Democrat claimed to be "Thoroughly Jeffersonian." Its plant soon passed into other hands and for a time C. H. Pettit and John G. Williams owned it and published the Minneapolis Journal. The Republican was purchased by W. A. Croffut and Edwin Clark in September 1857 and on September 28th they issued the first number of the first daily paper published at the Falls—the Daily Falls Evening News. It soon reverted to the tri-weekly class, but in 1860 again tried the daily experiment. Meanwhile there appeared a new force in Minneapolis journalism. Colonel William S. King, a comparatively newcomer in the city, started the State Atlas on May 28, 1859. It was an inauspicious time for promoting new publishing enterprises but Colonel King was not the man to stand for difficulties, however formidable. He espoused the cause of the new and growing republican party and discussed all questions with characteristic vigor, sparing no one when he disapproved of actions or policies. His forcible editorial and business management made the paper a success in spite of local conditions; al-



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though a temporary issue of a daily proved as financially unsatisfactory as in the case of other early ventures.

The State Atlas continued to be the leading Minneapolis paper until 1867. In July 1866 Colonel John H. Stevens, Colonel L. P. Plummer, Frederick L. Smith and Willard S. Whitmore commenced the publication of the Chronicle as a weekly, making it a daily a few weeks later and conducting it with such vigor that the influence of the Atlas was threatened. After a few months lively competition the papers settled their differences by consolidating, and renaming the combined sheet The Minneapolis Tribune.

#### THE MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE.

The first issue of the Minneapolis Tribune came from the press on May 25, 1867, and the paper is thus about forty-one years old and the oldest daily in the city. The principal stockholders were Colonel W. S. King, Dorilus Morrison, W. D. Washburn, A. B.

Stickney, Dr. Levi Butler, W. S. Whitmore, Colonel L. P. Plummer, Frederick L. Smith, Dr. George H. Keith and W. A. Newton, and the first editor was John T. Gilman. The ownership was unharmonious politically and in those days politics cut a very large figure in the management and success or failure of a paper. Mr. Gilman was very soon succeeded by George K. Shaw who came to Minneapolis in 1868. In 1870 the Tribune owners found agreement impossible and a controlling interest in the paper was sold to Hugh W. Greene of Boston. Four years later the ownership passed to Clifford Thompson and L. W. Powell, with Major John H. Howell, and, later, Judge John P. Rea, as editors. Then came an interesting episode—the raid of the publishers of the St. Paul Pioneer Press in 1876 by which the Tribune was temporarily put out of existence, the “St. Paul and Minneapolis Pioneer Press and Tribune” taking its place. The vigorous protest of the Minneapolis people resulted in a compromise. The Evening Tribune was started and an agreement made by which Minneapolis was to have a morning paper franchise whenever it was ready to pay \$18,000 as purchase money. In the same operation the Pioneer Press had wiped off the newspaper map the Evening Mail which had been running since 1874 under the management of Johnson & Smith. In 1879 the Tribune was owned by David Blakely, Col. Plummer and George K. Shaw, when General A. B. Nettleton came to the city and purchased first Shaw's and then Plummer's interest and in May of the following year, paid the \$18,000 to the Pioneer Press and started the morning Tribune again. Mr. Blakely sold his interests to Gen. Nettleton in 1881 and the paper continued under one head until 1885 when it passed into the hands of Alden J. Blethen and the Haskells of the Boston Herald. For years the Tribune had been housed in the old city hall but about the time of the new regime it moved into the first Tribune building at Fourth street and First avenue south, now the Phoenix building. Colonel Blethen's management was forceful and sagacious and the paper made rapid progress. In 1888 Colonel Blethen sold his interests to

Haskell & Palmer but after a year bought back the paper and conducted it until 1891 when he sold again to Pierce & Murphy. Meantime, on November 30, 1889, had occurred the fearful Tribune building fire, when the entire plant of the paper was destroyed and several lives lost. The new Tribune building on the opposite side of Fourth street was constructed with great rapidity and temporary quarters were meanwhile occupied in the Rochester building. During a large part of Colonel Blethen's regime, Dr. Albert Shaw, now editor of the Review of Reviews, was associate editor of the Tribune. Charles Alf. Williams, one of the best known Minneapolis newspaper men of the eighties, was city editor, managing editor and dramatic critic during most of the same period. Gov. Pierce's connection with the Tribune was not long. The paper soon passed solely into the hands of William J. Murphy who has since directed its fortunes with great success. The Tribune was a second time burned out in 1899. For some years Charles H. Hamblin, who came to the paper in 1889, has been its editor and manager.

In 1887 C. A. Nimocks started the Evening Star, which he managed for about three years, when it was merged with the Tribune as the Tribune-Star, becoming in fact the evening edition of the Tribune. Within a short time the original name was dropped and since 1890 the afternoon edition of the Tribune has been known as the Evening Tribune.

#### THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.

The Minneapolis Evening Journal dates from November 26, 1878, when F. E. Curtis, C. A. French, Charles H. Stevens and E. J. C. Atterbury undertook the perilous enterprise of publishing a daily without a press franchise and with very limited capital. The paper made progress from the first and in the autumn of 1879 had reached 2,000 circulation; but in the spring of 1880 when the Tribune went back to morning publication, its evening franchise was purchased by George K. Shaw, C. A. Nimocks and W. A. Nimocks who made preparations to start a new afternoon paper. The prospects of the Journal were gloomy. At this

juncture the plant of the Journal was burned and its founders sold out its name, circulation and good will to Shaw and the Nimocks for \$2,000. Mr. Shaw later disposed of his interest to the Nimocks brothers who in turn sold the whole paper to Lucian Swift, A. J. Blethen, W. E. Haskell and H. W. Hawley in November, 1885, for \$130,000. Soon after this transfer the office of the paper was moved from 255 First avenue south to the Tribune building where it remained until the fire of 1889. E. B. Haskell soon acquired Mr. Blethen's interest in the paper and J. S. McLain and C. M. Palmer became stockholders upon the withdrawal of Mr. Hawley. On no paper in the city have there been so few changes in staff. Mr. Swift became manager at the outset and has remained in charge of the business affairs of the paper, while Mr. McLain who was at first managing editor soon became editor-in-chief, the position which he still holds. W. B. Chamberlain and A. J. Russell have been associated with the editorial department, Charles A. Fuller with the business department and William H. Webster with the mechanical department almost from the beginning of the present ownership while Charles L. Bartholomew—"Bart"—has been cartoonist since 1890. William A. Frisbie the present managing editor came to the paper in 1893 and W. W. Jermaine, the Washington correspondent, went on to the staff in 1892. The fire of 1889 was not a serious setback to the paper as its new building at 47-49 South Fourth street was nearly completed and was soon occupied. This building has since been much enlarged. In 1905 The Journal commenced the publication of a Sunday morning edition.\*

#### OTHER DAILY PAPERS.

There has never been a permanently successful attempt to establish a democratic daily paper in Minneapolis. The most ambitious undertaking in this direction was the Minneapolis Times which was founded in 1889 as a morning paper by C. A. Nimocks

\*On September 1, 1908, The Journal was purchased by H. V. Jones and Wm. S. Jones, both well known Minneapolis newspaper men. Messrs. Swift, McLain and Frisbie having sold their interests at once retired and H. V. Jones became editor and W. S. Jones business manager.

and R. B. Gelatt, the latter being editor-in-chief. James Gray, who had begun newspaper work on the Tribune in 1885, was managing editor. The first number was issued on October 1, 1889. In the following April John Blanchard purchased Mr. Gelatt's interest and remained with the paper until his death. Although started as an independent paper the Times soon developed democratic tendencies and in the autumn of 1890 a number of prominent local democrats became interested. For a time the paper prospered but the panic of 1893 brought disaster. For several years the fortunes of the paper were uncertain. Mr. Gray left the staff in 1898 to become a candidate for mayor; shortly afterwards Mr. Blanchard died, and after a few years the paper was discontinued.

The present Minneapolis Daily News was established in 1903 by B. D. Butler with the prestige of association with popular one cent papers of the Scripps-McRae group. The Daily Tidende (mentioned more at length elsewhere) was established in 1887 by T. Guldbrandsen. It is the only Scandinavian daily in the Northwest and has been very successful. The Market Record, Market Reporter and Daily Legal News serve the purposes indicated by their names and are successful class papers.

As suggesting the growth of daily journalism in the city the following figures from the most recent census reports are interesting:

Census	NUMBER			Aggregate Circulation Per Issue	Average Circulation Per Issue
	Total	Morning	Evening		
1905	11	5	6	207,812	18,892
1900	9	6	3	137,906	15,323
1890	9	4	5	92,323	10,258

Although ranking nineteenth in population the city stands sixteenth in aggregate circulation of dailies.

#### TRADE AND CLASS PAPERS.

Minneapolis is exceptionally strong in the matter of class publications of all kinds. As early as 1857 Col. Stevens (who had a hand in many of the newspaper enterprises of the city) started the Cataract and Agriculturist—the forerunner of the large agricultural papers of today. It lived under



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various names and owners until about 1870. The Rural Minnesotian of 1859 only survived a short time and this was the fate of all other early enterprises of this character. The first of the large trade papers of the present time was the Mississippi Valley Lumberman founded in 1876 by Col. Platt B. Walker, whose son, Platt B. Walker, Jr., is now editor and manager. It has become one of the strongest lumber papers in the country.

The Northwestern Miller, for years the leading milling journal of the world, was founded at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, in 1877 and moved to Minneapolis in 1879 when C. M. Palmer became its principal owner. Wm. C. Edgar became business manager in 1882 and in a few years advanced to be general manager and editor, having had entire charge of the paper since 1886 and owning a controlling interest since 1895.

The Housekeeper was established by A. G. Wilcox in the late seventies and was one

of the earliest of the monthlies devoted to home matters. It passed through several ownerships with varying fortunes until the Housekeeper Corporation was formed in 1895 with Lucian Swift as president and Frederick Fayram as secretary, treasurer and manager. Under Mr. Fayram's direction the paper has taken a foremost place among the publications of its class and has reached a very large circulation.

The Commercial Bulletin was started in 1883 as the Grocers Bulletin. Wm. S. Jones acquired an interest in 1886 and for twenty years was identified with the paper, building it up to a strong position. He sold it in 1906 to the Root Newspaper Association and George D. Mekeel is now its manager. Farm Implements, a leading paper in its line, was established in 1886. Luman C. Pryor is its editor.

Agricultural journals have been prosperous since the eighties. Farm, Stock and Home was established in 1884 and has become a powerful influence among the rural population under the editorship of S. M. Owen. The Northwestern Agriculturist, established in 1886 in North Dakota, was moved to Minneapolis a few years later and since 1893 when it came under the management of P. V. Collins, has attained a prominent place among farm papers.

In 1892 H. C. Chapin, who had been connected with the daily papers of the city for some years, withdrew to enter business for himself and founded the Chapin Publishing Company which issues the Improvement Bulletin and the Northwestern Druggist, two very successful trade papers. Another prominent daily newspaper man, Herschel V. Jones, resigned from a long connection with the Journal in 1901 to found The Commercial West, a paper devoted to western investments, manufacturing, milling and grain. In medical journalism the Northwestern Lancet, under the direction of W. L. Klein, has taken a foremost place.

One of the very latest of Minneapolis publications is The Bellman, edited and conducted by William C. Edgar. It was established in 1906 and is published every week. It is a political, social and literary review of some thirty-two pages and its aim

is to represent the dominant spirit of the Northwest, which is not always the popular one. Its tone is ultra-conservative. In politics as in other things it is independent, and it exercises the strictest censorship of any paper in the United States over the advertising admitted to its columns. It is handsomely illustrated, printed on expensive paper and made as nearly perfect typographically as is possible.

#### THE SCANDINAVIAN PRESS.

In a state where there is so large a population of Scandinavian origin, Minneapolis has very naturally become the center of publication of journals in the Swedish and Norwegian languages. Nordisk-Folkeblad was the first of a long list of these papers. It was moved to Minneapolis in 1868 but after a few years was sold and discontinued. Budstikken was started as a weekly in September, 1873, was purchased by Mr. Guldbrandsen of the Tidende in 1888 and in 1895 was consolidated with other papers and changed to the weekly Tidende and continues as the largest Norwegian weekly in the northwest. Folkebladet was issued first in 1877, edited by Professors Oftedal and Sverdrup of the Augsburg Seminary; Svenska Folkets Tidning was established in 1881 by Alfred Soderstrom and with Magnus Lunnöw as editor; Ugebladet moved here from Chicago in 1886.

The Svenska Amerikanska Posten was founded in 1885 by Swan J. Turnblad as a prohibition paper but developed into a general weekly and has become the most important paper published in the Swedish language in this part of the country. Since these older papers were established there have been many more put forth, some of which have become large and influential.

#### PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

The story of the book and job printing and publishing business of the city is, of course, very closely interwoven with that of the newspapers. The earlier printing offices combined job and newspaper work as a matter of course and there were few independent job offices for a long time. As late as 1874 only six were listed in the city directory. The veteran of all the printers of

Minneapolis is Fred L. Smith of the Harrison & Smith Co. who came to the city in 1857, a boy of fourteen, and soon went to work at the printers trade in the old newspaper and job office of Croffut & Clark. He was connected with some of the earlier newspaper ventures, in 1867 became mechanical superintendent of the newly launched Minneapolis Tribune, and in 1871, with the late Colonel Charles W. Johnson, established the job printing firm of Johnson & Smith which has continued without break to the present time, Mr. Smith being the



THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER BUILDING.

president and manager. The Tribune established a job department soon after it was founded which, after a while, was separated from the newspaper company and became the Tribune Job Printing Company. C. A. Mitchell was for years the owner of this business. Henry M. Hall of Hall, Black & Co. is next to Mr. Smith, the oldest printer in the city. He was the first journeyman to work for Johnson & Smith in 1871. Of other job printing houses of today, that of Kimball & Storer Co. was founded as Todd & Kimball in 1878 and Swinburne & Co. by J. W. Swinburne in 1883.

Publishing as distinct from newspaper printing was not a recognized business un-

til about 1880. The late Major A. G. Wilcox was one of the first book publishers of the city, under the name of the Buckeye Publishing Company. Warner & Foote were early historical and map publishers. But the larger publishing establishments, notably the concerns publishing books in the Scandinavian languages, have grown up with the past two decades. The Augsburg Publishing Company, The Free Church Book Concern, The Lutheran Publishing House and others are prominent. Many of the large eastern publishing houses have established regular offices in the city and the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company maintains its northwestern offices and plant here. A unique and notable publishing house is that of the The H. W. Wilson Company. This was established in 1889 as Morris & Wilson and at first handled only university supplies and occupied a room in the old main building. In 1899 the concern moved to 315 Fourteenth avenue southeast, enlarging its stock and adding a printing plant and in 1907 it had grown to such proportions as to require a much larger building and occupied the present quarters at 1401-1405 University avenue southeast. The business of the company is principally the publication of indexes and catalogs used in public libraries throughout the United States and to some extent in other countries.

The enormous growth of the publishing and printing business of the city may be best appreciated through a comparison of the business in 1900 and 1905 as supplied by the United States Census bureau. In this period the amount of capital employed, as well as the value of the output, doubled, as shown in the following statement:

Census	Estab- lishments	Capital	Misc. Expenses	Cost of Materials	Value of Products
1905	89	\$977,333	\$212,809	\$387,577	\$1,426,441
1900	73	474,357	68,706	209,474	770,839

The number of employes increased from 548 to 776 and the total wages paid nearly doubled.

BARTHOLOMEW, Charles L., known to the reading world as "Bart," has been the cartoonist of The Minneapolis Journal for eighteen years. In this long period he has drawn daily cartoons, missing very few days of publication, an enormous drain upon the invention of any man no matter how prolific. Bart draws cartoons as the editorial writer writes articles, from the news of the day. He is an editor in outline. His cartoon is a first-page editorial, couched in the most telling phrases and simplest grammar.

Bart was a pioneer in the newspaper cartoon field, not only in the northwest but in the country at large, The Journal being one of the first papers in the United States to use the daily cartoon feature. He came to Minneapolis at the age of nineteen after taking an engineering course at the Iowa State college. After two years with other twin city papers, he began work with The Journal as a reporter, and literally created the department in which he has made a name. The success of the idea was immediate, but has grown from year to year until Bart's cartoons are known around the world, and The Journal and Minneapolis are familiar names to many abroad who otherwise might never have heard of them.

The Journal cartoons have been reproduced in every part of the Union and in England and European countries, by many daily papers and magazines. Even in far away Australia they are frequently reproduced. In his book, "The Americanization of the World," W. T. Stead says: "One of the most capable cartoonists of the United States is Mr. Bart of The Minneapolis Journal." In this book and in Mr. Stead's magazine, The European Review of Reviews, Bart's cartoons have appeared more frequently even than in The American Review of Reviews, whose editor, Dr. Albert Shaw, says:

"The esteem in which The Review of Reviews holds the political cartoons that appear in The Minneapolis Journal is sufficiently shown by the frequency with which it has reproduced them. Mr. Charles L. Bartholomew of The Journal, whose work is signed 'Bart,' has not merely a very ingenious and ready pencil, but he has a remarkable political instinct that makes his drawings to a very unusual extent valuable as elucidating the situation or re-enforcing an editorial position or point of view."

Of the wonderful advertising value of Bart's cartoons B. O. Flower, the editor of The Arena, wrote in a recent article: "We doubt if even the management of The Journal fully appreciates the enormous value of Bart's work in familiarizing the reading world at large with the name of his paper," and to this, he might have added, with the name of his town also.

The artist has made a name for himself, but better than that he has made a home for himself. Mr. Bartholomew married a college classmate. They have a home in town and a summer place at Lake Minnetonka, where Bart, his wife and their three boys spend the happiest of summers. Many



CHARLES L. BARTHOLOMEW.

flattering offers have come to him from publications in other cities east and west, but his environment is so congenial where he is that it would take something like a revolution to lift Bart from Minneapolis or from The Journal.

Mr. Bartholomew is the son of Col. O. A. Bartholomew, an attorney at Chariton, Iowa. He was turned toward newspaper work by his mother whose habit was to read aloud to her children. She encouraged the future cartoonist to learn the printer's trade, and later coached him in editing the home paper during college vacations.

BLETHEN, Alden J., formerly editor and owner of the Minneapolis Tribune and now editor-in-chief of the Seattle Daily and Sunday Times, and president of the Times Printing Company, comes of one of the oldest families of this country, his ancestry tracing back to 1680, when representatives of the name located at Ipswich, Massachusetts. As a rule the men of the family have devoted their energies to either agricultural or sea-faring pursuits. The paternal grandmother was a second cousin of Ethan Allen, the gallant Vermont general. Again the family was represented by loyal service in the Civil War, three elder brothers of A. J. Blethen joining the union army. Colonel Blethen is a native of Maine, having been born at Knox, Waldo coun-



ty, on December 27, 1846, his parents being Alden and Abbie L. Blethen. After acquiring a common school education he entered Wesleyan seminary and college, where he was graduated in 1868. In 1872 he won the degree of Master of Arts at Bowdoin college. He then took up the profession of teaching and was lessee and principal of the Abbott Family school at Farmington, Maine, from 1869 until 1873. At the same time he carried on the study of law and was admitted to the bar of Maine in the latter year, establishing an office in Portland. He there engaged in practice until 1880, when on account of ill health he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he entered upon the vocation for which he is so admirably fitted. For four years he was manager of the well known Kansas City Journal. Thence he removed to Minneapolis in 1884, where his field was enlarged by purchasing an interest in the two leading papers here—the Tribune and the Journal. He served as editor of the Tribune and manager of the Journal until 1888, when he sold his interest in those papers for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars spot cash.

Having a decided liking as well as a special ability for newspaper work, Colonel Blethen repurchased the Tribune the following year, but fire destroyed the building in November of the same year and he suffered a loss of one hundred thousand dollars. Nothing daunted, he set to work to build in 1890, erecting the new Tribune building at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, but the financial panic of 1890, caused by the failure of the Barings Brothers followed so closely after the fire only to be succeeded by the greater panic of 1893, that it brought disaster to him as it did to so many others and he lost all.

After his financial failure, desiring to begin anew in the newspaper field, Colonel Blethen went to Seattle in 1896, where he purchased the plant of a bankrupt daily paper, with a circulation of thirty-five hundred. He increased this over fifty-six per cent in the first year and the Times has since steadily grown until its circulation is over fifty thousand each evening and seventy thousand Sunday morning. It now occupies its own building, and has the largest plant in the northwest. The growth and prosperity of the Times during the twelve years of the management of Colonel Blethen may be better understood from the following facts: White paper consumed in 1895, 125,000 pounds, in 1907, 8,468.844 pounds; circulation in 1895, 3,831 copies daily, in 1907, 53,949 copies daily; the Sunday Times, 1907 (started in 1902) 70,125 copies each issue. The advertising carried in 1895 was 131,040 inches, in 1907, 836,987 inches. From an insignificant plant valued at \$3,000 in 1895, the Times has increased until today its plant is valued, including building, above \$500,000.

Newspaperdom recently said:—"With matchless energy and foresight Colonel Blethen has

made the Times the greatest afternoon and Sunday newspaper on the Pacific Coast, and has devoted it as a mighty instrument for the upbuilding of Seattle. There is not at this time a better or a more elegantly equipped newspaper plant west of Chicago, than that from which the Seattle Daily and Sunday Times are issued,—all the result of the indefatigable energy of Colonel Blethen."

While in Minneapolis Colonel Blethen took a most active part in the public affairs of the city and was particularly prominent in the promotion of the Minneapolis exposition—an undertaking which he was the first to propose in the editorial columns of the Tribune. He served, while in Minnesota, as Colonel on the staffs of both Governor Nelson and Governor Clough.

At Farmington, Maine, on March 12, 1869, Colonel Blethen was united in marriage to Miss Rose, a daughter of Captain David F. Hunter, and a granddaughter of David Hunter, who came from Scotland to America and was one of the early settlers of northeastern Maine. Four children have been born of this marriage, two sons and two daughters. Joseph, the eldest son, is manager of the Times, and the secretary and treasurer of the Times Printing Company. Clarence B., the younger son, is the managing editor.



ALDEN J. BLETHEN.



PAUL V. COLLINS.

CHAPIN, Harold C., was born at La Crosse, Wisconsin, on September 22, 1861, the son of Nathan C. Chapin and Mary Fountain Chapin. His father was a Congregational minister, who for fifteen years until 1872 held the position of pastor of the First Congregational Church at La Crosse and afterwards held pastorates at Fari-bault, Rochester and St. Cloud, Minnesota. Mr. Chapin passed the early years of his life in La Crosse and studied there under the tutorship of his father and in the public schools, acquiring thus his preparatory education. He entered Beloit College, at Beloit, Wisconsin, of which his uncle, A. L. Chapin, was president so many years, and graduated in 1881, winning high honors in scholarship and representing his class as its salutatorian. Three years later he took in addition an M. A. degree. In selecting the field for a career, Mr. Chapin chose that of journalism, and in the fall of 1881, came from Rochester, Minnesota, where his home had been for some time, to Minneapolis, to accept the position of private secretary to Mr. A. B. Nettleton, at that time the owner and editor of the Minneapolis Tribune. For two years he was with that paper, being promoted to a position on the staff of the city editor. He resigned in order to fill a similar position on the Minneapolis local staff of the Pioneer Press, and upon the resignation of J. N. Nind was placed in charge of the Minneapolis editorial department. For many years he

held this office and by his energy and natural ability for the journalistic work became prominent among the newspaper men of the Northwest. He later resumed his connection with the Tribune and for some time was city editor. At the time of the famous Tribune Building fire on November 30, 1889, Mr. Chapin was one of those who narrowly escaped death in the burning building. In 1892 Mr. Chapin abandoned daily newspaper work and established the Northwestern Press Clipping Bureau. The following year he began a publishing business and started the publication of the Weekly Improvement Bulletin, and for some years later issued the first copy of the Northwestern Druggist. These two publications are now ranked among the successful trade journals of the country. Mr. Chapin still owns all of these interests and is at the head of the active management of them, the business being incorporated as the Chapin Publishing Company. During his residence in this city Mr. Chapin has been interested in the promotion and support of all movements for the civic welfare or improvement and is associated with several organizations for that purpose. In 1904 he held the office of president of the Linden Hills Improvement Association. He is also a member of the Minneapolis Press Club, the Minnesota Trade Press Association and the Minneapolis Automobile Club. He was married on May 5, 1887, to Miss Virginia E. Coe, daughter of C. A. Coe of this city. They have two children Rollin C. and Harold F. They have an attractive suburban home on the shore of Lake Harriet.

COLLINS, Paul V., editor of the Northwestern Agriculturist, and president of the P. V. Collins Publishing Company, is a direct descendant of the famous Quaker Collins family of England, one of the first followers of George Fox. His English ancestors were Edward and Mary Collins of Oxfordshire. Their son, Francis, migrated to America in 1681 with the first shipload of colonists sent over by William Penn, and settled at Burlington, New Jersey, where Francis Collins built the first Quaker meeting house. In a collateral line from the same ancestors, was Isaac Collins, who in Revolutionary times started and published the New Jersey Gazette, the first editorial champion of the American patriots, and whose loyal services as editor were recognized by Congress in a resolution, expressly exempting Isaac Collins and all his printers from military duty. Another ancestor of distinction was Edward Doty, a passenger on the Mayflower, who became the forefather of Eunice Doty, paternal grandmother of the subject of this sketch. The maternal grandmother of Paul V. Collins, Rhoda Littell, was a cousin of the founder of the Boston literary magazine, Littell's Living Age. Paul V., the son of Samuel and Abigail Jane Collins, was born in Camden, Preble county, Ohio, but his parents removed to Dayton when he was about seven years of age, where his father was a merchant. He graduated from the Dayton high

school in 1879 and a year later began his journalistic career as a reporter on the Dayton Democrat. In 1882 he became reporter and staff correspondent on the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, a position he held for two years. Discontinuing his journalistic work, he then took up the study of art in the Art Students' League in New York during 1884 and 1885, after which he re-entered journalism by forming a syndicate of metropolitan papers, among them the New York Tribune, Boston Globe and St. Louis Republic, for special European correspondence by mail and cable, and in 1885 went to Paris. From the French capital he cabled detailed interviews with Pasteur on the discovery of his hydrophobia cure, with De Lesseps after his inspection of the Panama Canal in 1886; Meissonier Bougereau, Constant, Gerome and other famous artists on the paintings of the Paris Salon, and while there he was a member of the famous Ramblers' Club which consisted of American and English artists and journalists, having headquarters in that city. He returned to America in 1886, and located in Minnesota, purchasing the St. Peter Tribune. Later, at St. Peter, while still publishing the Tribune, he purchased Skördemannen, the only Swedish farm paper in America; and in 1890 he sold the Tribune for the purpose of bringing Skördemannen (a paper he could not read) to Minneapolis and developing its business. After putting the Swedish publication on a successful financial basis, he sold it in June, 1893, and purchased the Northwestern Agriculturist. This was a monthly of 9,000 circulation at the time of Mr. Collins' purchase; the following fall (1893) he changed it to a semi-monthly, and in March, 1904, to a weekly. It has now a circulation (1908) exceeding 83,000 a week—equal in the year to any other two farm papers in the Northwest combined. In 1904 Mr. Collins purchased The Home Magazine, a monthly publication of 150,000 circulation founded by Mrs. John A. Logan in Washington, District of Columbia, and he removed it to Minneapolis, where he published it until January, 1906, when it was sold and removed to Indianapolis. In August, 1904, the P. V. Collins Publishing Company was incorporated, for publishing the Northwestern Agriculturist and The Home Magazine, Mr. Collins holding a controlling interest in the corporation, and being its president and manager. With this business he is still engaged, and under his editorial and business management, the Northwestern Agriculturist has attained a position of leadership amongst the agricultural press. Mr. Collins is prominent in the various press and editorial associations of the country, and has held offices in several of the more important. In 1904 he was president of the National Editorial Association and one of the two vice presidents for America of the World's Press Congress, both of which organizations met at the St. Louis World's Exposition. The meeting of the National Editorial Association on that occasion were the largest editorial gatherings ever held

in the world, the average daily attendance exceeding a thousand, including the best known journalists of the country. Mr. Collins was also (in 1901) president of the National Agricultural Press League. He is a member of the Commercial, Publicity, and Westminster clubs of Minneapolis, and is an active member of Westminster Presbyterian church. He was married June 20, 1889, to Miss Mary G. Rhoads.

**COMMERCIAL BULLETIN**—An important factor in the growth of Minneapolis as a wholesale center has been the Commercial Bulletin and Northwest Trade, which since it was founded in 1883, has ably and consistently labored to extend and increase the trade of the wholesale and manufacturing industries of the city. A weekly paper, having a wide circulation among retail merchants throughout the Northwest, it has grown with the development of the market, until today it is recognized as one of the strongest trade publications of the country. The history of the Commercial Bulletin and Northwest Trade dates back to October, 1883, when T. T. Bacheller founded the Grocers' Bulletin, which was financed by one of the large jobbing houses of the city. It soon became evident to Mr. Bacheller that Minneapolis was to be a great jobbing center and that with St. Paul it would control the greater part of the trade of Minnesota and the Dakotas, with sections of Iowa and Wisconsin, and gradually reach out westward, to the coast. Accordingly, in May, 1884, he placed his paper on an independent footing, changing its name to the Commercial Bulletin and championing the wholesale and manufacturing interests of Minneapolis in such an aggressive way that the paper soon became known as the representative organ of the Minneapolis merchandise market. Up to 1885 the Commercial Bulletin had depended almost entirely upon the Minneapolis market for its support, but as the years moved on its influence with the retailers of the Northwest became so strong that manufacturers and wholesalers in all parts of the United States came to recognize it as the best medium for reaching the retail trade of the Northwest. Its success inspired the establishment in 1884 of the Northwest Trade. In May, 1885, Mr. Bacheller sold the Commercial Bulletin to S. W. Alvord, a Pennsylvanian backed by two Minneapolis attorneys. Early in 1886 Mr. Alvord sold a half interest in the paper to Will S. Jones, then an advertising solicitor on one of the Minneapolis daily newspapers, and in 1887 sold the remaining half interest to Red Clay McCauley. Mr. Jones a little later bought out Mr. McCauley's interest, thereby becoming sole owner and manager. The Northwest Trade was soon afterward acquired by Mr. Jones and the two papers were consolidated. Since 1902 the editorial direction of the paper has been in charge of W. E. Davis, with the exception of a year and a half, when I. A. Fleming occupied the editorial

chair. In April, 1906, the Commercial Bulletin and Northwest Trade became the property of the Root Newspaper Association, publishers of a number of the most important and successful trade publications of the country. George D. Mekeel, formerly of St. Louis, assumed the business management of the property. Since that time it has been much enlarged and improved and now ranks as one of the strongest journals devoted to retail merchandising.

EDGAR, William C., a resident of Minneapolis since 1882 when he came to the city to associate himself with the Northwestern Miller, comes of old American families in both the paternal and maternal branches. His father was Joseph C. Edgar who for a number of years was an architect in St. Louis, Missouri. William C. Edgar was born in La Crosse in the year 1856. The family soon after moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where Mr. Edgar passed the early part of his life and began his education in the public schools. He also attended the high school of that city but did not graduate. In 1874 he took a position in a St. Louis business house where he remained until 1882. In the latter year he received an offer from the Northwestern Miller, then as now, the foremost milling journal of the country, to become its business manager. He accepted and came to Minneapolis to begin his long connection with the paper. Two years later he became general manager and since 1886 has also been its editor. In 1895 he purchased a controlling interest in the stock and became president of the Miller Publishing Company. Covering, as it does, one of the broadest fields with which class journalism is connected, the Miller has given to Mr. Edgar a splendid opportunity to exercise his knowledge of the editorial department of newspaper work as well as his ability as a business manager. In July of 1906 Mr. Edgar established and began the publication of "The Bellman," a weekly illustrated paper issued in Minneapolis. He is a contributor to numerous periodicals and the author of several books and pamphlets. Among these are the Story of a Grain of Wheat, published in 1903; The Russian Famine, 1893, and The Miller's Evil Genius. Mr. Edgar is actively interested in improvement and reform movements and has been the head of a number of such efforts to better the public condition. Possibly his most important public service was rendered by his connection with the relief movement for the famine stricken peasants of Russia in 1891. The plan was conceived and executed by him; through his efforts the millers of this country were induced to contribute a shipload of flour; and under his personal supervision it was collected, shipped and distributed. The food furnished by these means to the suffering population of the Empire did much to relieve the situation, and as a mark of the appreciation felt for the efforts of Mr. Edgar in behalf of his people, the Emperor presented him with a gold

flagon. Well known in the social life of the city as well as in business circles, Mr. Edgar is naturally associated with a number of the larger clubs, both of Minneapolis and other cities. His local affiliations include memberships in the Minneapolis, Minikahda, Lafayette and Skylight clubs and he is also on the roll of the St. Louis Club of St. Louis, and the Salmagundi Club of New York. He is connected with several scientific and improvement organizations, the chief ones being the American Social Science Association of New York; the American Free Trade League, Boston; the National Municipal League, Philadelphia; the Minnesota Trade Press Association, of which he was the first president; and the Voters League, of the executive committee of which he is a member. Mr. Edgar was married in 1883 to Miss Anne Page Randolph Robinson and they have two children—a son, Randolph, and a daughter Marjorie.

FARM, STOCK AND HOME, one of the leading agricultural papers of the west, was established in 1884 by the late Horatio R. Owen, who was its business manager until his death in 1900. The Hon. Sidney M. Owen assumed editorial management of the paper in 1895 and still occupies the position of editor with the utmost success. His son, Harry N. Owen, has long been connected with the paper, and on the death of Mr. Horatio Owen succeeded him as business manager and still continues at the head of that department of the paper. The business is now owned by the Farm, Stock & Home Company, a corporation, and the enterprise is on a sound basis financially. Its circulation is over 104,000 copies, it is issued semi-monthly, and the paper enjoys the confidence of a large constituency among the farmers of the Northwest. Its office is at 830 Hennepin avenue, where it occupies an entire floor, fully equipped for the production of a modern class paper.

FAYRAM, Frederick, was born on April 3, 1852, at Rotherham, England. His father Amos Fayram, a life insurance actuary, is still living but has now retired; his mother, Martha Blackmore Fayram, died in 1891. They were both natives of England and through them Mr. Fayram is connected with prominent and well known aristocratic families in England. His early boyhood was spent in England but when he was nine years of age, his parents came to Canada and settled at Hamilton. In the schools of that place and of Toronto, Canada, he received his education, going through the common schools and taking a course in a business college. For a time Mr. Fayram studied the cabinet making trade, but his inclinations were toward a journalistic career and in 1875 he went to Detroit, Michigan, and there entered the employ of the Detroit Free Press. He remained with this paper for nineteen years, becoming business manager in 1887. He resigned this position in 1894 to come to Minneapolis and one year later, in July, 1895, he associated

himself with Lucian Swift in the purchase of "The Housekeeper," and of this publication he has been secretary, treasurer and general manager since that time. Mr. Fayram has always had a keen interest in music and its promotion and for nineteen years while in Detroit sang professionally in church choirs and was one of the famous Arion Male Quartette of Detroit. He continued his connection with musical affairs in Minneapolis and since 1897 has been president of the Philharmonic Club. He was largely instrumental in bringing about the movement which resulted in the erection of the Minneapolis Auditorium. At the institution of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra he was one of the most active workers on the behalf of that organization and is now one of the managing committee. Mr. Fayram is fond of athletic and water sports, belongs to the Minneapolis Athletic and Minnetonka Yacht clubs and is actively interested in sailing, automobiling and all vigorous out-of-door sports. He is also a member of the Minneapolis, the Commercial and the Six O'Clock clubs and is prominently identified with the club life of the city. In 1892 Mr. Fayram was married to Miss Carrie J. Young, of Mount Vernon, Ohio. They have no children.

**HALL, BLACK & CO.**—The firm of Hall, Black & Co., general printers, was organized in 1886 by Henry M. Hall and W. F. Black and has continued ever since without change of name or membership in the partnership. Both the partners were from Maine. Mr. Hall learned the printer's trade in Houlton, Maine, and came west to establish himself in business. Mr. Black had been in the printing business in Boston, but owing to failing health had sold out and for some years engaged in the more active work of telegraph and telephone construction and superintendence. He was superintendent of the Worcester division of the New England Telegraph and Telephone Company at the time of the general consolidation of the Bell telephone interests and was soon sent to Minneapolis to act as cashier in the local office. After a year or so of service as cashier and acting superintendent in Minneapolis he formed the partnership with Mr. Hall and has since been in business for himself. The job printing business taken up by the firm was that originally started about 1880 or 1881 as the Journal Job Printing Company. The new owners moved the plant to 304 First avenue South, where they enlarged it year by year and built up a satisfactory business. After 15 years the quarters were outgrown and in 1901 the concern moved to its present location at 329 Hennepin avenue. Here a modern cylinder press of large capacity and other equipment was added to the plant and the business still further developed. The firm is perhaps the only one in the city which has undergone no changes or suffered from any business vicissitudes in the course of its career of a score of years.



FREDERICK FAYRAM.

**JONES, Herschell V.**, editor of the Minneapolis Journal, was born at Jefferson, Schoharie county, New York, August 30, 1861, son of W. S. Jones, a merchant of that place. Mr. Jones' ancestors helped to make history in the older days in Connecticut and Massachusetts, some of them having been numbered among the minute men who made the stand at Concord Bridge in 1775 and "fired the shot heard round the world." As a boy Mr. Jones attended the public schools in Jefferson, New York, and afterwards the Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin, New York. With strong journalistic instinct he conducted a country newspaper, when he was eighteen years old, and, subsequently, as a member of the editorial staff of the Minneapolis Evening Journal for seventeen years, he acquired ample experience in metropolitan journalism. As commercial editor of that paper Mr. Jones developed a remarkable aptitude in the difficult science of crop-estimating and forecasting, and his close approximations to officially declared results in the spring wheat area, have given him a wide recognition in the commercial world as an expert crop estimator. In 1901 Mr. Jones founded "The Commercial West," a journal devoted to the promotion of the financial and commercial interests of the West. This undertaking proved very successful and the paper has taken a place as a recognized authority in its field. On September

1, 1908, Mr. Jones, with his brother William S. Jones, purchased the Minneapolis Journal. He became the editor and his brother the business manager of the paper. He is a member of the Minneapolis, the Minikahda, the Commercial and the Sky-light Clubs. In 1885 Mr. Jones was married to Lydia G. Wilcox, of Jefferson, New York, and seven children have been born to them.

KLEIN, William Livingston, publisher of the Journal-Lancet, is a native of Illinois. He was born at Barry, Pike county, on January 28, 1851, the son of Joseph and Agnes G. Klein. His father was a lawyer. He attended the local schools during his boyhood, and prepared for college at the Pittsfield, Illinois, high school. From Pittsfield he went to Ithaca, New York, and entered Cornell University. After completing the four years' course he graduated in 1873 with the degree of B. S. After leaving college Mr. Klein spent a few years teaching school being, successively, the principal of the Argyle Academy, Argyle, New York; principal (for three years) of the Woodstock, Illinois, schools; and principal of the Jefferson, Illinois, high school—now a part of the Chicago school system. Since 1878 he has been editor and publisher of professional books and periodicals. He came to Minneapolis in 1882 and for the past fifteen years has been manager of the Lancet, the leading paper of the medical profession in the Northwest. Mr. Klein is the author of "Why We Punctuate; or Reason vs. Rule in the Use of Marks," which was published anonymously and caused much comment among literary and educational papers. It received high praise from the leading literary journals of the country, and Dr. J. L. Pickard, a prominent American educator, said of it: "The author has introduced punctuation into literature." Mr. Klein was married in 1875 to Nora C. Sprague of Homer, New York, and they have two children, Horace C. and Kenneth O. The family attends Trinity Baptist Church.

McLAIN, John Scudder, editor of the Minneapolis Journal, was born in Brown county, Ohio, on May 26, 1853, the son of James Robinson and Nancy (Anderson) McLain. He spent his early years on a farm in Kendall county, Illinois, where the family located in 1854, and attended the common schools, completing his education at Jennings Seminary, Aurora, Illinois, and at Wabash College, which he entered in 1870. He began newspaper work on the St. Louis Democrat in 1872 at the same time studying at Washington University at St. Louis. In 1875 he returned to Wabash College and graduated in 1877 and in 1902 received the degree of A. M. In 1897 he delivered the annual alumni address at Wabash. From college Mr. McLain went to Kansas City where he began newspaper work on the Kansas City Journal, acting as city editor and managing editor until 1881, when ill-health compelled him to take up another class of work. For

four years he was in the employ of the A. T. & S. F. Railway at Topeka. Mr. McLain came to Minneapolis in 1885 as editor of the Journal and for a score of years has been one of the leading newspaper men of the northwest. He was vice-president of the Journal Printing Company until September 1, 1908, when (with the other stockholders) he sold his interests and retired from the editorship of the paper. A tour of Alaska a few years ago was followed by the publication in 1905 of "Alaska and the Klondike," recognized as an authoritative work and the first comprehensive book written on the subject. He belongs to the leading local clubs—the Minneapolis, Commercial, Six O'Clock and others and is a member of the National Municipal League, American Social Science Association, American Economic Association, National Geographical Society, Phi Beta Kappa and Beta Theta Pi. In 1881 he was married at Crawfordsville, Indiana, to Miss Caroline E. Thompson. They are members of Westminster Presbyterian Church.

MEHAN, James Edward, general Northwestern agent for George Barrie & Sons, was born on November 21, 1866, in New York state, at Mechanicville, Saratoga county. His parents were Mar-



SWEET, PHOTO

JOHN S. McLAIN.



SWEET, PHOTO

JAMES E. MEHAN.

tin Mehan and Catherine Mehan, and at the time of his birth his father was engaged in farming at Mechanicville. James Edward began his education at that place, attending the public schools and later continuing his studies for three years in the Mechanicville Academy. While in the academy he earned his tuition by performing janitor services for the school and doing such other work as he could obtain. Having studied for three years at the Academy, Mr. Mehan left school and began his commercial training. He remained in the east for a few years and then accepted a position with George Barrie & Sons, the Philadelphia book publishers. In 1890 he came to Minneapolis to take charge of the local branch of that firm as its general northwestern agent, and for the past seventeen years has filled that office. Mr. Mehan has made a pronounced success in establishing his business. In 1901 Mr. Mehan began study at the University of Minnesota, entering the night Law Department, from which he graduated, after completing the three years' course, in 1904. His degree of Bachelor of Laws was received at that time. After two years' work in post graduate studies he obtained the additional degree of Master of Laws in 1906. Mr. Mehan does not practice his profession, having taken up his legal training as an assistance in his commercial work. In 1895 he was married to Stella A. Neuman of Little Falls, Minnesota, and

they have one child, a daughter. They have always resided in Minneapolis, their present home being on Park avenue.

MEYST, Frank Jay, resident manager of the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company, was born at Amsterdam, Holland, on January 23, 1858. His father was Peter Meyst and his mother Nellie (Faber) Meyst. He came to St. Paul with his father when only eight years of age. They were accompanied by five other families and together the colonists bought a full section of land in Silver Creek, Wright county, Minnesota, from the old St. Paul and Pacific Railway. In those days farming meant hard work for the whole family and the boy up to the age of twelve had but two years of schooling. In 1870 he entered the office of the St. Cloud Times and his education as printer and publisher—that of so many active and successful men—was obtained at the case and in the editorial chair. After eighteen months as printer's devil in the St. Cloud office he went to St. Paul and entered the employ of the late H. P. Hall who was then conducting the St. Paul Newspaper Union. He continued with Mr. Hall for many years working for him during his ownership of the St. Paul Globe. For some twenty years he was associated with Mr. Hall for most of the time but at intervals had engaged in country journalism being the founder of the Brainerd Dispatch and the Osakis Observer. Soon after the



FRANK J. MEYST.

sale of the Globe to Louis Baker in 1885, Mr. Hall started the Mutual Benefit Publishers' Association for the making of ready printed sheets, with himself as president and Mr. Meyst as secretary. After two years this business was sold to the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company. Mr. Meyst has been resident manager of the Kellogg Newspaper Company for the past fourteen or fifteen years. He is a prominent member of the State Editorial Association and no man is better acquainted with newspapers and newspaper men throughout the Northwest. Mr. Meyst is a Knight Templar and a Shriner in Masonry and a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club and other local organizations. He was married on May 26, 1881, to Lena Furch of Minneapolis and they have four children, Lillian D., May E., Bessie L. and Frank J., Jr.

NELSON, Milton Orelup, for many years a newspaper writer in Minneapolis, was born on September 24, 1859, at Wayne, La Fayette county, Wisconsin, the son of James H. and Sarah Nelson. He is descended from old Colonial stock. His first American ancestor, John Nelson, came from Norfolk, England, about 1660 and was a prominent citizen in Flatbush, New York. James Nelson, great grandfather of Milton Nelson, fought in the French and Indian War and afterwards in the Revolution and his son Justus was a captain in the war of 1812. Mr. Nelson's father was born near West Point on the Hudson river and was a Wisconsin pioneer, settling in Waukesha county in 1844. On his mother's side Mr. Nelson comes from Connecticut Puritan stock. After a boyhood spent on his father's farm, Mr. Nelson attended college at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin, and at the University of Wisconsin from which he graduated with the class of 1884. His first newspaper work was that of editor and publisher of the Northwestern Mail, a weekly publication at Madison, Wisconsin. In 1891 he came to Minneapolis and has filled the positions of associate editor of the Mississippi Valley Lumberman, Commercial Bulletin and Commercial West, and has done much general newspaper correspondence and editorial writing. He has for years been an authoritative writer on lumber matters and has been for some time secretary of the Northwestern Cedarmen's Association. Mr. Nelson early became interested in public affairs and especially in the beautification of public and private grounds on which subject he has written and lectured in an enthusiastic but practical manner and has exerted his influence generally to better municipal conditions. In the fall of 1906 he was elected a member of the board of park commissioners of Minneapolis for a six years' term. Mr. Nelson was married on June 20, 1889, to Anna M. Henry, of Madison, Wisconsin, and they have one son, Donald O. Nelson. They attend the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

NIMOCKS, Charles A., for many years prominently identified with the newspaper and public life of the city, is a native of Jonesville, Hillsdale county, Michigan. He was born on October 16, 1842. He spent his early life in his native state, curtailing his education to enter the army on the breaking out of the Civil War and making an excellent military record as Captain of Company C., Seventh Regiment of Michigan Infantry volunteers. Mr. Nimocks came to Minneapolis in 1871 and in 1880, in connection with George K. Shaw, bought the name and good will of the Evening Journal whose plant had just been destroyed by fire. He became business manager of the Journal and retained an interest in the paper until 1885 when he sold to the present owners. Mr. Nimocks spent two years in Detroit, Michigan, as business manager of the Tribune of that city and then returned to Minneapolis where he started the Evening Star which he conducted for three years. One year later he founded the Minneapolis Daily Times which he conducted for about three years. Later he assumed charge of a collection agency; in connection with which he established a bureau for the purpose of collecting back taxes which had been over-assessed and over paid and he has recovered for tax payers a large sum of money. He is still the president of the company. In 1908 he was appointed a



BRUSH, PHOTO

CHARLES A. NIMOCKS.



deputy United States marshal and served four years. Mr. Nimocks was one of the earliest members of the Chamber of Commerce and was one of the group of men which donated the site of the old Chamber. The first draft of the act providing for a park commission for Minneapolis was presented at a meeting of the old Board of Trade in 1882 by Mr. Nimocks. He took a very lively interest in promoting the necessary legislation looking to the founding of the magnificent park system of the city and was elected to the board at the first election held under the law. During the two terms in which he served he had an important part in the work of laying out the earlier parks and parkways. Mr. Nimocks was again elected to the park board in the fall of 1906 and is now serving his third term in that body.

NILSSON, Victor, editor and musical critic, is a native of Sweden, born March 10, 1867. He is the son of John and Bertha Nilsson. His father was a merchant as was his father before him. Victor Nilsson was graduated from the Latin College at Gothenburg. He came to Minneapolis in 1885 and began his training for journalism. He has been an editorial writer and musical critic ever since. At present he is musical critic for the Minneapolis Journal. He is a doctor of philosophy, University of Minnesota, 1897. For ten years he had charge of the east side branch, public library. He has pub-

lished *The Lives of the Presidents of the United States*, 1893; *History of Sweden*, 1899; *Lodd-fafnismal*, *Eddic study*, 1898. Dr. Nilsson is a charter member of the American Union of Swedish Singers, and was secretary of the Scandinavian music festivals held in Minneapolis in 1891 and 1903. Music runs in the family, Dr. Nilsson having two sisters who are professional singers, Emma Nilsson and Bertha Nilsson Best.

O'BRIEN, Frank G., is a native of Maine, born at Calais on May 15, 1843. His father Wetmore O'Brien, a lumberman, and one of the early settlers of St. Anthony, came to what is now East Minneapolis in 1855, when his son was twelve years old. Mr. O'Brien's education was limited, as he attended school but eighteen months; and for three years previous to coming West he did his share, as was usual in the early days, toward keeping up the home, his first work being in a sawmill. He started an active business career immediately after coming to Minnesota and has had marked success in his undertakings. He has now retired from active business life, however, and has placed his affairs in the hands of his son, Edward James O'Brien, while he devotes his energies to writing. His "Minnesota Pioneer Sketches" was recently successfully published, and he now has almost ready for the press the "Adventures of the Jones and Jepson Boys." In addition to his other literary work, he is a frequent contributor, in prose and verse, to the press and many have become acquainted with his articles through the local papers. Mr. O'Brien has been an active participant in the commercial, social and club life of the city since its infancy. He is an officer in the Minnesota and Hennepin County Territorial Pioneers' Association and of the Writers' League and is a member of the Press Club; The Monday Club; of the Masonic Order; the Legion of Honor; the Minnesota Historical Society and the New Thought Lyceum. He attends the Unitarian Church. He was married on May 8, 1866, to Miss Lizzie E. Bostwick, daughter of Judge Lardner Bostwick, a pioneer jurist of this state who came with her parents to the Falls of St. Anthony in 1850, and was well known in the social life of the city, and as a writer of verse for the press. Their only child is Edward James O'Brien of this city. Mrs. O'Brien died on January 13, 1908.

PRYOR, Luman C., editor and manager of Farm Implements, was born at Bay View, Milwaukee county, Wis., January 8, 1864, the son of William R. and Elizabeth M. Pryor. His father is of English origin, both father and mother having been born in that country. William R. Pryor, when about seven years of age, left England with his father and the rest of his family. They settled first in Canada, near Toronto, removing a few years later to the United States, and taking up their permanent residence at Rochester, New York. The spirit of adventure brought William R. Pryor to the west in the later forties. He set-



tled on the shore of Lake Michigan, and engaged in farming, his homestead being located within a very short distance of the townsite of Milwaukee. Many years ago, the city limits were sufficiently extended to include all of the Pryor farm. Here the childhood of Luman C. Pryor was spent. When thirteen years of age, he moved with the family to Waupun, Wis., following the death of his parents. He received his education in the common schools of Bay View, and the high school at Waupun. After leaving school, he entered the newspaper business, and has made that his life work. In 1882, he moved to Minneapolis, and after spending ten years on the various papers in Minneapolis and St. Paul, purchased *Farm Implements*, the paper which he has since conducted. At the time of acquiring this property, the business in farm implements was divided between the two cities, and Mr. Pryor has witnessed the wonderful growth of the trade in Minneapolis, including the gradual transfer of many of the houses in this line from St. Paul, until Minneapolis has developed into the greatest implement center in the country. *Farm Implements* has kept pace with the growth of the business. It was established in 1887, but previous to 1892 had not made marked progress. An energetic policy and progressive methods have developed the paper from meager beginnings to the position of one of the principal publications in the implement line. Mr. Pryor was married October 11, 1888, to Miss Lulu Marion Judd, daughter of William A. and Alice M. Judd, of St. Paul. They have one daughter, Marion G. Pryor. The family attend St. Mark's Episcopal church. Politically, Mr. Pryor is a republican, but is not active in politics. He is a member of various clubs, including the Minneapolis, Minikahda, Lafayette and Commercial clubs.

SMITH, Fred L., was born in Maine, July 2, 1843. He came to St. Anthony in 1857 and has resided in Minneapolis ever since. He was married in 1869 to Roxana G. Sinclair and has two children, both married. He commenced the printing trade with Messrs. Croffut & Clark in September, 1857, and was carrier boy on the *Falls Evening News*, the first daily paper printed at the Falls of St. Anthony. In 1865 he was one of the founders of the *Minneapolis Daily Chronicle* and when the *Chronicle* was merged with the *Atlas* in 1867, forming the *Minneapolis Tribune*, Mr. Smith became superintendent of the mechanical department of the *Tribune*. In 1871 he, with Col. Chas. W. Johnson, established a job printing business, and the present concern of Harrison & Smith Co., of which Mr. Smith is president, is the outgrowth of the partnership formed with Mr. Johnson in 1871. Mr. Smith has had considerable experience in public life, having represented the fifth ward in the City Council of the city of Minneapolis for five years, occupying the president's chair when he resigned in 1881. He has served ten years on the Park Board of the city, and is an ex-president of the

board. In former years Mr. Smith was quite active in Masonic circles, and has passed the chair in all the Masonic bodies meeting at the lodge room of Cataract Lodge No. 2, in East Minneapolis. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and for many years was secretary of the Scottish rite bodies of Minneapolis.

SWIFT, Lucian, for twenty-three years president, manager and treasurer of the *Minneapolis Journal*, was born at Akron, Ohio, July 14, 1848, the son of Lucian (his father was chief justice of Connecticut) and Sarah S. Swift. He graduated from the Cleveland, Ohio, high school and from the University of Michigan in 1869 with the degree of M. E. In 1871 he came to Minneapolis and was connected with the drafting department of the Northern Pacific Railway until 1876. For the next nine years he was identified with the *Minneapolis Tribune* and in 1885 with three others purchased the *Minneapolis Journal* of which he was manager for twenty-three years. During all this time he has been actively connected with the development of Minneapolis and the public enterprises of the northwest. On September 1, 1908, Mr. Swift (with the other stockholders of *The Journal*) sold his interests and retired from the management of the paper. Mr. Swift is president of



LUCIAN SWIFT.

the Housekeeper Corporation. He is a member of the Minneapolis, Commercial, Lafayette, Minikahda, Minnetonka Yacht, and Bryn Mawr Golf Club and Union League Club of Chicago, and of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

THE SVENSKA FOLKETS TIDNING, a Swedish-American weekly, sent its first number into the world October 25, 1881. It was then published by the Swedish Publishing Company of Minneapolis, whose officers were Victor Berggren, president; P. J. E. Clementson, treasurer; and Alfred Soderstrom, secretary. Its first editor was Magnus Lunnöw, who held this position for nearly twenty years. Among the early contributors were Hon. John Lind, editing from New Ulm the judicial query department, Hon. Hans Mattson, mostly correspondence during travels in Europe, India and Mexico, Hon. Albert Berg, then of Fargo, and others. The paper has always been liberal in its tendencies, transmitting and commenting upon news and the leading questions of the day without social, political or clerical restrictions, yet of moderate tone. It is educational in purpose and republican as far as its party affiliations are concerned. Svenska Folkets Tidning was successful from its very start, gaining more than 3,000 subscribers within the first three months of its publication and increasing this number more than three times within the second year. In 1883 the paper was sold by the Swedish Publishing Company to its three principal workers, Alfred Soderstrom, Magnus Lunnöw and Olof Hoglund, in whose possession it remained until the spring of 1899. The paper's career has not been without its trying vicissitudes and has four times passed through fire. When the first Tribune Building was destroyed in November, 1889, the Svenska Folkets Tidning lost its entire plant, which was located on the seventh floor. This was a total loss to the owners as the insurance policies had just expired. The modern requirements for a newspaper, solid financial backing and an enlarged, up-to-date plant, in 1899, caused the incorporating of the Swedish Printing Company of Minnesota, into the hands of which Svenska Folkets Tidning was then placed. The incorporators were N. O. Werner, C. A. Smith, J. P. Hedberg, P. H. Stolberg, Carl Ekman, John Peterson, N. E. Nelson, Magnus Lunnöw, C. J. Larson and Olof Hoglund. Of these the last mentioned has later sold his shares and Magnus Lunnöw and C. J. Larson are dead. Carl Ekman has been the general manager ever since 1899 and is in a large measure responsible for the rapid strides of advancement made by the paper of late years. The Svenska Folkets Tidning possesses in Gudmund Akermark, Ernest Spangberg and Dr. Victor Nilsson three able editorial writers. The former is editor-in-chief and also edits Odalmannen, a semi-monthly agricultural paper started by the Swedish Printing Company in May, 1904. Dr. Nilsson is also the



FRED L. SMITH.

publisher of a monthly journal, the organ of the American Union of Swedish Singers.

MINNEAPOLIS DAILY TIDENDE, the only Scandinavian daily paper in the Northwest, was established in 1887 by Mr. T. Guldbrandsen. Mr. Guldbrandsen had been publishing a small weekly paper at Grand Forks, North Dakota, when he conceived the bold plan of establishing a Scandinavian daily in Minneapolis. The first issue appeared on January 24, 1887. No better illustration of the success which has been attained by Mr. Guldbrandsen in his undertaking could be offered than a comparison between the modest looking four-page, five-column sheet issued on the date named and the handsome jubilee issue of the publication twenty years later, January 24, 1907, when a thirty-two page paper made its appearance, profusely illustrated and full of interesting matter regarding the city, and especially its Scandinavian contingent, besides news matter and numerous special articles. Established as it was at a time when the city's population of Scandinavian extraction numbered about 30,000, it took some little time for the "Tidende" to obtain a firm foothold, but Minneapolis grew, the Scandinavian element of the population increased still more rapidly, and the

"Tidende" gained in influence and importance, until it today occupies an enviable position of prestige and influence among the 100,000 Scandinavians of this city. The Daily Tidende had been published but a few months when the five-column pages were widened to six columns. About the same time a large Sunday edition was made a feature. The weekly paper which Mr. Guldbrandsen brought from Grand Forks was published separately until in 1888 he bought the weekly "Budstikken," established in 1873 and the oldest Norwegian paper in Minneapolis. The two papers were published as one under the latter name. In 1890 Mr. Guldbrandsen bought "Faedrelandet og Emigranten," the oldest Scandinavian paper in America, established under the name of "Emigranten" in 1851 at Inmansville, Rock county, Wisconsin, later moved to La Crosse and from there to Minneapolis. Beginning with the year 1895 these various weeklies were consolidated and published as the "Minneapolis Tidende." This paper has increased steadily in circulation and importance and now stands as one of the largest, most influential and widely circulated Norwegian weeklies in America.

TURNBLAD, Swan Johan, was born October 7, 1860, in Tubbemåla, Sweden, son of Olof M. and Ingjard Turnblad, who came to this country and settled at Vasa, Goodhue county, Minnesota, Swan at that time being only nine years old. The father, who was of limited means, engaged in farming and the son laid the foundations of his education at the public and high schools of Vasa, developing a strong tendency to be a printer. To gratify an instinctive yearning for that art he bought a small printing plant and taught himself enough of its mysteries to set up and print an arithmetic prepared by P. T. Lindholm, head of the Vasa high school, when he was seventeen years old. When nineteen years old he came to Minneapolis and set type on the Minnesota Stats Tidning and Svenska Folkets Tidning and, until 1887, continued in such employment and that of insurance solicitor until he was called upon to take charge of the Svenska Amerikanska Posten and raised it from a moribund condition to substantial prosperity as an independent paper in politics and an exponent of temperance principles. Mr. Turnblad has given much of his attention to the promotion of temperance principles. He organized the first Scandinavian temperance society in Minneapolis and, a prominent Good Templar, he has organized several lodges of that order in the state. Independent in politics, he has declined to enter the political arena as an office seeker and has accepted only one state appointment, that of member of the board of managers of the state reformatory at St. Cloud, which was offered to him by Gov. Lind in 1899. He is a high degree Mason, a Shriner, an Elk, and a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church. Mr. Turnblad is an interesting example of the energetic and progressive material which comes to this

country with the Scandinavian immigration. He gives the best talents that he has to the welfare of his adopted country; has proven himself a power in Scandinavian-American journalism, and has given liberally of his acquired fortune for the building up of the city where his life's greatest activities have been wrought. Coming to Minneapolis with a few dollars, he has, by his own talent and industry, acquired a fortune. He believes in buying Minneapolis realty and improving it. In 1883 Mr. Turnblad was married to Christina Nelson, of Worthington, Minnesota, and one child, Lillian Zenobia, has been born to them.

WALDELAND, Erik, is a native of Norway, but has lived in this country since 1882, during most of which time he has been associated with the publishing business as at present, first in Iowa and later in the state of Minnesota. He was born at Christiansand, Norway, on January 15, 1861, the son of Erik Waldeland and Karen W. Waldeland. His father was a school-teacher and educator in the town of his son's birth, and Erik, junior, was raised in Norway, and attended school until he had reached the age of fifteen, getting a good preparatory education. He then obtained employment and a great part of the training that qualifies him for his present positions has been acquired from the experience of actual business life. He remained in Norway until he was twenty-one in 1882, and then came to this country and went into business in Decorah, Iowa, where he remained until 1887. In that year Mr. Waldeland removed to Northfield, Minnesota, where he had been offered the position of manager of the Northfield Publishing Company. This office he accepted, and remained in Northfield for three years, and devoted his time and energies to the establishment of a progressive and successful publishing concern. In 1890 the business was sold to the Augsburg Publishing House of Minneapolis, and on the consolidation Mr. Waldeland was appointed assistant general manager. He was promoted in 1904 to the office of general manager and now has entire charge of the business, and is rapidly making it one of the large publishing houses of the city. In 1904 also Mr. Waldeland was appointed treasurer of the United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, an office which he still holds. Mr. Waldeland is a public spirited citizen and though never active in politics, is interested in all measures tending toward civic improvement and is a member of several organizations for that purpose, among them the South Side Commercial Club. He is a member of the Bethlehem Norwegian Lutheran Church. In July, 1886, he was married to Miss Edvine Osmundsen, who died in 1887 leaving one child, a son, Karl. Mr. Waldeland again married in 1891, his wife being Miss Ida G. Ness. They have five children, Leonora, Dorothy, Edmund, Marie and Henry.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### THE GROWTH OF BANKING

**T**HE business of banking in Minneapolis had an inauspicious beginning, for the pioneer bankers had scarcely opened their doors when the panic of 1857 swept over the country carrying away many older and much better established financial concerns. In a new and isolated community where credit had not been firmly settled and capital had yet to be accumulated the effects of the panic were even more disastrous than elsewhere. But the records of these early banking operations show a most creditable story of heroic endeavors to tide over disaster and self-denying loyalty to the home business men and the community.

Banking was on a very different basis then than now. There were no national banks, only crude state banking laws and no bank examiners; and, except in the larger eastern cities, no associations of bankers or any system of mutual support. Minnesota was still a territory; Minneapolis was 300 miles from the nearest railroad and more completely out of touch with the east than are the remotest settlements in Alaska today. Most of the earlier banks were conducted by men engaged also in other business.

The first bankers at the Falls of St. Anthony were Richard Martin, who came to the village of St. Anthony in 1854, and Farnham & Tracy, who opened a bank in the same year. In 1855 Simon P. Snyder and Wm. K. McFarlane arrived in Minneapolis and at once formed a partnership in the real estate and banking business, becoming the first bankers on the west side of the river. They were provided with ample capital and their energy and progressive methods did much for the development of the young city. C. H. Pettit arrived in the same year and opened the second bank

in Minneapolis. Messrs. Snyder and Pettit are believed to be the only survivors of this pioneer group of bankers.

In 1857 Rufus J. Baldwin opened a bank in the old Cataract House on lower Washington avenue, Cyrus Beede and R. J. Mendenhall commenced business on Bridge Square and J. K. Sidle entered a long banking career in the then newly completed Nicollet House. Other banks started soon afterwards were those of D. C. Groh, Orrin Curtis, B. D. Dorman and Graves, Towne & Co.

Banking was conducted under great difficulties. The lack of currency, the isolation of the frontier town, the impending panic, were all causes of trouble for the bankers. It is said that the ruling rate of interest was "three per cent per month and five per cent after maturity."

There was little available currency, and at one time "Indiana wild cat"—as the notes of certain Indiana banks were styled—was the chief circulating medium. To meet the need of small change the local merchants issued scrip in sums of ten, fifteen, twenty-five and fifty cents. The following is an actual copy of one of the issues:

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 20th, 1857.

"25 Cts. This certificate for twenty-five cents will be redeemed with current bank notes, at our store, corner of Bridge and First street, when presented, to the amount of one dollar."

MOORE & POWER.

These notes had a large circulation although there was a very warm discussion over their issue. Later state scrip was issued and during 1858 sixty-four merchants joined in a published statement that they would receive state scrip at par for debts or goods. An attempt was also made to establish a currency in the form of notes

secured on the state railroad bond issue of 1858.

Conditions improved somewhat after a year or so but were again so bad in 1862 that the town of Minneapolis issued scrip which was "redeemable in bank notes in sums not less than five dollars." The signatures of S. H. Mattison and George A. Savory, president and secretary of the town organization, and the endorsement of R. J. Mendenhall, treasurer, gave this temporary currency a value which led to its free circulation.

Notwithstanding the almost incredible financial hardships of the young city it is a notable fact that not one of the pioneer bankers failed to meet his obligations. Some were forced to discontinue business but all paid in full.

Statehood and the adoption of banking laws and the passage of the national bank act brought about a better condition of affairs. At the same time the panic cleared the atmosphere. The bankers who had developed staying powers pulled themselves together and in the early sixties the foundations of some of the older banks of the present day were laid. R. J. Mendenhall and Rufus J. Baldwin in 1863 bought out the State Bank of Minnesota at Austin, and removing it to Minneapolis, founded a banking institution which was the virtual beginning of the present Security National Bank. In the same way the First National Bank grew out of the business of Sidle, Wolford & Co. In 1865 J. K. Sidle reorganized the business under the name of the Minneapolis Bank, and shortly afterwards, taking advantage of the passage of the national banking law started the First National Bank of Minneapolis, with the same capital, officers and business.

From 1865 to 1873 there was almost abnormal progress in the northwest. To meet the necessities of business, banks multiplied and constantly increased their capital. The first new bank to be organized in this period was the National Exchange Bank, which began business in 1867, with a capital of \$50,000, and H. Miller of Troy, N. Y., as president and W. P. Westfall, cashier.

Eight years later its business was wound up with all depositors paid in full.

In 1868 the State Bank of Minnesota, whose organization has already been mentioned, was merged into the State National Bank of Minneapolis. Its capital was \$100,000. R. J. Mendenhall was president and R. J. Baldwin, cashier. T. A. Harrison, who was destined to become a most prominent figure in northwestern banking, succeeded Mr. Mendenhall, and two years afterwards Joseph Dean became cashier in place of Mr. Baldwin. When the Security Bank was organized in 1878 the business of the State National was transferred to the new institution.

The old City Bank was organized in 1869. J. W. Pence was the first president, and T. J. Buxton, long a prominent banker of the city, was its cashier. In 1870 the First National Bank of St. Anthony was formed and subsequently became the Merchants' National Bank of Minneapolis.

The year 1872 saw the founding of the Northwestern National Bank. It commenced with a capital of \$200,000. The late Dorilus Morrison was the first president. In the centennial year of 1876 the Citizens bank was added to the early list of Minneapolis financial institutions. The Hennepin County Savings Bank was founded in 1870, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank in 1874. The Security Bank of Minnesota was organized in 1878 with a capital of \$300,000.

#### BANKING CENTERS.

At this period, now about thirty years ago, the banking center of Minneapolis was at Washington and Hennepin avenues. The First National was at Nicollet and Washington. J. K. Sidle was president, and H. G. Sidle, cashier. Directly on the corner of Hennepin and Washington were the Hennepin County Savings Bank and the Bank of Minneapolis, the former officered by Judge E. S. Jones as president and J. E. Bell, cashier, and the latter headed by T. W. Wilson. The City Bank was one block down Hennepin, at Second street, and directly back of it, on the Nicollet avenue front, Valentine G. Hush conducted a private bank. The old Merchants' National was

located just north of Hennepin avenue on Washington, and the Security Bank was at Third and Hennepin. The Northwestern National was at First avenue south and Washington, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank at Nicollet and Washington. The only bank in the city outside of the immediate vicinity was the Citizens, which was at Washington and Fifth avenues south. N. F. Griswold was its president and George B. Shepherd its cashier.

During the next decade there was a decided tendency towards scattering. But this movement was quickly followed by one of concentration and nearly all the changes of location of the last fifteen or twenty years have been towards a new common center in the general vicinity of First avenue south and Fourth street.

Concurrently with this centralization of the larger banking interests has developed a group of neighborhood or outlying banks, serving the needs of the smaller business centers of the city which have come to large commercial importance during the past decade.

Another notable development of later years has been the erection of permanent banking buildings. When the banks of a city abandon rented quarters and establish themselves in substantial buildings of their own, little need be said of the stability of the institutions and the confidence of financial circles in the future of the place. One



SWEET COLLECTION

OLD FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

of the first to build was the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank. The Northwestern National erected in 1903 the finest banking house west of Chicago. The Swedish American occupies its own building and the First National completed in 1907 one of the most complete exclusive bank buildings in the country. The Security National holds permanent and especially constructed quarters in a building which bears its name. The St. Anthony Falls Bank owns its own handsome building and the German-American has erected one of the most substantial and architecturally beautiful banking houses in the city.

#### THE CLEARING HOUSE.

In 1880 the Minneapolis Clearing House Association was organized. Previous to that time exchanges were effected through messengers. With the organization of the clearing house, Minneapolis banking affairs were given a better footing, the clearings were reported and the city was given its place as one of the financial centers of the west. In 1881 the clearings were \$19,487,650. In 1883 they had reached \$87,568,000, and in 1885, \$125,000,000. The year 1890 found them at \$303,000,000; 1895, \$372,000,000; 1900, \$579,000,000, and 1905, \$913,000,000. In 1906 they reached \$990,000,000, and in 1907 passed the billion dollar mark with a total of \$1,145,462,149.

For many years the Clearing House served its original purpose as a medium for the daily exchanges, but it has gradually assumed larger functions and within the



SWEET COLLECTION

R. J. MENDENHALL'S BANK.

Corner of First street and Hennepin avenue. About 1870.

past ten years the clearing house banks of the city have virtually become an association for mutual protection and public safety. They employ their own special bank examiner through whom they keep informed of the condition of all local financial institutions including their own membership; and stand ready to act for the common good in event of complications in a single institution or general financial difficulty.

During the decade of 1880-90 banks multiplied in Minneapolis as they did in all parts of the country. But the enormous growth of the city and its surrounding territory made possible an expansion here which was not without its evils. Too many banks were started. Some of them were excellent institutions and successfully weathered the financial storms of the next decade, but others were quite unnecessary and, managed by men of little financial experience and bad judgment, succumbed to the first squall of the storm of '93. Of the banks organized during the eighties which are still in existence the most important are the Peoples Bank, 1886, the Swedish American National, 1888, and the German-American, 1887. The National Bank of Commerce, the Nicollet National, the Metropolitan—all strong banking houses in the eighties—were merged into other banks during later years. More



FIRST BUILDING OF THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK.

Corner Washington and First avenue south. About 1880.

recently have been organized the St. Anthony Falls Bank, the Germania, the Minnesota National, the East Side State Bank, the Union State Bank and the Metropolitan.

#### BANKS AND CAPITAL IN 1908.

A complete list of the banks of the city at the present time, with their capital, follows:

##### NATIONAL BANKS.

First .....	\$2,000,000
Minnesota .....	200,000
Northwestern .....	2,000,000
Security .....	1,000,000
Swedish American .....	500,000

##### STATE BANKS.

Central .....	\$ 25,000
East Side .....	100,000
Germania .....	50,000
German-American .....	100,000
Hennepin County .....	100,000
Merchants' & Manufacturers' .....	50,000
Metropolitan .....	100,000
People's .....	60,000
St. Anthony Falls .....	200,000
South Side .....	50,000
Union .....	50,000

Total capital .....\$6,585,000

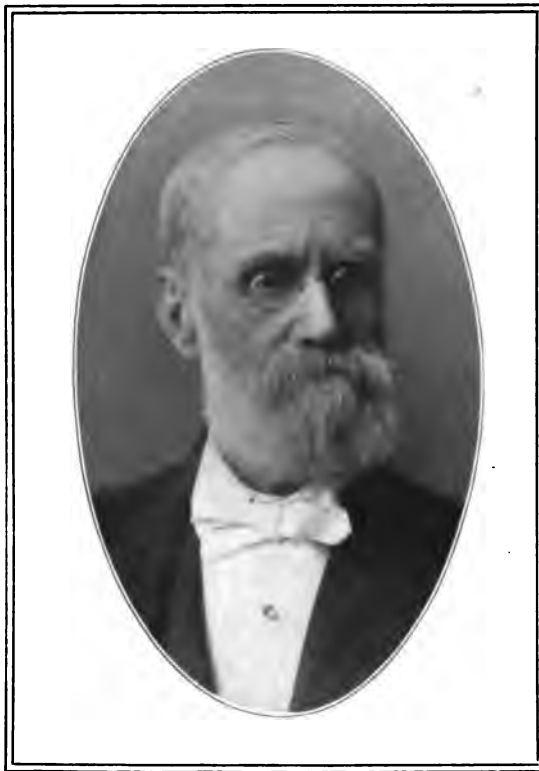
This statement of banking capital as contrasted with the \$200,000 credited to the Minneapolis banks forty years ago is significant. The development of banking facilities has been phenomenal. As late as 1870 the total capitalization of Minneapolis banks



OLD SECURITY BANK.

Corner Hennepin avenue and Third street.





R. J. MENDENHALL.

was given as \$270,000. In 1880 it was reported as \$2,434,800; in 1890, \$7,905,000. After 1893 the total was considerably reduced, but in 1900 was \$4,835,000. In 1903 it had advanced to \$5,635,000, and at the close of 1907 to \$6,585,000.

But this does not show the full capital assets of the banks, for nearly all of them carry heavy surplus accounts, aggregating approximately \$5,000,000, or fully eighty per cent of the capital stock.

Deposits show a marvelous growth of wealth in the city and the northwest. In 1866 the village was proud of a statement of \$493,000, aggregate deposits. In 1870 the total had reached \$850,000, but ten years later, in 1880, the deposits amounted to \$4,264,000. By 1890 they had mounted up to \$27,752,000. This included savings bank deposits of over \$5,000,000. There was, of course, a falling off after '93, but the recovery was rapid and by 1902 the totals had reached fifty millions. The last statement of 1907 showed totals of \$79,327,666, which included some \$15,000,000 deposited in sav-

ings banks, but did not include the deposits of trust companies or funds in the hands of private bankers.

#### INDIVIDUAL BANK HISTORY.

The individual history of the older banks of the city is of much interest. The oldest bank is the First National, which, as has been stated, grew out of the business founded by J. K. Sidle in 1857. This business became the Minneapolis Bank—a state institution—and that in turn was succeeded in 1864 by the First National, whose charter number was 710. The first board of directors consisted of J. K. Sidle, president; H. G. Sidle, cashier; G. Scheitlin, Loren Fletcher, E. B. Ames, D. C. Bell, E. A. Veazie, Anthony Kelly and W. A. Penniman. John Martin was added to the board in 1866. At the start the capital of the First National was \$50,000, but it was raised to \$100,000 in 1872, to \$200,000 in 1874, to \$600,000 in 1877, to \$1,000,000 in 1885, and to \$2,000,000 in 1903. The present officers are F. M. Prince, president; C. T. Jaffray, vice-president; George F. Orde, cashier; and D. Mackerchar, E. C. Brown and H. A. Willoughby, assistant cashiers. The capital is \$2,000,000; the surplus \$2,000,000 and the deposits \$14,600,000.

The Northwestern National Bank was organized April 23, 1872, by Dorilus Morrison, H. T. Welles, Anthony Kelly, Paris Gibson, F. S. Gibson, C. G. Goodrich, E. A. Harmon, Hon. William Windom, S. E. Neiler, A. H. Barney of New York, C. B. Wright and William G. Moorhead of Philadelphia. The authorized capital was \$200,000. Dorilus Morrison was elected president and S. E. Neiler cashier. The bank was opened for business on September 21, 1872, with \$183,000 paid up capital, and deposits of \$80,651. Later H. T. Welles became president and S. A. Harris cashier, and the capital was increased to \$1,000,000. After several changes in the course of years, Wm. H. Dunwoody became president, M. B. Koon, vice-president; Edward W. Decker, vice-president and active manager; Joseph Chapman, Jr., cashier, and Frank E. Holton, Charles W. Farwell and R. E. MacGregor, assistant cashiers. Under this

management the bank made rapid advances, and on May 14, 1908, its statement showed a surplus of \$1,000,000, undivided profits of \$321,000, and deposits of over \$12,000,000. In June the Northwestern absorbed the National Bank of Commerce, consolidating the business of the two banks and shortly afterwards increased its capital stock to \$2,000,000 and its surplus to \$2,000,000,

Powell, cashier. In 1888 J. W. Raymond was elected president and the capital increased to \$1,000,000. The next year H. H. Thayer was elected cashier. These officers managed the bank until 1892, at which time Mr. Raymond retired to become president of the Northwestern and S. A. Harris, who had formerly been associated with the Northwestern, was elected president. In



THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.  
(Kees & Colburn, Architects.)

while the deposits of the enlarged institution reached approximately \$20,000,000. The officers of the bank remained the same except that Mr. Chapman became a vice-president and Mr. Holton the cashier, while A. A. Crane, vice-president of the Bank of Commerce, and W. F. McLane, S. S. Cook, and I. F. Cotton, assistant cashiers, assumed the same positions in the Northwestern.

The National Bank of Commerce had been organized in 1884 with a capital of \$400,000. The first officers were E. F. Gould, president; V. G. Hush, vice-president; Wm.

January, 1895, A. A. Crane was elected assistant cashier and in January, 1900, became its cashier. The officers at the time the bank retired from business were: S. A. Harris, president; A. A. Crane, vice-president; F. E. Kenaston, vice-president; W. S. Harris, cashier; W. F. McLane, S. S. Cook and I. F. Cotton, assistant cashiers.

The origin of the Security National Bank has already been traced from the State Bank of Minnesota, brought from Austin to Minneapolis in 1863 by R. J. Mendenhall and Rufus J. Baldwin. T. A. Harrison came into the bank in 1868, and in 1878 the

Security Bank of Minnesota was organized and the business of the State Bank was transferred to the new institution. The capital was \$300,000, and T. A. Harrison was president, his brother, H. G. Harrison, the vice-president, and Joseph Dean, cashier. The board of directors included these officers and Judge C. E. Vanderburgh, Judge Franklin Beebe, Judge J. M. Shaw and W. W. McNair. The bank commenced business in the building at Third street and Hennepin avenue, now occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1879 the capital was increased to \$400,000, and in 1880 to \$1,000,000. The death of Mr. T. A. Harrison in 1877 and of his brother in 1891 removed the founders of the bank, but their policies were continued by F. A. Chamberlain, who became president, and Perry Harrison, a son of Hugh G. Harrison, who became cashier and subsequently vice-president. In 1908 the Security became a national bank. The statement of July, 1908, showed capital \$1,000,000, surplus \$1,000,000, and deposits of \$13,427,702. The officers are now: F. A. Chamberlain, president; Perry Harrison, vice-president; E. F. Mearkle, vice-president; J. S. Pomeroy, cashier; Fred Spafford, George Lawther, S. H. Bezoier, assistant cashiers.

The Swedish-American National Bank was organized as the Swedish American Bank in 1888, and began business with a capital of \$100,000. O. N. Ostrom, formerly a banker at Evansville, Minnesota, was president; Col. Hans Mattson, secretary of state for Minnesota, the vice-president; and N. O. Werner, formerly of Red Wing, cashier. It gained a foothold at once, and its growth was rapid and substantial, necessitating in two years an increase in capital to \$250,000. Mr. Mattson resigned the vice-presidency about this time and was succeeded by C. S. Hulbert, who has since held the position. In 1893 occurred the death of President Ostrom. Mr. Werner succeeded him. In 1894 the bank was reorganized under a national charter. The capital of the bank was again increased in July, 1905, to \$500,000. The surplus and profits are \$400,000, and the deposits about \$3,200,000. The present officers are N. O. Werner,

president; C. S. Hulbert, vice-president; J. A. Latta, vice-president; E. L. Mattson, cashier; and A. V. Ostrom, assistant cashier.

The Hennepin County Savings Bank was organized in 1870 by the late Judge E. S. Jones and J. E. Bell, they being respectively president and cashier. The capital was at first \$50,000, but was increased to \$100,000 within a few years. Both a savings and a general banking business have been done and the bank has been very successful. After many years location at the corner of Washington and Hennepin avenues, the bank moved to the Phoenix building at Fourth street and First avenue south. The bank now shows a surplus of \$100,000 and deposits of \$4,000,000, and the officers are as follows: John E. Bell, president; David P. Jones, vice-president; W. H. Lee, cashier, and H. H. Barber, assistant cashier. These with F. A. Chamberlain, David C. Bell, F. M. Prince, and Andrew Tharalson are the trustees.

The Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis was formed in 1874. Eder H. Moulton was its treasurer and manager at the outset and for many years, building it up from nothing to the position of the largest savings bank in the Northwest. Its board of trustees has always included a group of the strongest business men of the city. For many years Clinton Morrison was president. In 1905 Mr. Moulton's outside business interests led him to withdraw from the management of the bank and N. F. Hawley was elected treasurer, and has since served the bank as its executive officer. The deposits are now about \$11,500,000, and the officers are: John DeLaittre, president; Thomas Lowry, vice-president; O. C. Wyman, second vice-president and assistant treasurer; N. F. Hawley, secretary and treasurer. The officers with H. C. Akeley, T. B. Janney, C. S. Langdon, E. H. Moulton, Wm. G. Northup, A. F. Pillsbury, and John Washburn constitute the board of trustees.

The German-American Bank was organized in 1886 at Plymouth and North Washington avenues by Anthony Kelly, A. H. Linton, Henry Gund, John Heinrich, Edmund Eichhorn, R. B. Langdon, J.

M. Griffith, E. C. Chatfield, Charles Gluek, J. A. Schlener, Henry Doerr, Jas. C. Miller, Henry Winecke, George Huhn, Geo. W. McClelland, Robert Pratt and J. C. Oswald, and with a capital of \$50,000. On the first of January, 1886, the deposits were only \$36,000, but from this they have grown to about \$1,850,000. The present capital is \$100,000, and the surplus is also \$100,000. The present officers are: Francis A. Gross, president; Chas. Gluek, vice-president; J.

came its cashier. Its capital is \$50,000, with as much more in surplus and undivided profits accounts, while its deposits are over \$400,000. Its officers are: F. E. Kenaston, president; A. M. Woodward, vice-president; Conrad Birkhofer, vice-president; A. A. McRae, cashier; Olaf E. N. Olson, assistant cashier.

The Peoples Bank dates back to 1886, when it was founded by A. D. Cotton. It was reorganized some time later, and for



THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

M. Griffith, vice-president; G. E. Stegner, cashier; G. P. Huhn, assistant cashier.

The Germania Bank was organized by Otto E. Naegele in 1893. It has been very successful, and in addition to its capital of \$50,000, has a surplus fund approximating that amount and deposits reaching upwards of half a million. The present officers are: O. E. Naegele, president; L. Paulle, vice-president; J. J. Heinrich, vice-president; George Vollmer, assistant cashier.

The South Side State Bank was organized in 1899 by A. A. McRea, who be-

many years has been doing a prosperous business at the old quarters of the First National, corner Nicollet and Washington avenues. Its capital is \$60,000, and its deposits are over \$400,000. The officers are: H. G. Merritt, president; G. J. Sherer, vice-president; C. L. Grandin, vice-president; C. E. Cotton, cashier; H. D. Davis, assistant cashier.

Two of the more recent banks of the city are the East Side and the Metropolitan. The former was organized in 1906, with F. E. Barney as president and Howard Dykman as cashier. The bank has made rapid

progress. Its capital is \$100,000 and deposits run well over \$200,000. The officers are: F. E. Barney, president; Isaac Hazlett, vice-president; D. L. Case, cashier; C. L. Campbell, assistant cashier. The Metropolitan was incorporated in April, 1907, with a capital of \$100,000, and George C. Merrill as president. In a year's time it was carrying deposits of approximately twice the amount of its capital. The officers are now: V. H. Van Slyke, president; M. R. Waters, vice-president; C. F. Wyant, cashier.

#### TRUST COMPANIES.

In 1883 the business of trust companies was commenced in Minneapolis by the Minnesota Loan & Trust Company, which was formed by E. A. Merrill and E. J. Phelps, the former being president and the latter secretary. The capital stock was first \$200,000, but was soon increased to \$500,000. The company erected a fine office building at 313 Nicollet avenue, which it still occupies. It has been very prosperous, and now shows a surplus account of some \$250,000. The officers are: E. A. Merrill, president; M. B. Koon, vice-president and trust officer; A. M. Keith, vice-president; H. L. Moore, treasurer; W. A. Durst, secretary.

The Minneapolis Trust Company was formed in 1888 by Samuel Hill, who was its first president, with Clarkson Lindley as secretary and treasurer. Its capital is \$500,000, with \$250,000 in the surplus account. For years the company occupied its building at Fourth street and Hennepin avenue, but in 1907 moved into the new First National Bank building, occupying the banking room No. 109 South Fifth street. The present officers are: Elbridge C. Cooke, president; Wm. H. Dunwoody, vice-president; Robert W. Webb, secretary and treasurer.

BARNEY, Fred Elisha, president of the East Side State Bank, of Minneapolis, was born at Swanton, Vermont, October 10, 1859, the son of Valentine G. and Maria L. Barney. The father was in the marble business in Vermont; served in the Civil War and was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ninth regiment of Vermont volunteers. In 1869 the family left Swanton and moved to Minneapolis and, in 1872, moved to Charles City,

Iowa. In the autumn of 1881 he came back to Minneapolis to work in the Commercial Bank, East Minneapolis, having had business training in an abstract and loan office in Charles City, Iowa, where he attended the public schools. During the last two years of service in the Commercial Bank, Mr. Barney was assistant cashier. Since March, 1888, he has conducted an insurance, loan and real estate agency in Minneapolis representing five important insurance companies. He was active in the organization of the East Side State Bank, in 1906, and became its president. He has always been a republican in politics and was elected, in 1900, a member of the board of county commissioners and served four years, in 1903-4 being chairman of the board. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and is a director and has been a member of the public affairs committee; a member of St. Anthony Club and a director; a member and director of the Minneapolis Whist Club; a member of the Masonic order and of the Shriners. Mr. Barney attends the First Congregational church, but is not a member of any church. He was married September 17, 1885, to Mary Case, of Charles City, Iowa, and to them three children have been born—Hadwen C., Elizabeth and Mary, all of whom are attending the East Minneapolis high school.

CHAMBERLAIN, Francis A., president of the Security National Bank, was born April 20, 1855, at Bangor, Maine, son of James T. Chamberlain, a merchant of that city. Mr. Chamberlain passed his early years at Red Wing, Minnesota, where he attended the public schools and subsequently studied two years at the State University but did not graduate. His business training was early devoted to banking and finance for which he proved himself admirably adapted, notably because such special knowledge rested upon a broad substructure of good general business principles. Mr. Chamberlain has shown himself to be a wise financial counselor, and the Security National Bank, under his management, has proved itself to be one of the strongest banking institutions in the Northwest. He is an example of steadfast adherence to economic and financial truth. Mr. Chamberlain is a director of the Minneapolis Athenaeum and a member of the Minneapolis and Commercial clubs. His church affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal denomination. He was married on May 23, 1883 to Frances Foss, daughter of Bishop Cyrus D. Foss. They have three children—Cyrus, Ruth and Caro.

CAMPBELL, Wallace, lawyer and banker, was born at Waverly, Tioga county, New York, September 8, 1863. He is the son of Solomon C. Campbell and Mary Aurelia (Farwell) Campbell. His father was, for twenty-two years, resident buyer at New York City for the



*J. A. Chamblain*

Chicago house of J. V. Farwell & Co. There was stanch Scotch-American ancestry on both sides. Campbellstown, New York, was founded by Robert Campbell, great-grandfather of Wallace. On the maternal side another great-grandfather, John Knox, founded Knoxville, now part of the city of Corning, New York. Wallace Campbell was educated in the public schools of Corning and at Hamilton College, from which he graduated in 1883, as an A. B. After a year of alternate teaching in the Brooklyn Polytechnic and of study at Columbia Law School, he was admitted to the New York Bar, beginning practice in the Hon. R. W. Todd's office. Two years later he came to Minneapolis where he became a member of the law firm of Stryker & Campbell until 1891, when he entered the firm of Hill Sons & Co., bankers. Seven years later he gave up his interests here to be vice-president of the Northwestern Life Insurance Co. Mr. Campbell later became president of the People's Bank. He has also occupied other positions of trust and responsibility in business and professional ways. He is an ardent republican, stumped the state in the Harrison campaign of 1888, and has been a frequent contributor to the best magazines of the country, writing upon national topics with force and ease. He is an enthusiast on rare books—also upon outdoor sports; and a first edition has the same charm of the chase for him that the first trout catch has. Mr. Campbell belongs to the Minneapolis Club, the Minneapolis Commercial Club and the Twin City Bankers Club and the Automobile and Miliona Clubs. At Lake Miliona he has a country home. He attends the Presbyterian church. He was married in 1886 to Minnie V. Adams, of Chicago, and has two daughters.

CHAPMAN, Joseph, Jr., vice president of the Northwestern National Bank, is a native of Iowa. He was born in Dubuque on October 17, 1871. He is the son of Joseph and Catherine Cassidy Chapman. His father for many years has been connected with the railroad business and at the time of his son's birth was division freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad with headquarters at Dubuque. At the present time he is located at Fairport, Ohio, as manager of the terminals of the Baltimore & Ohio road. The son attended the public schools of Dubuque until 1887, when the family moved from Iowa to this city. He at once entered the Central high school to finish his preparatory course and graduated the following year. Upon graduation Mr. Chapman obtained a position with the Northwestern National Bank and has since been continuously connected with that institution. He advanced rapidly from one position to another and was appointed cashier several years ago. As an aid to his business training Mr. Chapman took the night law course of the University of Minnesota and graduated in 1897. Mr. Chapman is

a member of several of the social and municipal improvement organizations of the city and is well-known among his associate business men. He is a member of the Minneapolis Board of Charities and Corrections, and also belongs to the Minneapolis Club, the Minikahda Club, and the Six O'Clock Club, of which he was president in 1906-7. For six years, from 1900 to 1906, Mr. Chapman was secretary of the Minnesota Bankers' Association and has served as a member of its executive council and in 1908 was elected its president. He is also a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association, as well as a member of the board of trustees of the American Institute of Bank Clerks. He is a clear-cut forceful speaker and is frequently called upon to make addresses on financial and business topics. In 1897 Mr. Chapman was married to Miss Elizabeth Mayhew of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and they have two daughters, Katherine and Elizabeth. The family attends the Hennepin Avenue Methodist church.

COOKE, Elbridge C., president of the Minneapolis Trust Company, is a native of Illinois and the son of Joseph Clark and Amy Wade Cooke. The family is of English origin and Mr. Cooke traces his ancestry back to the settlement of certain of the name in Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1630. His early life was spent in New England, where he attended school and prepared for college. He is a graduate of Yale, 1877, and a member of the Yale Club of New York City. After completing his college course he studied law and was admitted to the bar in Connecticut in 1879. He soon came west and was a prominent member of the Minneapolis bar for many years. Since 1895 he has been connected with the Minneapolis Trust Company and since his election as president of the company has devoted most of his time to the business of the institution. Mr. Cooke was married in 1883 to Miss Belle Boies Turner whose home was in Norwich, Connecticut. He takes an active interest in the social and public affairs of the city, is a member of the Minneapolis Club, the Minikahda Club and Long Meadow Gun Club, and is a republican in politics, though never an office holder.

COTTON, Charles Edgar, cashier of the Peoples Bank, was born at Franklin, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1860, son of Austin D. Cotton, a banker of that city. The son was educationally trained in the local schools and graduated at the Franklin high school, receiving business training in banking and making that his life's business, following in the footsteps of his father. Mr. Cotton was married October 30, 1895. He is a Presbyterian in his church relations.

CRANE, Archibald A., vice-president of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, was born at Austin, Minnesota, July 1, 1866, the son of Caleb C. and Emily (Warner) Crane. He

was educated in the public schools of Austin and Anoka, Minnesota, and entered banking as a clerk in the Anoka National Bank in 1883. He came to Minneapolis in 1887 as assistant cashier of the Flour City National Bank and was made cashier in 1893. Following a consolidation of banking interests in 1895 he became assistant cashier of the National Bank of Commerce and was appointed cashier in 1900. In 1906 he was advanced to the vice-presidency. In 1908, upon the consolidation of the National Bank of Commerce with the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, Mr. Crane became vice-president of the latter institution. Besides taking a prominent part in the financial affairs of Minneapolis, Mr. Crane has been active in the American Bankers' Association, of which he is treasurer. In January, 1908, he was elected by the Minneapolis Clearing House Association to the office of president. He is a Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner, and a member of the Commercial and Minikahda clubs. Mr. Crane was married at Minneapolis in 1890 to Miss Fanny M. Stevens.

DECKER, Edward W., vice-president and general manager of the Northwestern National Bank, is a native of Minnesota. He was born at Austin, August 24th, 1869. His father, Jacob S. Decker, was of an old family of mingled Holland and French Huguenot extraction which settled on the Delaware River in 1700. The son spent his boyhood and youth with his parents on the farm near Austin attending the common schools and Austin high school from which he graduated in 1887. He at once came to Minneapolis and commenced service with the Northwestern National Bank as a messenger. His progress was rapid and in 1895 he was offered the position of assistant cashier of the Metropolitan Bank. A short service in this position was followed by promotion to the cashiership, and a few years later, in 1901, by the recall to the Northwestern as cashier. In 1903 he was made vice-president and general manager—one of the most responsible banking positions in the city. Mr. Decker has not, however, escaped other responsibilities. He is a director of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company of Minneapolis and is frequently called upon to participate in the public affairs of the city. He is president of the Twin City Bankers' club, vice-president of the Minneapolis clearing house, a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, a member of the Minneapolis club, the Commercial club and the Minikahda Club and of the Minneapolis

Chamber of Commerce. In 1892 Mr. Decker married Miss Susan M. Spaulding, a daughter W. A. Spaulding, one of the old settlers of Minneapolis, a prominent member of the G. A. R., and distinguished for his military service in the 2nd Battalion Light Artillery. Mr. and Mrs. Decker have four children, Edward W., Jr., Margaret, Catherine and Susan. They are attendants of Plymouth Congregational church.

GROSS, Francis A., president of the German American Bank of Minneapolis, is the son of Mathias and Mary Gross, the father being engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Gross was born August 10, 1870 in the township of Medina, Hennepin county, Minnesota, but the family moved to Minneapolis the next year and he has spent his whole life here. He attended the public and parochial schools of this city and St. John's University, Stearns county, Minnesota. As a boy he clerked in his father's grocery. At the age of nineteen he entered the employ of the German American Bank in the capacity of mes-



BRUSH, PHOTO

EDWARD W. DECKER.



senger. From the position of collection teller, he was promoted to that of paying and receiving teller, to assistant cashier, cashier and at last to the presidency, the office which he now holds. Though he has never held political office Mr. Gross has been active in public affairs, especially on the North Side. He was the first president and is now ex-president of the North Side Commercial Club. He is a Past Regent of the Royal Arcanum, a member of the Catholic Knights of America and of the Elks. In 1893 he married Ida K. Buerfening. Their children are Roman B., Francis B., Marie B., and Carl B. Gross. Mrs. Gross is the daughter of Captain Martin Buerfening and grand-daughter of Frederick Weinard, a pioneer who came to St. Anthony, now Minneapolis, in 1854.

HARRISON, Hugh G., for many years a very prominent business man and banker of Minneapolis, was born on April 23, 1822, near Belleville, Illinois. He was the son of Thomas Harrison who migrated from North Carolina in 1803 and settled in Illinois, then an almost unknown wilderness. His son Hugh was educated at McKendree college at Lebanon, Illinois, and in his early life was associated with his father and brothers in the milling business at Belleville. In 1860 with his brothers, Thomas A. and William, he moved to Minneapolis where he lived until his death on August 12, 1891. During this residence of thirty years, Mr. Harrison was one of the most prominent citizens of Minneapolis, a progressive and far-seeing promoter of solid business interests and an active participant in all things which made for the betterment of the city. In 1862 he with his brothers built the old Harrison block at the corner of Washington and Nicollet avenue. In 1863 he was associated with Joseph Dean in the lumber business and in 1877 T. A. and Hugh G. Harrison with Mr. Dean organized the Security Bank of Minnesota, one of the oldest financial institutions of the city. Mr. Hugh Harrison was vice-president of the bank until the death of his brother, when he became president and continued at the head of the institution until his death. Notwithstanding the engrossing nature of his banking interests Mr. Harrison took an active part in other business affairs, gave his name to one of the larger wholesale grocery establishments of the city and at the time of his death was vice-president of the Minneapolis Trust Company. He also took a very active part in the social, political and religious life of the city. For many years he served on the school board, was mayor of Minneapolis in 1868, served as director and treasurer of the Minneapolis Exposition and was a generous contributor to church and benevolent work. A prominent Methodist and member of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, he gave largely to that denomination, and took a deep interest in the work of Hamline university. Mr. Harrison was twice married. His first wife died on August 13, 1876, leaving five sons, Ed-

ward, George, Lewis, Hugh and Perry. On October 25, 1877 he married Mrs. Elizabeth W. Hunt of Allentown, Pennsylvania, who survives him.

HARRISON, Perry, vice-president of the Security National bank of Minneapolis, was born in this city on October 11, 1862, the son of Hugh Galbraith and Irene Amelia (Robinson) Harrison. He attended the Minneapolis public schools and the Northwestern University Preparatory school and at the age of sixteen began his experience in banking, entering the Security bank which had just been organized by his father and his uncle T. A. Harrison. Mr. Harrison began at the bottom of the ladder and learned the banking business thoroughly. During his thirty years connection with the Security bank it has become one of the most prominent banking institutions in the west. Mr. Harrison became cashier in 1891 and was made vice-president in 1898. In 1879 Mr. Harrison joined the first regiment, Minnesota national guard and was for some years a prominent member of that organization, resigning in 1887 as its lieutenant colonel. He is a republican in politics and in church affiliations a Methodist. He is a member of the Minneapolis club, the Long Meadow Gun club and the Lafayette club. In 1887 Mr. Harrison was married to Miss Miriam Thomas at Hokendauqua, Pennsylvania. They have had four children.

HAWLEY, Newton F., treasurer of the Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank of Minneapolis, was born at Springdale, Iowa, November 28, 1859. He was the son of N. J. and Delia (Canfield) Hawley. He attended the common and high schools at Tipton, Iowa, and Iowa College at Grinnell, from which he graduated in 1879 A. B. and received the degree of A. M. in 1882. He was admitted to the practice of law at Minneapolis in 1884 and was successively a member of the law firm of Hahn & Hawley; Hahn, Belden & Hawley; and Belden, Hawley & Jamison. Mr. Hawley continued in active practice until January 1, 1906 when he was elected treasurer (managing officer), secretary and trustee of the Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank. He has been for years a trustee of Iowa College. During his residence in Minneapolis he has taken a very active part in municipal affairs and has had a strong influence in movements looking to better municipal condition. He was a member of the charter commission of 1898 and again of the charter commission of 1906 and was a member of the board of education from 1899 to 1905. He is a republican but quite independent in local matters. Mr. Hawley is a member of the American Academy of political and Social Science, the National Municipal League and other organizations for the studying of social and municipal questions. He is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial, Minikahda and Six O'Clock clubs.



*H. G. Harrison*



SAMUEL T. JOHNSON.

Mr. Hawley was married at Minneapolis, September 5, 1884 to Miss Ellen M. Field. The family attends Plymouth Congregational Church.

JAFFRAY, Clive T., for more than twenty years prominently associated with the banking business of Minneapolis, is a native of Canada. His father was W. Jaffray, a resident of Berlin, Ontario, and for a number of years the postmaster of the place. Clive T., was born at Berlin and received his education in the Canadian schools. Following the completion of his academic training, Mr. Jaffray entered upon a business career and gained his first experience in the banking business in the Merchants Bank of Canada. He entered the service of that institution in 1882 and was associated with it for five years, during that period acquiring valuable training. In 1887 he resigned his position to move to Minneapolis, where, shortly after his arrival, he accepted a clerical position with the Northwestern National Bank. He became bookkeeper in 1889 and two years later was promoted to the post of assistant cashier, which he held until 1895. In the latter year he was offered the cashiership of the First National Bank, which was then, as now, one of the leading financial institutions of the city. This position he accepted and has since been an official of that bank. He was for nine years cashier and in 1905 was appointed to the vice-presidency

which he held in conjunction with the other office. The following year, however, he resigned the cashiership to devote his time to the duties of the higher office, which he occupies at the present time. Mr. Jaffray is well-known in the local club and social life and is a member of the more prominent organizations, including the Minneapolis and Minikahda clubs. He takes an active interest in athletic sports, is a member of the Minneapolis and Long Meadow gun clubs and is an enthusiastic golfer. Mr. Jaffray is married and has a beautiful home on Mt. Curve Avenue.

JOHNSON, Samuel T., formerly vice-president of the Minnesota National Bank of Minneapolis and now engaged in the lumber and manufacturing business, is a native of Indiana. He was born near Indianapolis, November 16, 1858. His father, Lawrence A. Johnson, was a practicing physician and of a family which was among the first settlers of Marion county. As a boy Mr. Johnson lived at home, attending the common schools and early entering business. He came to Minneapolis in 1884 and soon became identified with the public affairs of the city, following the family traditions—for his father and other progenitors had been active in the public service in various capacities. He served as vice-president of the Board of Trade which was later merged in the Commercial Club. Relief work during the Spanish-American war left Mr. Johnson in broken health and he had scarce recovered when in 1901 Gov. S. R. Van Sant appointed him Public Examiner and Superintendent of Banks for Minnesota. The appointment took effect January 1st, 1902 and came at a time when the office was first charged with the duty of examining the books of all corporations paying a gross earnings tax. Mr. Johnson's examination of the railroad accounts showed over \$1,000,000 unpaid taxes overdue, of which he collected about \$250,000 and left \$500,000 or more in course of collection when he retired from office, the rest being cut off by the statute of limitation. The change which this investigation brought about in the system of railroad reports for taxation has added over \$125,000 a year to the taxes now being paid. During his incumbency not one of the 400 state banks under his supervision failed to comply with the law and no defaults occurred among county or state officers. Undertaking the first exhaustive examination ever made in the state auditor's office, Mr. Johnson developed claims of hundreds of thousands of dollars in state timber and trespass cases but lost to the state by reason of the statute of limitations. But he also found claims amounting to over \$200,000 not yet outlawed, which have been collected, and others for some \$500,000 more are in process of collection, having been affirmed by the supreme court. His action in enforcing claims against the various individuals and corporations was met with tremendous opposition but, notwithstanding, he proceeded for

the three years with his work—and the courts have sustained the position taken by him and the legislature has passed laws making the recurrence of such evasions impossible. The legislature of 1903, by unanimous resolution, and Gov. Van Sant's message to the legislature of 1905 both publicly recognized the "services and persistence" of Examiner Johnson in the performance of his general duties and in investigating the railroad taxes and timber trespasses, saying that as a result "many needed reforms in the conduct of the state's business had been adopted." The Governor further said:

"I take this occasion to publicly commend the untiring energy and faithfulness of Hon. S. T. Johnson, who has for the past three years served the state in the capacity of Public Examiner. His devotion to duty and his desire to preserve the interests of the people, have caused him to step beyond the mere routine of his office, and to meet the greater requirements of the law. Not contented with disposing of new matters as they arose, he went back to matters that were years ago deemed closed and brought to light the fact that the people had been unfairly dealt with by persons and corporations. The result is that the state will receive hundreds of thousands of dollars which otherwise would have been lost to it. The energy and devotion to duty of Mr. Johnson may well be emulated by all who serve the people."

This work of Mr. Johnson's has resulted in timber trespass and railroad tax dodging becoming a lost art in Minnesota.

Upon leaving the office of public examiner, Mr. Johnson was called to the active management of the Minnesota National Bank as vice-president, retiring on January 1, 1907, to enter the lumber business, at the same time becoming a director of the Peoples Bank. Mr. Johnson is a Mason, Knight Templar, Shriner and a member of the Park Avenue Congregational Church. While in the banking department, he was twice elected president of the National Association of State Bank Superintendents, and is now an honorary member of that body. He was married March 11, 1880, to Miss Katherine Starr, a daughter of John Starr, an old resident of Indianapolis. They have one son, Everett Starr Johnson. The family home is 1724 Logan avenue south.

McRAE, Alexander A., cashier of the South Side State Bank, is a native of Canada, the son of James Roy McRae and Flora McRae, and of a family which was among the pioneers of Glenoe, Ontario, the place of his birth. He was born on January 27, 1870, passed his childhood and early youth at home, attended the public and high schools of the town and in 1889 came to Minnesota. He first entered the service of the First National Bank of Little Falls as bookkeeper. Three years later he assisted in the organization of the Bank of Hutchinson at Hutchinson, Minnesota, and served as assistant cashier

from its organization until September 1, 1899, when he assumed the cashiership of the South Side State Bank which he was instrumental in organizing. Since that time he has remained in the active management of the bank which has been very prosperous. He has taken a leading part in the promotion of public interests and has served as president of the very active and efficient South Side Commercial Club. In politics he is a republican although independent in municipal matters. Mr. McRae was married on June 3, 1896, to Jean Adair Thomas. They have three children, Douglas, Allister and Marion. The family attends Park Avenue Congregational Church.

MATTSON, Edgar Lincoln, banker, was born in Minnesota thirty-seven years ago and has spent practically all his life in Minneapolis. His father was Col. Hans Mattson, a distinguished citizen of the state who came to Minnesota in 1852, and was prominent in pioneer days as well as serving later in public life. Col. Mattson won his title in the War of the Rebellion as colonel of the Third Minnesota. After the war he was prominent in state politics and served for several terms as secretary of state. Later he was consul general in India under presidents Garfield and Arthur and held other public trusts. His son Edgar attended the Minneapolis public schools, leaving the Central high school at the age of 17 to enter the banking business. He has been connected with the Swedish-American National Bank since its organization in 1888, commencing as a messenger and holding nearly every position in the bank up to that of cashier—the position which he now occupies. An active life devoted to the responsible business with which he is connected has left little time for outside affairs, but Mr. Mattson has taken a practical business man's interest in politics without seeking office. He is a republican. Mr. Mattson is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion, of the Commercial Club of Minneapolis, of the Minnetonka Boat Club and of the Odin Club—of which organization he was president in 1906. He is treasurer of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society. Mr. Mattson is married and has four children. He is devoted to out door sports, fishing and hunting, and spends his summers at Lake Minnetonka where he has a home at Wildhurst.

MERRILL, George Costin, president of the Merrill Abstract Co., was born in Manchester, Scott county, Illinois, son of Joseph Winthrop and Anna E. Merrill. His father, who was a noted horticulturist, removed to Cook county, Illinois, residing in Chicago and suburbs of that city where George attended the graded schools and a private academy and studied in the undergraduate course of the University of Chicago. In 1882 he came to Minneapolis, where he began the business of furnishing abstracts of title to realty in Hennepin county, forming the firm of Merrill & Albee. This partnership continued until 1886. For a time he conducted the business



GEORGE C. MERRILL.

in his own name until it increased to such large proportions that he organized the Merrill Abstract Company in 1892, he being president and manager of the organization. In this enterprise he has brought his fine expert knowledge of title examination into most effective action. He studied law in the law school of the University of Minnesota, graduating in 1895 as Bachelor of Law and was admitted the same year to practice law in Minnesota, taking the degree of Master of Law in 1896. As a title expert Mr. Merrill has commanded the utmost confidence, and this confidence was illustrated by his nomination on the republican ticket in 1900 under the new primary law, when the friends of that law were desirous that the nominees so selected should have special qualifications for the respective offices, for register of deeds of Hennepin county over many competitors, and his election at the polls in November by a very large majority. In 1902 he was re-elected to the same office, and again in 1904. Mr. Merrill cast his first vote for Grant and is a life-long republican, but he has never been an office-seeker, while he may be numbered among those who have the substantial interests of the city at heart. In the spring of 1907 Mr. Merrill became one of the promoters of the Metropolitan State Bank of Minneapolis. He was closely associated with its organization and upon incorporation was elected to fill the office of president, a position

for which his varied commercial experience gave him unusual qualifications. He continued at the head of the bank until it was well established, when he withdrew to devote himself to the business of the abstract company. Mr. Merrill is a member of the Commercial Club and other organizations interested in the civic and material advancement in the city. He was married in 1875 to Miss Alice Swindler and has two children—Alice Reba and Fred Raymond.

MORRISON, Clinton, a notable figure in Minneapolis life and progress, was born at Livermore, Maine, January 21, 1842, and came with his parents, when thirteen years old, to Minneapolis. As a boy he was one of the pupils, in 1856, of the old Union School which stood on the site of the present Minneapolis court house and city hall. He entered business at an early age and under the guidance of his father was soon a capable business man. At the age of twenty-one, he and his brother, George H., engaged in the business of outfitting lumbermen and, incidentally, they became investors in pine timbered lands, mills and lumber. The brothers operated a water power saw mill on the platform at the Falls and opened a lumber yard in the lower part of the city where they did a large business until the death of George H., in 1882, when Clinton gave special attention to the assistance of his father in his many undertakings and particularly to the building up of the Minneapolis Harvester Works, which had been run by a stock company. With failure impending, the Morrisons assumed most of the stock, took charge of the business and made a great success of it. Soon after the reorganization the management of the business was essentially entrusted to Mr. Clinton Morrison, who was the vice-president and whose close attention to its affairs brought it to an advanced stage of prosperity. The company adopted the twine-binder invented by Mr. Appleby, of the Harvester Works, and the invention proved very profitable. The Harvester Works were sold during the nineties to the Walter A. Wood Harvester Company, which was organized in St. Paul. Mr. Morrison has been one of the leading factors in the promotion of the success of the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank of Minneapolis, which has two or three times proved its Gibraltar-like strength in time of financial nervousness and panic. It has twice come out of "runs," generated by mischievous tongues, and millions to the good, and is one of the strongest banks in the northwest. Mr. Morrison was a trustee and president of the bank for many years. During his administration it erected the handsome building on Fourth street near First avenue south. Mr. Morrison was married in February, 1873, to Julia, daughter of Nehemiah Washburn. Mrs. Morrison died in 1883, leaving a son, Angus Washburn Morrison, and a daughter, Ethel, now the wife of Mr. John R. Vanderlip, an attorney



SWEET, PHOTO

*Clinton Morrison*



OTTO E. NAEGELE.

of Minneapolis. Mr. Morrison is a member of the Minneapolis Club and of the Universalist Church of the Redeemer.

NAEGELE, Otto E., president of the Germania Bank of Minneapolis, was born at New Ulm, Minnesota, May 28, 1858. He was the son of Lambert Naegele who learned the printer's trade in Rottweil, Germany, emigrated to America in 1848 and became a publisher of German newspapers in this country. He published the New Ulm Pioneer from 1857 to 1869; the Minneapolis Free Press from 1869 to 1889; the Montana Staats Zeitung, at Helena, 1889 to 1901, and the Washington Staats Zeitung, at Seattle, 1901 to 1905. He served in the Civil War and was absent with the Federal Army at the time of the Indian massacre of 1862, which is one of the earliest recollections of his son Otto. The party was with the small band of refugees who escaped from New Ulm during the night, arriving at St. Peter, Minnesota, the following morning. Here they were given shelter and care and all were conveyed to St. Paul. After that until the close of the war, the family lived in Milwaukee, but returned to New Ulm when the father was released from military service at the front. Otto E. spent his earlier years at New Ulm, moved to Minneapolis with his parents in 1869 and attended the public schools of this city. He supplemented his schooling with a term at a business college and

then at the age of fifteen years became an apprentice in the book bindery of the Minneapolis Tribune then located in the old City Hall at Bridge Square. After three years he entered the post office, advancing rapidly to a responsible position in the money order and registry department and continued in the post office until May, 1886. He then resigned to take up the profession of banking. After several years' experience as assistant cashier he became the organizer of the Germania Bank on May 11, 1893, and has from the beginning been the president and active manager of the institution. His political affiliations have always been with the republican party from the time he cast his first vote in 1879 for Jas. A. Garfield as president. He has taken an active part in public affairs of the city and is associated with various business clubs and organizations. He was married at Minneapolis on May 28, 1881, to Miss Anna Rauhen. They have had four children of whom two are living, Richard O. and Gladys.

ORDE, George F., cashier of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, was born in Ontario in 1864. He commenced his banking career in 1883, when he entered the service of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Three years later in September, 1886, he moved to Chicago where he was employed in the American Exchange National Bank for the following ten years. When he left the American Exchange in 1895 he had risen to the position of assistant cashier. He resigned to accept the cashiership of the Northern Trust Company Bank of Chicago. This position he retained until May 1, 1905, when he resigned to come to Minneapolis to accept his present position. In January, 1906, he was made a director of the First National Bank, and although a resident of the city but about two years is one of the best known bankers in the Northwest. Mr. Orde has an extensive acquaintance among the bankers of the country and has been honored with membership in the Executive Council of the American Bankers Association, serving from 1899 to 1902, and was elected treasurer of the association at New Orleans in 1902, and was re-elected at San Francisco in 1903. Mr. Orde was married in 1887. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club; of the Minikahda Club; and of the Minneapolis Curling Club, of which he was elected president in November, 1907.

PRINCE, Frank M., president of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, was born at Amherst, Massachusetts, on July 23, 1854. He was the son of George H. Prince and Sarah E. (Nash) Prince, the father being a successful business man at Amherst. As a boy Mr. Prince attended the public schools of his native town and on the completion of a high school course he entered a store where he worked until he was twenty, when he came to Minnesota. He first went to Stillwater and was employed for a year in the general

store of Prince & French. A short period of school teaching was followed by employment in the First National Bank of Stillwater where he obtained his first experience in banking. In July, 1878, he came to Minneapolis and secured a position in the First National Bank as correspondent and teller. Mr. Prince remained in this position until November, 1882, when he resigned to return to Stillwater to accept the position of cashier in the First National Bank, where he had been previously employed as a clerk. His connection with the Stillwater bank continued for the next ten years and the position was resigned to take that of secretary and treasurer of the Minnesota Loan & Trust Company of Minneapolis. Two years later Mr. Prince went again to the First National of Minneapolis, this time as cashier, and since that date, August 1, 1894, he has been continuously connected with the institution with a large part of the responsibilities of its management. On January 1, 1895, he was chosen vice-president and he was made president in January, 1905. Mr. Prince has found time to take a part in other financial and business institutions and is a director in the Minnesota Loan & Trust Company and the First National Bank of Cloquet. He is a member of the leading commercial and social organizations of the city including the Minneapolis club, the Commercial club, the Minikahda

club, the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts and others. In political faith Mr. Prince is a republican.

SHEPHERD, William Lyon, was born at Racine, Wisconsin, December 6, 1869. Acquired his education at Ogdensburg, New York, and his business experience with the National Bank of Ogdensburg and Trust Companies of Minneapolis. He has been a resident of Minneapolis since 1889; and since January, 1897, has been a dealer in investment securities.

STEGNER, George Elias, cashier of the German-American Bank since 1905, is the son of Rev. William Stegner and Catherine (Bauernfiend) Stegner. Rev. William Stegner was a native of Saxony, Germany, from whence he came to the United States when eighteen years of age. He settled in Minnesota, entered the ministry and associated himself with the work of the Evangelical Association of the state. For many years he was active in the work of that organization and held parishes at a number of towns throughout the state, continuing pastoral work until the time of his death on August 6, 1883. George E. was born on July 11, 1866, at Maple Grove, in Hennepin county, Minnesota, where his father was then in charge of a church. His mother, who still resides in Minneapolis, was a native of Bavaria, Germany. Owing to his father's frequent change of location in following his evangelical work, George E. received his education in various public schools of the state, attending at different times the schools of Mankato, Waseca, and other points at which his father had churches. For four years he was in Minneapolis and attended the Lincoln school, which has since been torn down. After his schooling, Mr. Stegner learned the tinner's trade and for a time was engaged in that business in the city, but in 1892 he secured a position in the German-American Bank. He served first as a messenger, but was soon promoted and successively held all of the positions in the bank moving up from the bottom through hard work and application to the details of the business. He was appointed in January, 1905, to his present office, that of cashier. During his connection with the bank Mr. Stegner has become well known as one of the conservative bankers of the city. He is a member of the North Side Commercial Club and of the Odd Fellows order, and through these organizations as well as in his capacity of private citizen he takes an interest in public work, particularly that involving the interests of the North Side. He is not married.

STEVENS, Eugene Morgan, head of the commercial paper and investment bond firm of Eugene M. Stevens & Co., was born at Preston, Minnesota, on February 1, 1871, a son of Andrew J. and Clara M. Stevens, his father being manager of the Winona Wagon Company at the time of his death in 1880. Eugene lived at Rushford and



SWART, PHOTO

FRANK M. PRINCE.





SWEET, PHOTO

EUGENE M. STEVENS.

Winona until 1891, receiving his education at the common schools and high school and in the employ of the Winona Wagon Company, after which he came to Minneapolis and was employed by F. H. Peavey & Co., in various capacities, official and otherwise, with their several subsidiary companies during ten years, the last five years as general auditor of the entire Peavey grain system. In 1901 Mr. Stevens established under his own name a business in commercial paper, municipal, corporation and railroad bonds, admitting as a partner in 1906, Mr. Edward T. Chapman. The firm have business with most of the leading banks and many investors of capital in the Middle West, handling high grade paper and the best securities. Mr. Stevens is a republican in politics. He is one of the founders of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra association and a member of its executive committee and has been a director of the Philharmonic Club for many years. He is a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association and a member of the state executive committee. He is a member of the Minneapolis, the Minikahda, the Minnetonka, the Roosevelt, the Six O'clock clubs of Minneapolis, and of the Minnesota Club of St. Paul. Mr. Stevens is a member of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of the official board, and chairman of its music committee. On Febru-

ary 14, 1899, Mr. Stevens was married to Mary F. Rolfe. They have one child, Eugene Morgan Stevens, Jr.

WINTER, Bert, was born at Cleveland, Minnesota, October 12, 1861. His father, John Winter, came to Minnesota with his family from Chatham, Canada, and settled in the present Yellow Medicine county on a farm near the Upper Agency where the first county seat, Yellow Medicine village, was located. His father was one of the first county commissioners and his family was the first white family located in Yellow Medicine county. Granite Falls later became the county seat and the residence of the Winter family. Bert Winter attended school at Yellow Medicine village and at Granite Falls and studied awhile at Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, after which he taught country schools for some time and then worked in the store of J. Winter & Son at Granite Falls. In 1885 he was employed as cashier of a bank at Sacred Heart, Minnesota, remaining there until January 6, 1898, when he was elected cashier of the Yellow Medicine County Bank at Granite Falls, the first state bank in the county. This position he resigned on February 1, 1904, to take the position of secretary and treasurer of the Union Investment Company, Minneapolis, which he now holds. While in Yellow Medicine County, Mr. Winter served as city recorder, city treasurer, member of the board of education and treasurer of the Board, at Granite Falls. The Union Investment Company has built up an extensive business in farm loans, bank stocks, bonds and commercial paper and loans to banks and is one of the recognized strong institutions of Minneapolis. Mr. Winter is a member of the Commercial Club and of the Men's Club of the Church of the Redeemer, of which he is also a member. He was married to Regina Winter in February, 1894.

JONES, Edwin Smith, pioneer lawyer, banker and philanthropist, was born in Connecticut, June 3, 1828. He came West with his bride and settled at the Falls of St. Anthony in 1854. He studied law in the office of Judge Isaac Atwater, and was admitted to the bar in 1855,—the first lawyer admitted to practice in Hennepin county. Three years later he was elected judge of probate of Hennepin county and held the position for three years. From his earliest residence here Judge Jones was in touch with the public movements of the time, both business and moral, and became a leader in philanthropic work. He was one of the incorporators and first president of the Athenaeum Library association. After the Civil War broke out Judge Jones entered the army and was commissioned as Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of captain and was assigned to duty in the Department of the Gulf. Here his financial ability was recognized and his services were so appreciated that he was brevetted major.



*C. S. James.*

His work was commended both by the members of the army and the government. His services in the south brought him in touch with the needs of the people there and in after years, as his means increased, he felt that the south was in need of financial assistance and industrial and educational stimulation. As a result of Judge Jones' interest in the South and southern people, a free kindergarten for colored people at Atlanta, Georgia, to which he contributed both in money and counsel, was named "The Jones Kindergarten" in recognition of his work. At All Healing Springs, near King's Mountain, North Carolina, he established and maintained a school known as the "Jones Seminary" for young ladies with a corps of teachers, the special mission of which was to give education to the white girls of the mountains, not only along the lines of the textbooks, but sewing, cooking and domestic economy. Judge Jones was one of the first supervisors of the town of Minneapolis and he was elected as alderman of the city. Among objects which were benefited largely by Judge Jones' benefactions were the Western Minnesota Academy at Montevideo, Minnesota, now Windom Institute, of which he was a trustee; Carleton College at Northfield, Minnesota, of which he was a trustee; The Chicago Theological Seminary, of which he was also a trustee, and The American Board of Foreign Missions, of which he was a corporate

member. He also gave the site of the Jones-Harrison Home on the shores of Cedar Lake in the suburbs of Minneapolis, a beautiful tract of eighty acres, and was most liberal in general benefactions and in the support of church activities. He was for many years one of the prominent members of Plymouth Congregational Church of Minneapolis. In 1870, Judge Jones, in association with J. E. Bell and others organized the Hennepin County Savings Bank, which has been one of the most successful banking institutions of the city. He was chosen the first president of this bank and held this position continuously until his death, January 26, 1890.

Judge Jones was a strong man, physically, mentally and morally, courageous in his convictions, wise in his business judgment, kind and sympathetic, progressive and prompt to act for the best interests of his city, his state and his country, and always generous with his time and his means in supporting those things which make for good. Had he sought to accumulate property he would have been a very wealthy man, but he has administered his estate by his gifts during his lifetime and died a man of moderate means. He was three times married, his widow, Susan C. Jones, surviving him. Nine children were born to him, of whom but two survive, Mrs. Frank H. Carleton and former mayor David P. Jones.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

**T**HE first real estate transactions in Minneapolis had to do with claims on government land not yet surveyed, and to which no title of any kind could be secured. Such claims were made on the east side as early as 1836. They passed from hand to hand in an irregular sort of way, and it was not until 1848 when that part of the old reservation was surveyed and formally opened to entry, that any clear title could be obtained.

On the west side, in Minneapolis proper, the conditions were similar, except that entry was much longer delayed and the official action of the government was forestalled by settlers who filed claims and occupied the land long before anything but a "permit" of questionable value could be shown as a warranty. However, so confident were the settlers that their claims would be recognized, that they actually surveyed and platted their property some time before they secured title, and many of these lots were build upon and occupied for commercial purposes before the original pre-emptions had been made.

The original Minneapolis was surveyed in 1854 by Chas. W. Christmas for Col. John H. Stevens, the first settler who laid out the city in his farm acres. It was Col. Stevens himself who determined the direction of the streets, and who fixed their width and the size of the lots and blocks. In a short space of time he and Mr. Christmas coolly staked out ground now worth a hundred million dollars.

And then Col. Stevens began to give it away. To any one who would build, he freely donated a lot. It was a policy of development copied many times in later real estate promotion schemes. In these first real estate deals in Minneapolis, there

was neither deed nor covenant. "As no deeds would be lawful," writes Col. Stevens in his "Personal Recollections," "none were given;" neither were memoranda or articles of agreement signed. I trusted them and they trusted me, and when the proper time came, they received deeds for their land."

Col. Stevens was a splendid promoter. In an incredibly short time buildings were going up and business establishments were engaged in trade. The first lot to be given away was at the corner of Hennepin avenue and First street, where the Northrup, King & Company building now stands. After a time lots had a cash value and Col. Stevens sold a great number, but the aggregate of sales was not large, and the man who owned the original town site of Minneapolis never realized a fortune on Minneapolis real estate.

Soon the day of the real estate dealer arrived. Early in 1855 Simon P. Snyder and Wm. K. McFarlane came to Minneapolis and opened the first regular real estate office in the city. Their office building—a small one-story frame structure, stood "at the top of the hill" as one mounted the rise from the old ferry landing. In this office a large business was transacted. The firm had ample capital and much energy and enterprise. They were the first to use a prospectus for the advertisement of Minneapolis real estate; and their circulars, telling of the advantages of Minneapolis and Minnesota, were spread broadcast over the country. They were fitting fore-runners of the hustling real estate men of the later days. Col. Stevens testified that "probably to Messrs. Snyder & McFarlane are the citizens of Minneapolis more indebted than to any others for the rapid



SIMON P. SNYDER.

progress in the early industries on the west side of the falls." Mr. Snyder still lives in Minneapolis.

Other firms followed in rapid succession. Hancock & Thomas, Beede & Mendenhall and Bell & Wilson were among the earliest. C. H. Pettit came, opened a bank and handled real estate and lands. H. T. Welles made heavy investments. Daniel R. Barber and Carlos Wilcox were early realty dealers and S. C. and Harlow A. Gale became active real estate men. Everyone was in real estate in those days. Whatever his business the pioneer Minneapolitan was sure to have some little side interest in realty.

#### THE FIRST "BOOM."

With the advent of the real estate dealers, business became very active, and during the next year Minneapolis experienced its first real estate "boom." Prices were low—that is, low compared with later days, but it must be remembered when two lots on Fourth street between Nicollet and First

avenue south sold in 1856 for \$200 that this same land had been purchased from the government only a few months before at \$1.25 an acre, or at the rate of about 30 cents a lot. About the same time all of block 67, Fourth avenue south between Third and Fourth streets sold for \$1,000, and lots 1 and 2 at Fourth street and Second avenue south for \$350. Still the average value of lots in the city was but \$5. The year 1857 saw prices open still higher, but with the appearance of the panic of that year there was a collapse in the real estate market and corner lots which sold for \$3,000 in May had little, if any, value in October.

For the next three years there was little progress. But values had not entirely disappeared, and though many mortgages were foreclosed and many owners were ruined, many others held to their property, and in the end realized good prices. The bottom was reached about 1860, and though recovery was slow the gain was steady. The real estate of Minneapolis was assessed in 1860 at \$1,054,812, and in St. Anthony at \$800,992. After the war came the period of railroad building and general commercial expansion, and real estate values responded to the improved conditions; but until about the year 1880 the real estate business in Minneapolis was on what might be called a village basis. City conditions and prices have come in the past thirty years.

Previous to 1880, however, some of the best known real estate men of the city had commenced business. Elwood S. Corser began in 1871, and with the exception of S. C. Gale, is probably the veteran of the real estate men continuously in business in the city. W. A. Barnes joined Mr. Corser in 1872, and for many years the firms of Corser & Co. and W. A. Barnes & Co., which was formed in 1884, were conspicuous in the early affairs of the city. Lester B. Elwood joined Mr. Corser in 1875. I. C. Seeley was a clerk for Mr. Corser for a year at the beginning, and in 1872 entered business for himself and became one of the most prominent real estate men of the city. P. D. McMillan began in 1872, the late



FIRST REAL ESTATE OFFICE IN MINNEAPOLIS.

The office of Snyder & McFarlane, erected in 1856, on lower Bridge Square. From a photograph made in '56 and still in the possession of Mr. Snyder. The men shown in the view were (from left to right) J. B. Gilbert, S. P. Snyder, John Murry, John McFarlane, W. K. McFarlane, W. P. Ankeny.

Edmund Eichhorn in 1873, and the late H. O. Hamlin, first in 1866 with S. C. Gale and afterwards on his own account in 1877. W. H. Lauderdale went into real estate in 1879. There were many others whose property interests later developed real estate agencies, but who were, in the early days, classed as real estate owners, rather than dealers or agents. Among these were the late Judge E. S. Jones, who was first lawyer and then banker. The firm of David P. Jones & Co. is the successor to his large interests. Richard and Samuel H. Chute were early investors and real estate dealers, though the name of Chute Brothers was not assumed until 1865. The Chute Realty Company of to-day is composed of their sons. The Edmund G. Walton Agency was

established in 1886 and the David C. Bell Investment Company in 1889, though having its origin in the business of Bell & Nettleton, established several years previously.

#### EXPANSION IN THE EIGHTIES.

For some ten years, from about 1879 or 1880, a period of most intense activity in Minneapolis realty set in. It was a time of the most rapid expansion of population and business, in the city and the northwest. There was great excitement in real estate. Prices advanced rapidly, and for a time there seemed no limit to the capacity of the investing public to absorb lots singly and in blocks. Fortunes were made in months and even weeks. New additions were platted and placed on the market as rapidly as

the surveyors could do their work. The number of real estate firms multiplied as if by magic; in 1883 the city directory showed 213 names of agencies and dealers; in 1878 they numbered but fifty. The business was much overdone, largely through mistaken enthusiasm and confidence in the future of the city, and partly, it must be admitted, through unscrupulousness. For its failure to curb the latter spirit the city suffered, as have many western cities, though by no means to the same extent.

Since 1894 there has been a steady recovery of prices and a constant increase in the volume of transactions. Business property has reached prices never before realized; but, compared with other cities, is now regarded as a most desirable investment. Vacant places in the business center have filled up. In the same way the residence portions of the city have been solidified. It has been a feature of the past decade that homes have multiplied rapidly, that the working men have bought and built, and that the great middle class has been

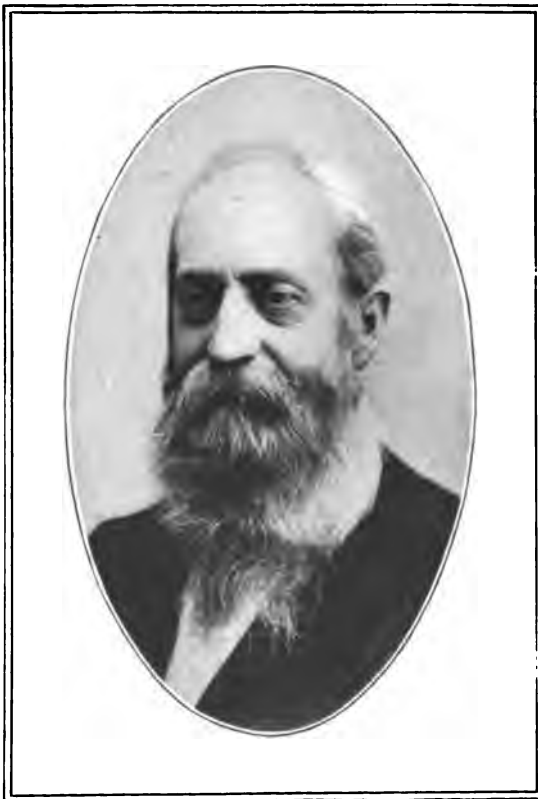
housed under its own roofs. In residences, as in business building, there has been a marked tendency towards better quality; the architecture of the city has improved most wonderfully. The place has taken on an air of permanence and solidity unknown twenty-five years ago.

#### NEW METHODS OF PROMOTION.

In place of boom methods the development of "additions" along rational and logical business lines has become common and profitable. It is now the reasonable theory that any given section of the city must take on something of a uniform character. The real estate agent nowadays plats his addition, and determines from general location and surroundings what class of residences and occupants it should appeal to. He then advertises for that class and fixes his prices at a suitable figure. In this way Lowry Hill was offered to the public after the panic of 1893, at prices and on terms that would appeal only to the best class of home builders. A little further out a notable example was Sunnyside and Linden Hills and Lynnhurst at Lake Harriet, Kenwood and other additions in the vicinity of Lake of the Isles were developed on this plan. The name of each soon meant something to the public; property was given a definite place and value. In the same way additions particularly designed for the occupation of artisans and the industrial classes were platted and presented to those who would find the prices and localities suited to their needs. Perhaps the most conspicuous example of this class of property is Columbia Heights, in Northeast Minneapolis, owned by Thomas Lowry and platted and placed on the market by Edmund G. Walton as a great industrial suburb, the idea being to devote suitable tracts to manufacturing enterprises and supply on adjoining ground homes for the officers, managers and employes of these concerns, of every grade from the highest to the lowest.

#### HOW VALUES INCREASED.

The enormous advances in value in Minneapolis real estate in the course of the past half century have been the frequent subject



RICHARD CHUTE.

of interesting articles. A very few instances only can be given here. S. C. Gale (the oldest real estate man of Minneapolis continuously in business) bought a quarter of a block at the corner of First avenue south and Fourth street in the sixties, paying \$900 for the property. It was then quite well out of the business center. He lived on the property for many years, and finally sold it for \$150,000. It is now worth easily \$250,000 without the buildings. The present site of Temple Court at Washington and Hennepin avenues was valued by the owner in 1857 at \$2,500. It is now regarded as worth at least \$175,000. As late as 1877 L. M. Stewart bought the half block on First avenue south between Fifth and Sixth streets for \$20,300; it is now estimated to be worth at least \$500,000. The other half of this block, occupied by the Syndicate block was sold to the Syndicate company in 1881, for \$77,500, and is now worth about \$1,250,000.

During the past few years the real estate transactions as indicated by the recorded transfers have been: 1901, \$11,557,585; 1902, \$16,873,104; 1903, \$13,811,346; 1904, \$13,565,470; 1905, \$18,125,485; 1906, \$17,542,400; 1907, \$24,911,962.

In the same period the building operations as shown by the permits issued from the office of the building inspector were: 1901, \$6,766,303; 1902, \$7,087,053; 1903, \$7,732,799; 1904, \$6,696,985; 1905, \$8,905,205; 1906, \$9,466,150; 1907, \$10,006,485.

#### THE REAL ESTATE BOARD.

A strong influence in promoting the real estate interests of the city and in regulating transactions maintaining standards, has been the Minneapolis Real Estate Board which was organized in May, 1892, and re-organized in the spring of 1900 upon a very substantial and business-like basis, its membership consisting of the representative real estate and loaning houses of the city. The officers for 1908-09 are: president, R. D. Cone; vice-president, George Odum; secretary, H. F. Newhall; treasurer, A. V. Skiles; chairman of executive committee, D. P. Jones.

#### FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE

The fire insurance business in Minneapo-

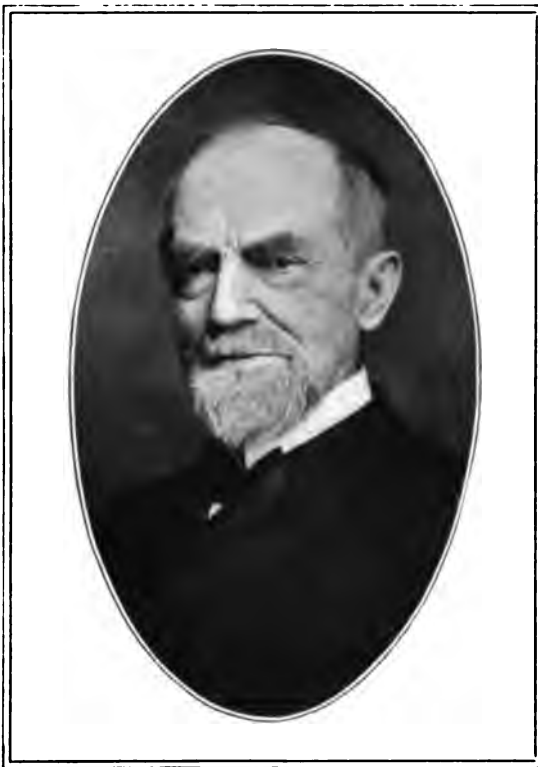


SAMUEL H. CHUTE.

lis has been for the most part that of the agencies of companies having home offices elsewhere, and its history is largely that of the real estate men of the city; for the agencies have been until very recently, largely adjuncts of the real estate offices. In the early days of Minneapolis the best companies did not seek business in the frontier towns. With the growth of the city, however, the character of the population and its business-like attention to municipal improvements and fire protection brought solicitation for business from the best companies in the world.

The first insurance office opened in Minneapolis proper was that of A. K. Hartwell, established in 1854. Judge E. B. Ames opened an office in 1857, and Gale & Co., Snyder & McFarlane and others wrote insurance in the first few years of the city's life. For a long time the real estate men controlled the agencies and it was not until comparatively recent years that exclusive





SWEET, PHOTO

SAMUEL C. GALE.

agencies began to develop to any extent. Twenty-five years ago there were twenty-eight agencies in the city, but fully half of them combined real estate or some other business with that of insurance.

At that time it was not uncommon for a real estate firm to handle fire insurance and life insurance also. For instance, Gale & Co., one of the largest real estate firms did a large fire insurance business and were also Minneapolis agents for the Mutual Life Insurance Company. C. A. J. Marsh, best known as a real estate man, was a fire insurance agent, and also represented the Continental Life. Frederick Paine, the veteran insurance man, only recently deceased, then represented both life and fire companies.

For many years the habit in the east of looking upon St. Paul as the business center of the northwest prevented the establishment of agencies of important life insurance companies in Minneapolis. As late as 1883, there were but three state agents in Minneapolis. Changes came rapidly,

however. One of the evidences of recognition of the importance of the city was the erection in 1889 of the New York Life Insurance Company building. Many important state agencies have been established here and as in fire insurance, the city is now the general headquarters for the northwest. Few important companies, either life or fire, are not represented here, and within the past two decades the business of accident, casualty and liability insurance—in all its variety of form—has been greatly developed. Many strong agency firms have been formed and have built up a heavy business.

**NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—The Northwestern National under its former name, came to Minneapolis twenty-two years ago, moving into offices consisting of two small rooms on a side street. It had been in existence but a short time, and had recently closed its first year with assets amounting to \$600.46. To-day the company occupies its own home office building, at Nicollet avenue and Eleventh street, completed in the spring of 1905. This office building and the auditorium, architecturally one, but practically separate structures, constitute one of Minneapolis' most substantial improvements of recent years. The office building is most admirably adapted for its purpose. The entire property, costing over \$400,000, constitutes a splendid investment, of steadily increasing value.

From \$600.46, the admitted assets of the company have steadily increased, until the total as shown by its annual statement, December 31st, 1907, amounts to \$5,231,828; the payments to beneficiaries and policyholders at the same date having been \$6,620,024; the total insurance in force reaching nearly \$23,000,000, and protecting the lives of nearly 30,000 people.

The company, originally organized under the old assessment laws, was reincorporated in 1901 upon a legal reserve basis. In the spring of 1905, the old officers of the company resigned, a complete reorganization resulting, the management passing into the hands of experienced life insurance men, under the directorate of Minneapolis' most



HOME OFFICE OF THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
(Bertrand & Chamberlin, Architects.)

successful and substantial financiers.

The company, now thoroughly established upon a sound basis, has become one of the leading financial institutions of the Northwest, and gives promise of still more rapid development and a most successful and brilliant future. Its president and general manager, Leonard K. Thompson, who took charge of the affairs of the company in the spring of 1905, and, in connection with Minneapolis' leading bankers, conducted its reorganization, is a trained and successful life insurance man of twenty years' experience, thoroughly familiar with all the details and problems connected with sound life underwriting and successful company management. Mr. Thompson is surrounded with an exceptional corps of assistants: William J. Graham, formerly of New York, vice-president and actuary; Dr. Henry Wireman Cook, from Baltimore, medical director; John T. Baxter, counsel; George E. Towle, for many years a North Dakota banker, treasurer, and Robert E. Esterly, secretary.

The directorate of the company is especially strong, including chief executive officers of the leading banks of the city, and is as follows: F. A. Chamberlain, president Security National Bank; A. A. Crane, vice-president Northwestern National Bank; John T. Baxter, counsel; Geo. E. Towle, treasurer; C. T. Jaffray, vice-president First National Bank; E. W. Decker, vice-president Northwestern National Bank; B. F. Nelson, Nelson-Tuthill Lumber Co.; W. J. Graham, vice-president and actuary; L. K. Thompson, president.

THE NORTHWESTERN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY was organized at Grand Forks, North Dakota, in 1899 and for several years did a very successful business; gradually extending its field until, in 1904, its officers saw the desirability of a more central location and made plans for removal to Minneapolis. This move was made early in the year, the company acquiring as an office building the old Insurance Exchange at 13 and 15 North

Fourth street which had long been identified in the public mind with fire insurance. The company was subsequently re-incorporated under the Minnesota Laws with a capital stock of \$200,000. This has since been increased to \$300,000. Since coming to Minneapolis its business has enlarged very rapidly though along conservative lines, and now doing business in twenty states, comprising the best part of the country. At the close of 1907 the company had in force insurance to the amount of \$44,847,108; carried a net surplus of \$76,641; and had total assets amounting to \$770,092. O. O. Tollefson who was the secretary of the company at the organization, is now president and manager; Alvin Robertson is vice-president; J. D. Brown, second vice-president; H. N. Stabeck, third vice-president; W. A. Laidlaw, secretary; C. H. Baldwin, assistant secretary; and Charles Carothers, treasurer.

Since 1895 the fire insurance companies doing business in Minneapolis have maintained a salvage corps or fire insurance patrol, well equipped for salvage work and, as experience has shown, doing effective work in lessening fire losses. The patrol is managed by the Minneapolis Board of Fire Underwriters, the local organization of the insurance men. It works in connection with the city fire department. Fire losses have been comparatively small in Minneapolis owing to good building laws, an efficient fire department and water supply and the work of the salvage corps.

ARMATAGE, Arthur Wellesley, for many years engaged in the insurance business in Minneapolis, is a native of Canada. He was born in Quebec and his early years were spent near that place on his father's farm. He began his education in the public schools, acquiring there his elementary and preparatory training. Following his studies in the public schools, he entered St. Francis College, at Richmond, Quebec. After one year spent at St. Francis he left college and entered upon his commercial life. His first position was in the auditor's department of the Canadian Express Company at Montreal. He remained in that office for three years, at the end of which time he moved to Minneapolis and here began his experience with the real estate business, with which, in connection with insurance, he has since been associated. He entered the

employ of I. A. Dunsmoor & Company, remaining with that firm for three years. He then resigned to enter the insurance business as an adjuster and continued in that capacity for three years. At the end of that time on July 1, 1891, he formed a partnership with Mr. Samuel S. Thorpe, and his brother, under the firm name of Thorpe Bros. & Armatage, and engaged in the insurance business. This association still continues, the company now being a part of the Minneapolis Insurance Agency, which carries on a very extensive business in fire and marine insurance. Mr. Armatage is treasurer of the company. In political faith he is a republican. Mr. Armatage is a prominent member of several clubs and fraternal orders; among which are the Commercial Club, of which he was for six years a director. He is also associated with the local Elks body; is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a Shriner. With his family he attends the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Church. Mr. Armatage was married on June 18, 1890, to Miss Maude A. Dunsmoor of this city, and they have three children, one son and two daughters.

BADGER, Walter Louis, was born on May 27, 1868, at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. He is the son of George A. Badger, a successful merchant of Fond du Lac, and Harriet E. Hastings; both parents being natives of Massachusetts and descended from old New England families. Mr.



SWEET, PHOTO

ARTHUR W. ARMATAGE.

Badger attended the public school of his home town till 1878 when he came with his parents to Minneapolis. Here he again attended a preparatory institution for two years and then left school to commence an active business life. He entered the real estate office of J. Goldsbury where he received his first training in the business with which he is now prominently identified. In 1886 Mr. Badger opened an office for himself, which he managed for four years. He then entered the firm of Corser & Company as a special partner, an association which continued for three years, until 1893, when he again opened his own office and has since conducted his business independently. He makes a specialty of the management of large estates, and has built up a most successful business in general real estate dealing and the management of estates and office buildings, and has a large eastern clientage. Mr. Badger is a republican in politics, and though he has never sought public office, is actively interested in municipal improvement and reform. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club and Commercial Club and active member of the Minneapolis R. E. Board. Mr. Badger attends Plymouth Congregational Church. In 1890 he was married to Miss Anna Dawson, of Keokuk, Iowa, and they have had two children—Lester Robert and Norman Dawson.

CAMPBELL, Lewis William, was born at Harrington, Washington county, Maine, son of Dennison Campbell, a civil engineer. His grandfather was James Campbell, one of the framers of the Constitution of Maine, also judge of the Supreme Court and a colonel of the militia of that state; his great-grandfather, Alexander Campbell, was colonel of the 6th Massachusetts during the war of the Revolution, later a Major General and judge of the Superior Court; state senator for the Eastern District of Maine for seven years, one of the organizers of the East Machias, Washington county, Academy and one of the original trustees of Bowdoin College.

Lewis W. during his early years attended the Academy at East Machias, on August 4th, 1862, he enlisted in the 11th Regiment of Maine volunteers and served in the army until February 13th, 1866; he was in many of the greatest battles of the war, and was present at the surrender of Lee, April 9th, 1865. His commission as an officer came to him at Appomatox. During his army life he was on a number of different boards and at the close was judge in the Freedmen's Bureau, near Fredericksburg, Virginia, making contracts with the planter and his former slave. He was in business at Machias, Maine, for three years, coming to Minneapolis in 1869; was engaged in the milling business until 1892, and since then has been prominently engaged in real estate, loans and insurance. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a member of the G. A. R. and Loyal Legion, of the Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce. In 1892 and '93 he was the first and second vice



LEWIS W. CAMPBELL.

SWEET, PHOTO

president of the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade at the same time, the only man in the city to enjoy that distinction. Mr. Campbell is a member of the First Congregational Church, was for fifteen years one of its deacons, and prominently identified with the Sunday school movement, as superintendent nine years and as teacher eighteen years. He was president of the State Sunday School Association in 1890, and served on the International Sunday School committee in 1891. He was married May 31st, 1871, to Sarah Fisk, who died November 6th, 1905. They have two daughters, Mahala P. Holman and Mary A. Campbell. Mr. Campbell has been identified with all of the reform movements for the uplift of his fellow men. He now enjoys the title of Colonel, having been on the staff of the former Governor of Minnesota.

CHADBOURN, Charles Henry, founder of the Chadbourn Finance Company of Minneapolis, son of Nathaniel and Ruth Hill Chadbourn, was born in Sanford, Maine, November 8, 1831. His father was a farmer and Charles, after receiving a common school and academic education, went to

California by way of Panama. He reached there in April, 1852, with twenty dollars left in his pocket, the remainder of his boyhood savings. He went to work in the gold mines at Columbia Gulch and, after four years he left the Golden Gate with about \$5,000. Returning East, he engaged in business with his brother at Columbus, Wisconsin, and, in November, 1860, he removed to Rochester, Minnesota, forming a private banking partnership in 1862, which was incorporated in 1876 as the Rochester National Bank. Elected in 1887 president of the Flour City National Bank, of Minneapolis, he removed to this city and in 1889 he formed a partnership with his sons to engage in the business of real estate and insurance. This business was incorporated in 1893 as the Chadbourn Finance Company. Mr. Chadbourn purchased in 1887 the five-story Stillman Block and remodelled it into the handsome hotel known as The Vendome, which at the time of his death, May 5, 1900, he and his sons were conducting. Mr. Chadbourn was married in 1858 to Henrietta Jane, daughter of Alfred Topliff. There are four living children: Charles Nathaniel, Henrietta Ruth, missionary to San Jose, Costa Rica; Kati-bel, and Rodney Whitney, associated with his brother in the management of the Chadbourn Finance Company. Mr. Chadbourn was a republican in politics and a member of the Congregational church. To his family and the community he left a notable example of public spirit and strict integrity.

CHUTE, Frederick Butterfield, is the son of one of the early pioneers and business men of Minneapolis and was born and has made his home in this city. His father was Samuel Hewes Chute, for many years prominent in business and social affairs and one of the original Chute Brothers who conducted an extensive and successful real estate business in this city from 1857 till 1893 when the firm incorporated as Chute Brothers Company. His mother was Helen E. A. (Day) Chute. Fred B. Chute was born on December 21, 1872, in Minneapolis and his boyhood was spent here and his preliminary and preparatory education obtained by tutor and in private schools of this city. He entered the preparatory department at Notre Dame University in Indiana in 1885 and was graduated in 1892, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Letters. He took one year in the Notre Dame law department but wishing to continue his legal studies at home he entered the law department of the University of Minnesota and at the completion of his post-graduate work received, in 1896, his degree of LL. M. After finishing his college work Mr. Chute practiced law and later became connected with the Chute Realty Company, of which he was one of the incorporators, and since that time has been prominently associated with the real estate business in this city. Though he has practiced his profession independently to some extent and in connection with his commercial interests, Mr.



FRED B. CHUTE.

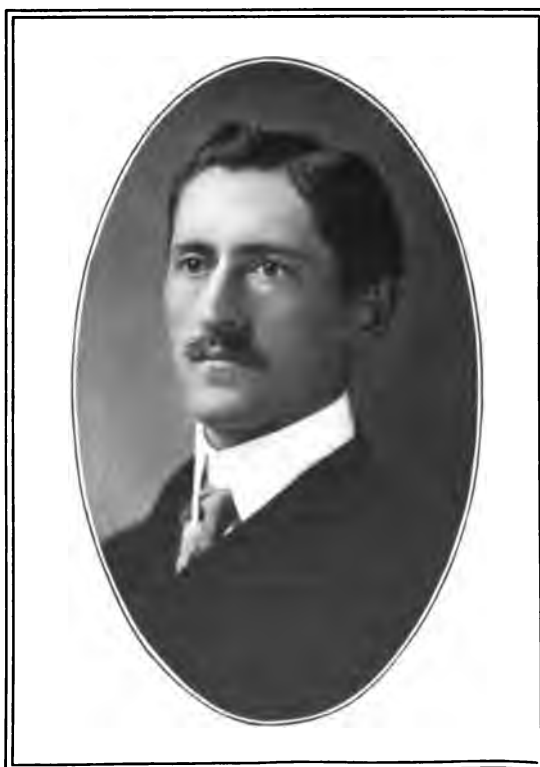
Chute's time has been for the most part engaged with the real estate business and the different firms of which he is a member have been associated with some of the largest and most important transactions in realty which have been consummated in the city. He is at present the secretary of the Chute Brothers Company; the second vice president and secretary of the Chute Realty Company, and a member of the firm of L. P. & F. B. Chute, and is active in the management of the financial and commercial interests which these firms represent. Mr. Chute has engaged, aside from his business life, in many branches of public and social activity and is a member of the more prominent organizations of a public and social character. For some time he was connected with the National Guard of Minnesota and during two years was the First Lieutenant of one of the local companies. As a member of the Board of Education he has been an important promoter of some of the educational movements. Politically Mr. Chute is a republican but has never desired to hold public office, though interested in the advancement of good municipal government. He is well-known in Minneapolis social circles as well as in commercial life, being a member of the larger clubs, among them the Minneapolis Club, the Minikahda Club, the Minnetonka Yacht Club, the Roosevelt Club, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Knights of Co-

lumbus, the State Bar Association and the Minneapolis and St. Anthony Commercial Clubs. He attends the Catholic Church.

CHUTE, Louis Prince, lawyer, born in Minneapolis, October 17, 1868, belongs to a Minneapolis family which has been prominent in the locality from the time Dr. Samuel H. Chute, his father, came to the early village of St. Anthony. Dr. Chute and his wife, Helen E. A. (Day) Chute, were leaders in all enterprises of a public or social character for nearly a generation of the growth of the city, especially as related to the East Side. Their children now occupy as public-spirited a relation. Louis P. Chute spent his early life here, getting his education at first under a private tutor. This was seconded by several terms at the Archibald Business College, and completed in the legal department of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana. From this institution, Mr. Chute received his A. B. in 1890, and LL. B. in 1892. He was admitted to practice in Indiana in 1892, and received the degree of LL. M., in 1893, at the University of Minnesota. Since then law and real estate have occupied him. He is a busy man, but finds time to belong to most of the leading social clubs of the city. He is on the Citizens' staff of John A. Rawlins Post, G. A. R. and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Chute is a member of the Civic Affairs committee of the Commercial Club and is secretary of the Minnetonka Yacht club. He is a Roman Catholic. Is unmarried.

CHUTE, Richard, a resident of Minneapolis since 1854, and until his death a member of the real estate firm of Chute Brothers, was of English descent. The lineage has been traced to Alexander Chute, a resident of Taunton, England, in 1268, whose ancestors were among those of Norman blood, who came to Britain with William the Conqueror. His ancestors on the maternal side were revolutionary soldiers, among them being Captain Roger Clapp, who in 1664 commanded the "Castle," now Fort Independence in Boston Harbor. The parents of Richard Chute were James Chute and Martha (Hewes) Chute. James Chute taught a private school in Cincinnati, Ohio, but after his son's birth entered the Presbyterian ministry and moved to Columbus, Ohio. He resided at Columbus until 1831, when he moved to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he died in 1835, having survived his wife two years. Richard Chute was born in Cincinnati on September 23, 1820. His education was received from his parents, and when twelve years of age he entered the store of S. & H. Hanna & Co. at Fort Wayne. The death of his father left him the oldest of the family, and he continued his employment—being connected with various firms until in 1841 he accepted the position of clerk with W. G. & G. W. Ewing, large dealers in furs. In 1844 this firm desired to establish a fur-trading post at Good Road's vil-

lage, eight miles above Fort Snelling, and sent Mr. Chute out for that purpose. While accomplishing this commission Mr. Chute visited the Falls of St. Anthony and recognized the splendid advantages which the then almost wild location had for the site of a large city. He continued in the fur trading business for some years, in 1845 becoming a partner of the Ewings and later joining the firm of P. Choteau, Jr., & Co. In 1854 he moved to St. Anthony and became largely interested in real estate and soon acquired a part ownership in the land controlling the water power on the east side of the river, then owned by Franklin Steele and others. Two years later the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company was incorporated and Mr. Chute became its agent. This office he held until 1868, when he assumed the presidency of the company, holding the position until the property was sold to Jas. J. Hill. This corporation developed the power at the Falls which was of such importance in the growth of the milling interests of the city. In 1865 Mr. Chute began his association with his brother in the realty business and since that time the firm of Chute Brothers has been one of the important factors of the real estate business of the city. Mr. Chute also engaged at various times in other industrial and commercial projects, which proved successful ventures. Mr. Chute's public services in the interests of the city and state were extensive and



BRUSH, PHOTO

LOUIS P. CHUTE.

varied. With R. P. Upton and Edward Murphy he supervised the expenditure of the public funds for clearing the channel of the Mississippi from Minneapolis to Fort Snelling, for steamboat traffic, and in the fall of the same year was appointed territorial delegate by Henry M. Rice to aid in passing the railroad land grant bill in Washington. With H. T. Welles he finally accomplished the enactment of the bill which resulted in the construction of 1,400 miles of railroad in the state. He was made a charter director of several of the railroad companies and was especially prominent in the affairs of the Great Northern system. He was one of the organizers of the Board of Trade, for many years on its board of directors and for two years its president. Governor Ramsey appointed him in 1862 special quartermaster for a detachment of troops at Fort Ripley and he was later made assistant quartermaster of the state with the rank of lieutenant colonel. From 1863 until the close of the Civil War he was United States Provost Marshal for Hennepin County. Mr. Chute was particularly influential in the work which has been done to preserve St. Anthony Falls, first through his association with the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company and later when, after failing twice to secure the passage of a land grant bill for the purpose, he succeeded in having passed in Washington a bill appropriating \$50,000 for permanent improvements for the conservation of the local water power. This sum together with subsequent congressional appropriations and municipal subscriptions erected the present concrete dyke and permanent apron. While in the fur-trading business Mr. Chute became acquainted with the various Indian tribes and was influential in arranging, and was present at the signing, of, the treaties at Agency City, in 1842, with the Sac and Fox tribe; in 1846 in Washington when the Winnebagoes sold the "Neutral Ground;" and at Mendota and Traverse des Sioux, when the Sioux concluded the treaties which opened Minnesota for settlement. Mr. Chute served some years on the board of regents of the state university. He was a republican and was one of twenty who in 1855 organized that party in Minnesota. Until 1882 Mr. Chute continued in active business life, when ill health compelled him to retire, after which, until his death on August 1, 1893, he spent a large part of his time in the southern states. Mr. Chute was married in 1850 to Miss Mary Eliza Young. They had five children, three of whom, Charles, William Y. and Grace, are still living.

CHUTE, Samuel Hewes, came to Minneapolis on May 1, 1857, and has been one of the most prominent factors in the development of the city. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, on December 6, 1830, the son of Rev. James Chute and Martha Hewes (Clapp) Chute. Shortly after his birth his parents moved to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and in that town Dr. Chute passed the early part of

his life and began his education which he finished at Wabash College at Crawfordsville. He commenced to study medicine under Drs. C. E. Sturgis and J. H. Thompson of Fort Wayne in November, 1849, and shortly afterwards matriculated at the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati and in February, 1852, graduated with the degree of M. D. Almost immediately he joined a party of friends who were making the then perilous journey across the plains to Oregon, as the physician of the party. Dr. Chute reached Portland, Oregon, and spent the winter of 1852 in medical practice there. In the spring of 1853 he again made a journey on horseback to California where for six months he engaged in mining. He resumed his professional work, however, and for four years practiced and was in charge of the hospital at Yreka, being the only graduated physician in the locality. In 1857 he returned to the "States" by way of San Francisco, Panama and New York, and coming west arrived in St. Anthony on May 1, 1857, having traveled by steamboat from Prairie du Chien to St. Paul. He immediately engaged in the real estate business with Richard Chute, his brother. The firm name of Chute Brothers was assumed in 1865 and was retained until the death of Richard Chute in 1893 when the company was incorporated as the Chute Brothers Company, of which Dr. Chute has always been president. His business interests have extended to numerous enterprises. When the great improvements were made for the preservation of the Falls of St. Anthony, Dr. Chute, as executive officer of the board of construction, was in charge, with J. H. Stevens as engineer. This office he held until Col. Farquhar was sent out by the government to take charge of the permanent construction work. He was for a long period associated with the Mississippi and Rum River Boom Company, first as its vice-president and director and from 1879 to 1886 as president. Dr. Chute was the agent of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company from 1868 to 1880. In the latter year the property was sold to J. J. Hill and others. Before holding the position of active manager of the plant Dr. Chute had been a director and at one time the stock of the company was owned entirely by the Chute Brothers. His interests have been connected largely with the realty business, however, and numerous additions and divisions of the city have been platted and developed by the firm of which he has been the head. In politics Dr. Chute is a republican. During his long residence in the city he has held many municipal offices, both elective and appointive. At several times he has been a member of the council and as early as 1858 was supervisor of the poor. He was for some time city treasurer of St. Anthony and was one of the most influential and energetic founders of the public school system. From 1861 to 1864 he was a member of the board of education and during the greater part of that time president. He was again on the board in 1878, at the time when the separate educational boards of the east and west divisions of the city were united. From



SWEET, PHOTO

WILLIAM Y. CHUTE.

March, 1883, until April, 1885, he was a member of the park commission. In all his public positions Dr. Chute displayed ability and earnestness and he has been instrumental in many of the city's progressive movements, particularly along educational lines. On May 5, 1858, he was married to Miss Helen E. A. Day and they have had six children, four daughters, Charlotte Rachel, deceased, Mary Jeanette, Agnes and Elizabeth, and two sons, Louis Prince and Frederick Butterfield. Dr. Chute is a member of the Presbyterian church.

CHUTE, William Y., son of Richard Chute, was born September 13, 1863, in Minneapolis. His father was most conspicuously and commendably identified with the development of Minneapolis. It was he who, coming in 1844, to the Northwest to establish a trading post for the Ewing Brothers of Fort Wayne, Indiana, in the Indian country, beheld the Falls of St. Anthony in a natural condition and a mighty volume of water power going to waste and took off his hat to the rushing, tumbling waters and exclaimed, "Here is the site of a mighty city." With strong faith Mr. Chute devoted his life to the work of making good the prophetic observation. An Indian trader, he dealt honorably with the Indians, with whom it was his duty to negotiate treaties and vast areas of public land were acquired

through his efforts, while the story of his activity in developing the water-power of the Falls of St. Anthony, is one of the most interesting passages in the history of the city, and his part in the work of securing the national aid in the preservation of the Falls, when the disintegrating sandstone brought down the Trenton limestone, is fully recognized. William Y. has strong business instincts like his father. He attended the common schools in his youth and attended the state university and took a course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston and is now head of the Chute Realty Company at No. 301 Central avenue, one of the oldest firms in the city. Mr. Chute has also been president of the Minneapolis Real Estate Board, which is one of the strongest and most progressive bodies in the city. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club, Commercial Club, the East Side Commercial Club, the Minikahda Club, the Town and Country Club and the Automobile Club and is president of the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts. Mr. Chute is a member of the Christian Science church.

CORSER, Elwood Spencer, president of the Corser Investment Company and for nearly forty years interested in the real estate business in Minneapolis, is descended from the Puritan settlers of New England. William Corser emigrated from London in 1635 and settled in Boston where he married; and the lineage of E. S. Corser is traced through the following members of the family—John Corser, born near Boston in 1642; John Corser, born near Boston, or Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1685; John Corser, born at Newbury in 1718, who served with other New Hampshire settlers in the French and Indian War of 1758, and later settled with his family on Corser's Hill in the town of Boscawen, now Webster, near Concord, New Hampshire. He had six sons, five of whom served during the Revolutionary War with the New Hampshire Militia Volunteers. David Corser, one of these sons, was born at Kingston, New Hampshire, in 1754. He served with the patriot army at Bennington in 1777 and at other points, and after the war made his home at Boscawen, New Hampshire, where a son, David Corser was born in 1781, who removed to Ogden, near Rochester, New York, about 1820. Caleb Burbank Corser, father of Elwood S. was born at Boscawen in the year 1803, and passed his life as a farmer in Ogden, and in Gates, New York. The maternal great-great-grandfather of Mr. Corser was a Mr. Pell, (afterward known as Bell) a settler in the Mohawk Valley, New York. In April, 1758, he together with his wife and three young sons, was ambushed by the French and Indians near Fort Herkimer. Father and sons were killed and scalped, and the mother severely wounded and also scalped, was left as dead, but was found in the early morning and lived to give birth three months later to a



daughter, who in 1776 married Richard Elwood, of Tryon county, New York, who served as an ensign in the battle of Oriskany in 1777, under General Herkimer. Elwood Spencer Corser was born in Gates, New York, October 3, 1835. His elementary training he received in the public schools of New York, and his subsequent study was in an academy in that state. Mr. Corser remained in New York until he was twenty-six years of age, when at the out-break of the Civil War he enlisted as a Berdan Sharpshooter, with Capt. Elijah Hobart, Albany, New York, November 9, 1861, and served through the greater part of the war in the successive positions of orderly sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and company commandant. He was with the army of the Potomac in 93rd Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry during years 1862, 1863 and 1864, until mustered out of service September, 1864, on account of disability from a wound. He was present at the battles of Williamsburgh, Virginia, Antietam, Maryland, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and in all the engagements from and inclusive of May 5th to 12th, 1864, and at the battle near Spotsylvania, Court House, Virginia, May 12, 1864, being in command of two consolidated companies, B and I, of his regiment, he was shot inside the lines of the Confederates at the "Bloody Angle," his regiment being a part of Hancock's Corps, which formed the advance line of the Union forces, making the assault at day dawn, upon the Confederate intrenchments. The 93rd New York was one of the four hundred regiments which, having suffered severely during the Civil War, are classed and known as the "Four Hundred Fighting Regiments." Mr. Corser is a member of Rawlins Post, G. A. R., Minneapolis, and of the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion. Politically, Mr. Corser acted with the republican party during all the presidential campaigns from 1856 to 1892 inclusive, and voted with the democratic party in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, having been in these two campaigns last named, active in the State and National organizations and work of those known in 1896, as silver republicans, and commonly known in 1900 as Lincoln republicans. During three years Mr. Corser represented the Fourth Ward of Minneapolis in the city council and served one term as presiding officer. Mr. Corser is a member of the Minnesota Historical society and of the Minikahda club of Minneapolis as also of the Society of Colonial Wars and Sons of the American Revolution. During the incumbency of Gov. John Lind, he held by appointment the position of Surveyor General of logs and lumber, in the Minneapolis District. He was in early life a Presbyterian, but during the past thirty years or more, he has been a rationalist, and has during a quarter of a century been a member of the First Unitarian society of Minneapolis. Mr. Corser married in Ogden, New York, October 18, 1861, Miss Mary

Roycraft, who died in Minneapolis, August 16, 1903. He married again in Minneapolis, May 17, 1905, Mrs. Katharine (Bremer) Raines. He has two daughters, children of his first wife—Mary Elwood (Corser) Gale, wife of Harlow Stearns Gale of Minneapolis; and Helen H. (Corser) Belknap, wife of Austin L. Belknap, also residing in this city.

EICHHORN, Edmund, a resident of Minneapolis from 1873 until his death in 1907, and during that time prominently associated with the real estate and fire insurance business, was a native of Germany. His ancestors originally came from Austria, where they ranked with the landed and governing class. Members of the family moved to Germany and F. F. Eichhorn, father of Edmund, settled in the Thuringian Forest, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and for some time conducted a manufacturing business, as well as being locally prominent in public affairs. Edmund Eichhorn was born on August 15, 1825, at Boehlen, in the Thuringian Forest in the Principality of Rudolstadt. He passed the early years of his life near the place of his birth and attended the common schools, until eleven years of age, when he went to the city of Arnstadt to enter a commercial college to continue his education and at the same time begin his training for a commercial life. In 1838 he left school and during the next four years was connected as an apprentice with a wholesale and retail drug and grocery house at Arnstadt, later going to Hamburg and Magdeburg and acting for a time as a volunteer in the counting rooms of several commission houses in those cities. He acquired considerable commercial experience and was offered a position with the large jobbing house of Boehwe & Company in Leipsic, which he accepted and for four years was a commercial traveler in their tobacco business. Political troubles and an adherence to the revolutionary spirit which was then prevalent among the young men of Germany made it apparent to Mr. Eichhorn that it would be to his advantage to emigrate to America, where the established government offered the freedom which he and his compatriots, Carl Schurz and Franz Segel, had vainly sought in the country of their birth. He arrived in the United States in September, 1848, and began energetically to put to a practical use his business training. He came to the Northwest as the best field for the achievement of material success and located at Mayville, Wisconsin—opening a country store and engaging in the manufacture of potash. For a number of years he continued this business with varied success and in 1857 moved to Hastings, Minnesota. There he again entered the retail line, establishing a grocery business, which he conducted for sixteen years, finally disposing of his interests to move to Minneapolis in 1873, where, during his life time, he was prominent in commercial and public capacities. He

engaged in the fire insurance, real estate and loan business and the firm which he founded still continues in the same lines. Mr. Eichhorn was actively engaged in this business until his retirement from commercial life; but his interests were not confined to real estate and insurance. He was one of the principal promoters and founders of the German-American Bank which was established in August, 1886. He was for three years its president, or until ill-health made necessary his retirement, but he retained for some time a directorship in the institution. The insurance business organized by Mr. Eichhorn now operates under the name of E. Eichhorn & Sons, and is one of the prominent underwriting agencies of the city, and does an extensive business as well in real estate and loans. Mr. Eichhorn retired from an active association with the firm several years before his death and spent his time in travel residing a great part of the time in California. He returned to the land of his birth several times, making trips to Europe in 1868, 1887 and in 1889, touring at these times nearly all parts of Europe and Italy. Mr. Eichhorn held a number of public offices at different times. While in Hastings he was elected register of deeds, and alderman of Hastings and school inspector. From 1882 to 1887 he was alderman of the Third Ward of Minneapolis, resigning in the latter year, winning during his term of service the esteem of his colleagues and constituents. Mr. Eichhorn was a member of a number of social clubs and musical organizations about town and was fond of social enjoyments and athletic amusements. He was married on August 15, 1852, at Watertown, Wisconsin, to Miss Veronica Goeldner, whose parents were from Breslau, Silesia, who died in October, 1877, at Minneapolis. They had two sons and two daughters; Alvin A., and Arthur E. Eichhorn, both connected with the firm of E. Eichhorn & Sons—and Ottelie V., the former wife of J. W. Dreger, but whose death occurred in 1905, and Helma, now Mrs. Arthur Stremel. Mr. Eichhorn was again married and his wife, Matilda, survives him. He died on May 14, 1907, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Stremel, at Minneapolis.

ELWELL, James T., was born July 2, 1855, on a farm in Ramsey county, Minnesota, near the Hennepin county line. His early life was spent in Washington county, Minnesota, where he attended the district school, afterward taking a partial course of study at Carleton College. He was the eldest of eight children and having been born in Minnesota he early revealed the Minnesota spirit and disposition to self-help. To the manner born, he struck out for himself with a will and, when sixteen years old, he invented what was known as the Minneapolis Spring Bed and began to manufacture it in Minneapolis. Out of this exploitation of inventive talent were developed the Min-



OWLET, PHOTO

JAMES T. ELWELL.

neapolis Furniture Company, now owned by G. H. Elwell, and the Minneapolis Bedding Company, of which C. M. Way is the head. Mr. Elwell, with his Minnesota tendency to be continually "doing things," and taking a large view of the future of the state and of Minneapolis, invested liberally in real estate where he thought it would do the most good. In 1882 he laid out Elwell's Addition and improved it by the erection of fifty-five houses upon it immediately and afterwards laid out Elwell's Second, Elwell's Third and Elwell and Higgins additions. Mr. Elwell, with intelligent regard for the future, planted hundreds of elm trees in all these additions, which now add greatly to the attractions of the beautiful university district. In 1886 Mr. Elwell bought 52,700 acres of land in eastern Anoka county. The greater portion of the lands were meadow and needed drainage, but this defect was overcome by Mr. Elwell's enterprise in the construction of about two hundred miles of ditching on the property, reclaiming many thousand of acres of land for farming purposes. He early perceived the great advantage of good roads for farming communities and has made a notably good record as a promoter of such real improvement. He believes in straight roads as well as good roads, and he built the first air-line wagon road in this part of the state, notably that connecting his two large stock farms in Anoka

County, a distance of eight miles, at a cost of \$1,000 a mile. Mr. Elwell's activities in this direction have been of great practical value to the state, as he has not only proclaimed his belief in the necessity and value of good roads, but has supplemented theory by effective practice. When a member of the legislature, in 1899, he did much to promote the good roads cause as well as the stock interests of the state. Mr. Elwell was elected state senator from the Thirty-ninth District in 1906. In this position his services for the state university have been especially marked. He has been president of the St. Anthony Commercial Club and has an abiding interest in the promotion of the development of Minneapolis and of the state, knowing that the substantial development of the state means the sure increase of the prosperity of the state's metropolis. He has a strong belief, moreover, that the commercial union of Minneapolis and St. Paul will be accomplished in the near future. Mr. Elwell was married to Lizzie A. Alden June 28th, 1882, and they have a family of nine children, five boys and four girls—James T., Jr., Margaret A., Edwin S., Alden W., Elizabeth, Ruth, Mary, Lawrence R. and Watson R. They are members of the Como Avenue Congregational Church.

ELWOOD, Lester B., vice-president of the Corser Investment Company, was born in Rochester, New York, October 19, 1856. His father, E. P. Elwood, was a Rochester banker, the family later moving to Oneida, New York. Mr. Elwood came to Minneapolis in 1875, entering the firm of Corser & Company, now the Corser Investment Co., the oldest and one of the most prominent real estate firms in Minneapolis, and has been a member of this firm and corporation continuously for the past thirty-two years. Mr. Elwood has steadily adhered to the business which first drew him to Minneapolis in his boyhood, and long since won, and has ever since retained, the confidence and respect of the business community. Mr. Elwood is politically, a democrat, never holding or running for any office, however, until appointed in 1906 a member of the State Board of Equalization, by Governor Johnson. Mr. Elwood is a member of Plymouth Congregational Church, a member of the Minneapolis club, and one of its board of governors; of governors; of the Commercial club; and of the Minnesota club of St. Paul—also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. In 1900 he was married to Miss Mealey of Monticello and they have two children, a daughter, Catharine P. and a son, Lester Elwood, Jr.

ESTERLY, Frank Curtis, son of George W. and Kate Haines Esterly, was born at Whitewater, Wisconsin, on September 21, 1873. The ancestors of the family were among the early Dutch inhabitants of New York, and some of

the furniture used in the home of Governor Peter Stuyvesant is still in the possession of the Esterlys. The grandfather of Frank C., George Esterly, was the manufacturer of what was probably the first reaper. He took out patent rights on an improved model which took the gold medal at Chicago in 1848 for the best harvester. A large business was built up, which was moved, in 1892, to this city, when George W. Esterly became president; but in the business depression which immediately followed, the firm became involved and a receiver was appointed. The father of Frank Curtis, now Deputy Auditor for the State Department at Washington, at the time of his son's birth made his home at Whitewater. There his son began his education. He attended the State Normal School and graduated from Whitewater high school in 1892. In the same year the family came to Minneapolis, and he entered the State University, but left college in 1894 to associate himself with the insurance firm of Fletcher, March & Co. For three years he remained in that business and then carried out his ambition to study law and took up that subject in the Columbian law school, receiving an LL. B. degree in 1899. Two years later he was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia. In 1898 he did, in addition to his legal studies, the work of clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, holding the position till 1900, when



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LESTER B. ELWOOD.

the War Department sent him to Porto Rico. He returned in 1901, and for a time was in the office of the Secretary of War, but later came to Minneapolis and commenced advanced law study at the university. The following year he took an LL. M. degree and was admitted to the bar in this state. In 1901 he had become a member of Belden, Wallace & Co., an insurance firm, which firm in 1904 organized the Esterly-Hoppin Company (Inc.), of which Mr. Esterly is president. Mr. Esterly is a republican in politics and is a member of the Roosevelt Club, of which he was secretary from 1902 to 1906. He is also a member of the Chi Psi, Phi Delta Phi, and Theta Nu Epsilon fraternities, and of the Minikahda and Commercial clubs. He was married on September 20, 1905, to Miss Stella Regina Peterson, daughter of Theodore Peterson, of Brookline, Massachusetts.

GALE, Samuel Chester, one of the early residents of Minneapolis, and for half a century, one of its most public-minded and energetic business men and citizens, is a native of Massachusetts. He was born at Royalston, Worcester county, September 15, 1827. His family was an old one in that vicinity, his grandfather, Jonathan Gale, being a revolutionary soldier. His father, Isaac Gale, was a farmer who died in 1838, leaving a family of ten children, of which Samuel was the seventh, to the care of his widow, Tamar Goddard Gale. Her limited means could afford then but a district school education and when a boy Samuel was apprenticed to an uncle in the tanning trade. This work was not to his liking, however, and when about seventeen years of age he left the trade and began to prepare for college. Dependent upon his resources and intermittently teaching school and attending some fitting academy, he managed to enter Yale University in 1850 and graduated four years later, a member of Phi Beta Kappa and elected by his class of one hundred members as class orator at graduation. For a short time he resumed teaching, and then entered Harvard Law School for one year, leaving to read law in the law office of Bacon and Aldrich, Worcester, Massachusetts. In 1857 he came to Minneapolis to visit his brother, Harlow A. Gale, who had located here in the year previous, and, recognizing the natural advantages which the city possessed, determined to make it his home. Here after reading law for a few months in the office of Cornell & Vanderburgh he was admitted to the bar in 1858. The city of Minneapolis at that time, offered small opportunity for an extensive practice in the legal profession, so Mr. Gale in 1860 opened a real estate and loan office in partnership with his brother under the name of Gale & Co., later taking into the firm Geo. H. Rust. From that date Mr. Gale has been engaged continuously in the various branches of the real estate business and under his capable management the firm which he organized has been for the most part a success. Many of



FRANK C. ESTERLY.

the most important realty transactions of the city have been made in the interest of that firm or its individuals. They purchased and platted several tracts of land as additions to the city, the most important of which are Oak Lake, 60 acres; Forest Heights, 160 acres; Gale's subdivision in Sherburne and Beebe's addition, 100 acres; Gale's First addition, 40 acres; Gale's Second addition, 100 acres; and Gale & Hamlin's Outlots, 80 acres. Mr. Gale has been during all his life actively identified with the measures to promote the growth or betterment of the city. Shortly after he came here, a number of people about town organized an association for the purpose of giving a series of lectures. Mr. Gale was made president and under his management many lectures of educational and artistic value were given. The Minneapolis Athenæum was founded in 1860 and Mr. Gale for several years was president of the organization, and lent to its success material aid. He was likewise one of the original promoters of the public library and was on the first board of directors. From 1871 until 1880 he was a member of the Board of Education and to his personal effort is due in considerable measure the perfection of our present school system. Among the other institutions to which he has given his support are the Academy of Natural Sciences and the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts. As member, director and

president of the Board of Trade of Minneapolis for some years he found opportunity to serve the city in many ways. The conception of a park system, the building and maintenance of the city's many beautiful boulevards, the present system of naming the streets, and various projects for the betterment of transportation facilities in and about the city, were greatly assisted by him. He was also one of the largest promoters of the Minneapolis Exposition while that institution was maintained, was from the first to last a director in that organization and for several years its president. In 1861 Mr. Gale was married to Miss Susan A. Damon of Holden, Massachusetts. They have always resided in Minneapolis and have five children, two sons, Edward C. and Charles S., both graduates of Yale, the former being a practicing attorney and the latter in the insurance business in this city; and three daughters, all graduated of Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, Mrs. David P. Jones, Mrs. Clarkson Lindley and Miss Marion Gale. Mr. Gale, has, ever since its organization, been one of the chief supporters of the Unitarian Church, in this city, having furnished half the cost of the church edifice.

EVANS, Daniel Harvey, was born on January 30, 1862, at Cleveland, Le Sueur county, Minnesota, the son of David Evans and Mary Evans. David Evans was a farmer and his son spent the early years of his life on the farm attending school at Cambria and Mankato, Minnesota. He completed his education at the Mankato State Normal School after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar in South Dakota. He has never practiced his profession, but in 1882 engaged in the loan and real estate business at Ipswich, South Dakota. He remained at Ipswich for eight years and in 1890 disposed of his interests and came to Minneapolis where he again entered the loan and real estate business continuing in that line for several years. In 1897 he retired from the real estate business to accept the position of Northwestern manager of the Continental Casualty Company of Chicago and for the past ten years has represented that company, making his headquarters in Minneapolis. This company does a general accident and health insurance business and Mr. Evans has been very successful with his work in his territory which covers Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota. The Continental now handles a larger volume of business in its line than any other company represented in this section. Mr. Evans is a republican in politics, and while a resident of South Dakota was prominent in state politics. Since his removal to Minneapolis he has not been active politically. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Anchor Lodge Number 88. He attends the Fifth Congregational Church, and is one of its trustees. On September 11, 1889, Mr. Evans was married to Miss Margaret M. Owens. They have three children, Ethel, Kenneth and Dorothy.

GORHAM, George Ives, president of the Gorham-Braden Company of Minneapolis, is a native of Vermont. His father, James T. Gorham, was captain of company H, 9th Vermont Infantry in the Civil War; his mother was Adelaide N. Ives. George Ives was born at Pittsford, Rutland county, on October 4, 1860, and spent his early years in that vicinity attending the village schools and the Black River Academy at Ludlow, Vermont. At sixteen he left school to engage in business and found his first business training in the vicinity of his native town. The year 1882 found him in the west—engaged in the coal business at Stillwater, Minnesota, where he remained until 1899. He entered the fire insurance business in 1890, and from 1890 to 1899 he was local agent at Stillwater. He moved to Minneapolis in May, 1899, and from that time until 1903 was special agent, and in March of the latter year became a general agent. During this time he has made his headquarters at Minneapolis and has become prominently identified with the insurance business of this city and the Northwest. With the close of the year 1906 a favorable opportunity for a consolidation offered and Mr. Gorham's business was com-



DANIEL H. EVANS.

bined with that of Chadbourn & Braden under the name of Gorham-Braden Company, he being president of that company. This brought into the new agency a large list of strong outside companies. He is also treasurer of Gorham-Garbett Company, owners of large iron deposits in Crow Wing county, Minnesota. A company capitalized at \$1,000,000, owning over a section of land in the center of the Cuyuna Range. The firms occupy part of the third floor at No. 10 South Fourth street. Mr. Gorham was a member for eight years of Co. K, N. G. S. M. at Stillwater. He is a republican in political affiliations and a member of Wesley M. E. Church, of which he is treasurer. He was married in 1886 to Miss Clara A. Boyden of Hudson, Wisconsin. They have one child, a son.

GRAHAM, William Joseph, vice president and actuary of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company, was born in 1876 in Jefferson county, Kentucky. His father was Captain William Thompson Graham, an old resident of his home state and one of the family of "fighting Grahams" that were known throughout the state for their military records. The family are the American descendants of the ancient Scottish House of Montrose. Mr. Graham passed the early period of his life in Louisville, where he acquired his preparatory education and then entered St. Xavier College where he took up his under-graduate work. After completing his studies at that institution, he matriculated at the College of St. Francis Xavier in a post graduate course for the M. A. degree. In order to prepare himself for his actuarial career, Mr. Graham took the examinations of the Actuarial Society of America and received a Fellows' degree in 1902. He had held, however, the position of actuary with the Sun Life Insurance Company, having accepted that place in 1895. From 1902 to 1905 he was on the actuarial staff of the Metropolitan Life. In the fall of 1905 when the western states determined to examine the New York Life Insurance Company, Mr. Graham resigned all company connections to become Actuary in Charge for these states, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Tennessee and Nebraska. During the progress of this examination, Mr. Graham visited the various capitals of Europe investigating the foreign life insurance business. In 1906 he accepted his present situation with the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company. Mr. Graham has had wide and careful training in his profession and is eminently fitted for his labors and for the high esteem of the business men of the Northwest. In 1904 he was a member of the International Congress of Mathematicians at Heidelberg and of the International Congress of Science and Arts at St. Louis. Two years later he went to Berlin as a member of the International Congress of Actuaries. Mr. Graham holds membership in the Graduate Club of New York, the Catholic Club of New York, the American



SWEET, PHOTO

WILLIAM J. GRAHAM.

Mathematical Society, the American Society for the Advancement of Science and Arts; and a fellow of the Actuarial Society of America and the American Statistical Association.

GRAY, Fred L., president of the Fred L. Gray Company of this city, was born at Riceville, Pennsylvania, in 1866. He received a common school education and afterward attended Allegheny College at Meadville, where he was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. After leaving school he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, occupying various responsible positions in the traffic department of that road at Jersey City and New York. In 1891 he gave up railroad work to engage in the, then comparatively new, business of employers' liability insurance, becoming connected with the well-known insurance firm of John C. Paige & Co. of Boston. In the fall of that year he located in Minneapolis, where he has since resided and where the firm which he established in 1892, and of which he has since been the head, has become recognized as one of the leading and most successful insurance agencies of the West. Mr. Gray is a member of the Minneapolis, Minikahda, Long Meadow and Commercial clubs, and is also affiliated with the Masonic (Scottish Rite) and B. P. O. E. fraternities.



CHARLES J. HEDWALL.

BRUSH, PHOT.

HEDWALL, Charles J., was born at Soderhamn, a town on the Gulf of Bothnia, in the Province of Gelleborg, in eastern Sweden, on April 12, 1865, son of Andrew and Gustava Elizabeth Hedwall. Mr. Hedwall attended the public schools of his native place until he was fifteen years old, when he came to Minneapolis and, while supporting himself, took a course of business training at the Curtiss Business College, graduating in 1889. He then attended law lectures in the evening at the University of Minnesota during 1891 and 1892. He was employed for three years and one half in the cloak department of Ingram Olson & Co., Nos. 213 and 215 Nicollet avenue. He had three years' training in the insurance and loan office of Pliny Bartlett & Co., Temple Court, and in that business he has been engaged for about twenty years past on his own account, and has given special attention to the fire insurance business and adjustment of losses. Mr. Hedwall has, through persistent and unfaltering energy and self-denial, won his way to a most honorable standing in the community and has built up one of the leading insurance agencies of the Northwest. Mr. Hedwall is a director of the Peoples Bank of Minneapolis and is also interested in the Flour City Ornamental Iron

Works, one of the largest enterprises of its kind in America, and is largely interested in the Crown Iron Works and other manufacturing interests in the city. He has been a member of the Commercial Club since its organization and, as he himself says, during times "when we had to stand several assessments to pay the obligations of the club." He is also a member of the Odin Club. In 1892 Mr. Hedwall was married to Rose Sayer, of Two Rivers, Wisconsin. Mrs. Hedwall is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and taught mathematics in high school for two terms. To Mr. and Mrs. Hedwall have been born two children, Majorie and Karl.

HOOD, Charles H., head of the insurance firm of Hood & Penney, was born in Pennsylvania, at the town of Chester, on July 14, 1860. His family is an old one in this country, his ancestors being among the colonial settlers. One of his grandfathers was during the Revolutionary war a soldier in the patriot army, and served during the entire war. The parents of Charles H. were George A. and Martha Hood. Mr. Hood, senior, was a clergyman, who at the time of his son's birth was in charge of a parish at Chester. His son received a good common school education, and soon after leaving school, began a commercial career. With his family he had moved to Minneapolis where his brother had accepted a call from the Pilgrim Congregational Church, of which he was pastor for a number of years. He entered the employ of the Minneapolis Millers' Association, filling the position of book-keeper. Mr. Hood was with the Millers' Association for some time and then resigned to associate himself with the Mandan Roller Mills Company and later with the Davenport Mills Company. In 1889 Mr. Hood left the milling business to engage in insurance, a line with which he has since been continuously connected. For several years he was one of the firm of Macdonald, Hood & Penney, general agents for the Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation (Limited) of London. Mr. Macdonald withdrew from the firm in 1901 and it was reorganized under the name of Hood & Penney and as such has become one of the largest insurance concerns of the Twin Cities. Since reorganization the company has not only retained its old agencies but at the present time is the representative of the Title Guarantee & Surety Company of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Though Mr. Hood's business life has been a busy one, he has found time to become a part of the social and club life of the city and is identified with the prominent organizations—being a member of the Minneapolis Club, the Minikahda Club, the Lafayette Club, the Long Meadow Gun Club, and the Lotos Club of New York City. He has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Madge L. Hopkins, to whom he was married in 1885 and who died four years later. In 1898 he was again married to Miss Emma Allen.

HOPKINS, Daniel C., one of the most successful of the group of Minneapolis men which has been engaged in the development of the farm lands of the northwest, was born at Princeton, Indiana, on April 1, 1857. He was the son of James Hopkins and Harriet Revis Hopkins, both of old Kentucky families. James Hopkins had been a farmer near Louisville, Kentucky, and after a residence of some years at Princeton removed to Minnesota in 1869, where his son Daniel completed his education at Carleton College, Northfield. After leaving Carleton, Mr. Hopkins went to the University of Michigan law school at Ann Arbor and after admission to the bar established himself in Watonwan county, Minnesota, where he practiced with success for eighteen years. It was while resident at Madelia, Watonwan county, that Mr. Hopkins consented to serve his district in the house of representatives of the state legislature. He has never held other office, but has been a consistent and loyal republican ever since he was old enough to take part in public affairs. Mr. Hopkins' law practice brought him into touch with land matters, and his inter-



BRUSH, PHOTO

WARREN M. HORNER.

ests gradually increased until he found it desirable to leave the practice of law and devote his entire time to the land business. This also brought him to Minneapolis where in due time the Hopkins Land Company was organized. He has become very largely interested in farm lands and has extensive holdings in Watonwan, Nobles, Murray, Washington and Aitkin counties, Minnesota, as well as in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, Canada. In the handling of these properties and others he has been very closely associated with F. E. Kenaston, S. T. McKnight, F. M. Prince, S. S. Thorpe, G. F. Piper, E. C. Warner and other Minneapolis men who have been prominently identified with the development of the city and of the northwest.

HORNER, Warren Murdock, was born on March 14, 1870, at Ripon, Wisconsin. His family is one which has been prominent in public service for the country. His great-grandfather, Dr. Gustavus Brown Horner, was a surgeon in the Continental Army during the Revolution. Settling in Virginia after the war he was married to Frances Harrison Scott. Their third son was John Scott Horner, born in 1802, who was educated in Virginia, practiced law successfully and in 1835 was appointed by President Harrison secretary and acting governor of the territory of Michigan, at that time embracing what is now the whole



SWEET, PHOTO

CHARLES H. HOOD.





SWART, PHOTO

PHILIP B. HUNT.

Northwest. He was prominent in the settlement of boundary disputes; in the adjustment of Indian troubles and in 1836, as its secretary, assisted in founding the territory of Wisconsin. Later he became Register of the Green Bay land office, and was the original owner of the land upon which the town of Ripon was founded by himself and Captain Mapes. Andrew Watson Horner, father of Warren M., was a son of Governor Horner. Mr. Horner attended the public schools of Albert Lea, Minnesota, and studied for two years at the University of Minnesota. Upon leaving college he established a stationery business which he conducted for two years, and then entered the Life Insurance business, beginning an association with the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia which has been continuous. He has held various positions with that company and for several years has been general agent for Minnesota. By a natural aptitude for the work as well as by application he has developed his territory until it is now one of the most successful sections which his company covers. Mr. Horner has always been interested in movements for public improvement, supporting generously matters of educational and municipal interest. He has always exerted his influence toward helping young men in business life, and has contributed several articles to the press on the place which the young man should occupy

in the commercial and political world. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Horner is a member of the Minneapolis and Commercial clubs.

HUNT, Philip Barstow, son of George S. Hunt and Augusta Merrill (Barstow) Hunt, was born at Portland, Maine, June 13, 1869. His ancestors on both sides were identified with the early history of the New England Colonies, among them being Elder Brewster, who came over with the first colony on the Mayflower. Mr. Hunt's early life was spent in his native city where he attended the public schools, entering Tufts College in 1888. He came to St. Paul in 1890, moved to Minneapolis in 1894, where he was engaged for five years in the tea and coffee jobbing business, afterward starting a baking powder manufacturing plant, which still bears his name. For the last six years he has devoted his attention to life insurance, and holds the position of State Manager for the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, with offices at 1032 Security Bank Building, Minneapolis, and 1020 Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul. In politics Mr. Hunt is a republican, but he is more inclined to be guided by his own judgment than to be restricted by party lines. He is a member of the Minnesota Club of St. Paul, of the Society of Colonial Wars, of the Lafayette Club and of the Life Insurance Underwriters' Associations of the Twin Cities. At St. Paul on November 7, 1894, Mr. Hunt married Fannie E. Kibbee, daughter of Chandler W. Kibbee, and to them three children have been born, George S. Hunt, 2nd, Marjorie Frances Hunt and Philip Barstow Hunt, Junior.

JONES, David Percy, son of the late Judge Edwin S. and Harriet M. (James) Jones, was born in Minneapolis, July 6, 1860, his father being of direct Welsh descent. Judge Jones came to Minneapolis from Connecticut in 1854 and engaged in the practice of law. He served through the war of the rebellion and on his return to Minneapolis he founded the Hennepin County Savings Bank, the first institution of its kind in the city, and also established the real estate and mortgage investment firm, now known as David P. Jones & Co. David P. Jones spent his boyhood in Minneapolis, going through the grade schools and graduating from the Central high school in 1878. He then took a course in the state university, graduating in 1883 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Shortly after graduation he entered his father's office and thoroughly mastered the business, succeeding to its management upon the death of Judge Jones in 1890. On January 1, 1900, the business was incorporated under the title of David P. Jones & Co., and the firm has become one of the foremost in its line. Mr. Jones early became interested in municipal affairs and made his entrance into public life in 1898 as a member of the city council from the Fifth ward, serving six years, during the last



*David P. Jones*

four of which he was president of that body. His incumbency of this office, when former Mayor Ames became a fugitive from justice in August, 1902, made Mr. Jones acting mayor for the unexpired portion of the term, and gave him an opportunity to put into operation certain reforms in municipal government to which he had long been devoted. As a member of the first charter commission he stood for civic betterment, and as alderman he was directly responsible for the passage of what was known as the wine room ordinance. While acting mayor he imposed strict regulation upon the liquor business, struck a hard blow at gambling and successfully segregated the social evil. He declined to be a candidate for election in the fall of 1902 but made the race in 1904, and took his seat as mayor on the first of January, 1905.

His administration was marked by a series of progressive reforms, continuing the policies inaugurated as acting mayor and culminating in an order issued in November, 1905, closing the saloons and bars of the city on Sunday. Public gambling was entirely abolished, and the business and residence districts were rid of all houses of ill fame. Strict economy was exercised in the expenditure of the funds of the departments under the direct control of the mayor, marked improvement was brought about in the management of the city hospital, poor department and work house, and practical civil service was established in the matter of appointments in the police department. Mayor Jones also clearly established the relative rights of his office and the city council in the matter of letting contracts by securing a decision of the state supreme court, which gives the mayor co-ordinate authority with that body. As mayor he was ex-officio a member of the board of charities and corrections, the armory board, municipal building commission, sinking fund commission, library board, park board, board of health, and police pension board.

Mr. Jones is a member of the Sons of Veterans; of the Loyal Legion; of the Minneapolis, Commercial and Six-O'Clock Clubs; is a corporate member of the American Board of Foreign Missions; vice president of the board of trustees of Carleton College; trustee of Windom Institute; alumni member of the University Council; member of the executive committee of the National Municipal League; president of the board of directors of the Bethel Settlement; and is an active member of Plymouth Congregational church. He has delivered addresses before the Economic Club of Boston and the City Club of Chicago on municipal reform and ballot reform.

Mr. Jones is a republican in politics but inclined to a non-partisan position in purely municipal affairs. He was married on May 13, 1891, to Miss Alice Gale, daughter of Samuel C. and Susan Damon Gale, and has three children—David Gale and Anna and Helen Holmes.

JOYCE, Frank Melville, Minnesota state agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, was born on March 18, 1862, at Covington, Indiana. He is of Dutch-Irish descent. His father was the eminent Methodist clergyman, Bishop Isaac W. Joyce; his mother was Carrie W. (Bosserman) Joyce, born in Indiana and who received her education in Baltimore. Col. Joyce passed the early years of his life in Indiana, attending the public schools at Lafayette, and completing his preparatory work by a special course in Baltimore. He entered De Pauw University—then known as Indiana Asbury University—at Green Castle, in 1877, graduating in 1882, A. B., and later took the degree of A. M. at the same college. During his university course Col. Joyce was prominent in all lines of college activity and won the gold medal for mathematics. He was a member of Beta Theta Pi fraternity and while a resident of Cincinnati published the Fraternity Magazine, and later the Fraternity Song Book, which was in use for many years. At the completion of his college work Col. Joyce went to Cincinnati where he became teller in the Queen City National Bank. In 1888 he was appointed



FRANK M. JOYCE.

SWEET, PHOTO

general agent of the Provident Life & Trust Company and after two years began work for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company in Cincinnati. In 1894 he was given the state agency of the company for Minnesota. Col. Joyce is a member of the Minneapolis and Commercial Clubs, the Knights of Pythias and is a Mason of the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite. He is a member of the Apollo Club and was for many years its secretary or president. He is the president of the Northwestern Beta Theta Pi Alumni association. He was formerly president of the Minneapolis Automobile Club and now holds that office in the Minnesota State Automobile Association. Col. Joyce gained his military title as a member of Governor McKinley's staff, an appointment received in 1892. While at De Pauw he was a Cadet Major in the military department and organized and trained the then famous "Asbury Cadets," a company which won many first prizes in Interstate Competitive drills. While in Cincinnati Col. Joyce was captain of the Cincinnati Light Artillery and served during the famous Court House riots. Col. Joyce is a member of Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church and the secretary of the board of trustees. In 1883 he was married to Miss Jessie Birch of Bloomington, Illinois, and they have four children—Arthur Reamy, Carolyn, Wilbur Birch and Helen.



HIRAM VAN NEST.

VAN NEST, Hiram, was one of the oldest settlers in the vicinity of the Falls of St. Anthony, where he came in 1850 when only nineteen years of age. Mr. Van Nest was born in Sandusky, Ohio, on January 27, 1831, the son of Addy and Margaret Van Nest. While he was yet quite young, the family moved to Illinois where the father engaged in farming. At nineteen the son determined to make his own way and came to Minnesota where he found employment in the lumber camps, on the frontier farms and for a time in the management of the stage line between St. Paul and St. Anthony. It was related that one of his early employments was that of plowing on the site of the Syndicate Block in the heart of the city. Of frugal habits and with a far seeing grasp of the conditions about the Falls of St. Anthony, Mr. Van Nest commenced the investment of his small savings in real estate almost as soon as the present site of Minneapolis was opened for settlement. He bought with judgment and rapidly became a man of substance. One of his purchases was a farm on which he established his home and which is now in the center of the city. He became a skillful and progressive farmer, took an active part in the promotion of

agriculture and horticulture in the new state, raised fine cattle, but at the same time found opportunity to take part in public affairs, filling the position of school trustee, assessor and other offices in the township of Minneapolis. He was active in the promotion of the temperance cause and, in 1859, was one of the founders of the local organizations of the order of Good Templars. As the city grew his property holdings made him independent and at the same time failing health made it necessary for him to spend his winters in another climate. This led to the purchase of a forty acre tract near Los Angeles, which he stocked with fruit and with which he occupied himself during his seasons in California. Mr. Van Nest was married on January 1, 1861, to Miss Blaisdell, daughter of Robert Blaisdell of Minneapolis. They had three sons, Robert Addy Van Nest, a resident of Windom, Minnesota, John H. Van Nest, who has for some years represented the Thirteenth Ward in the Minneapolis city council, and Charles E. Van Nest. Mr. Van Nest died on October 17, 1894.



WILLIAM H. MURPHY.

LUND, John G., was born in Rushford, Fillmore county, Minnesota, in 1868, of Norwegian parentage. His parents moved to Canby, Minnesota, in 1876, and there the son grew to manhood receiving a common school education and a training in business with his father O. N. Lund, who was a successful business man. In 1887 Mr. Lund opened a collection, loan and real estate office in Canby, doing business in a small way locally. But he soon became convinced that more aggressive methods were necessary to success and commenced the development of a system of agents throughout the farming district of many states which has built up a very large business and influenced the immigration to Minnesota and the Dakotas of thousands of families. He also established local offices at numerous centers through the northwest and finally moved to Minneapolis where he opened his central office, from which he directed the operations of the local offices and perhaps 2,500 local agents. Although wonderfully successful in business Mr. Lund found time to take an active part in public affairs. While living in Canby, Minn., he was mayor of the town and in 1905 was a member of the state legislature. In Minneapolis he was identified with the work of the Commercial and

Odin Clubs of which he was a member for some years. Mr. Lund died at Minneapolis on August 5, 1908.

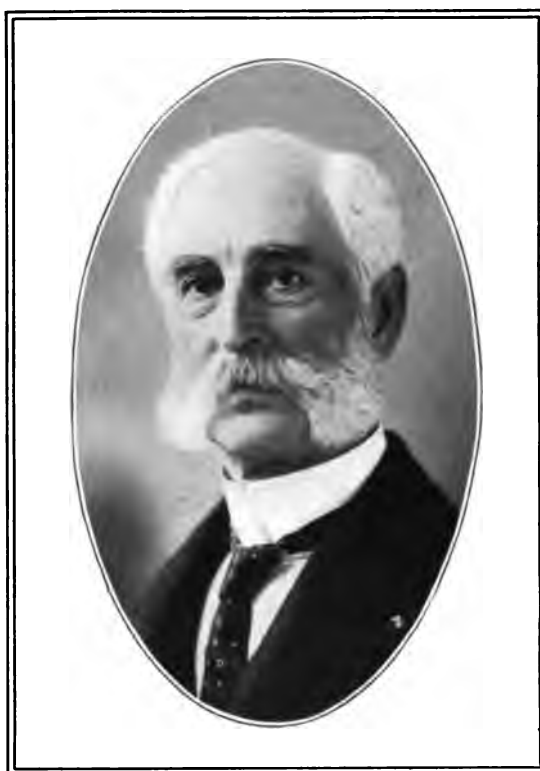
MURPHY, Harry Gates, state agent of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, was born at Cincinnati, on November 9, 1870. He was the son of William H. and Maria G. Murphy—the former a veteran of the War of the Rebellion and a life insurance man of long standing. The son's early life was spent at Cincinnati and Evanston, Ill., where his father later moved. He received a high school education and then joined his father in the insurance business coming with him to Minnesota in 1889. The firm of Wm. H. Murphy & Son was subsequently formed and for some years past has held the state agency for the National Life. Upon Mr. William H. Murphy's death in 1906 the work was assumed entirely by his son who is carrying on the agency with success. Mr. Murphy is unmarried. He takes an active part in the social life of the city and is a member of the Automobile, Commercial and Minikahda clubs and of the highest degrees of the Masonic order. He attends the First Congregational Church.



HARRY G. MURPHY.

MURPHY, William H., for many years one of the most prominent life insurance men of Minnesota, was born in Cincinnati, March 31, 1842, and died at Minneapolis, May 12, 1906. He grew up at Cincinnati, received his education in the public schools and received his first military training in the high school cadets. When the Civil War broke out he was not yet of age but he entered the army while still in his twentieth year. He was enrolled a private in Battery H, First Ohio Light Artillery, for three years, on October 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate for disability, December 16, 1862; enrolled as a second lieutenant in Company H, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, on June 18, 1863; appointed first lieutenant, August 28, 1863; transferred to Company D, May 24, 1864; promoted to captain, May 31, 1865. mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, August 23, 1865; and honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, on August 28, 1865. Mr. Murphy made insurance his life work. He was eminently successful—an active, energetic and enthusiastic solicitor and showing much facility in handling the agents working under him. From 1889 until his death he was associated with the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vermont, and for 18 years held the state agency in connection with his son, Harry G. Murphy, the firm being Wm. H. Murphy & Son. Mr. Murphy was much interested in military and fraternal orders. He was a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States, being elected on January 14, 1896, a companion of the First Class Original, and for more than eleven years was an active member of the John A. Rawlins Post, No. 126, Department of Minnesota, G. A. R. From early manhood he affiliated with Masonic orders, being a member of Cataract Lodge No. 2, St. Anthony Falls Chapter No. 23, Adoniram Council No. 5, Darius Commandery No. 7, the Scottish Rite bodies and also of Zuhrah Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine. It was by order of Scottish Rite bodies that he was finally laid to rest at Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Murphy was married at Cincinnati on August 3, 1866, to Miss Maria G. McBride. They have had two children.

McMILLAN, Putnam Dana, was born at Fryeburg, Maine, August 25, 1832. "Blood tells," they say, and Mr. McMillan certainly illustrates the saying by the sturdy way in which he has faced the storm and stress of life and mastered difficulties before which weaker spirits would have quailed. His great-grandfather on his father's side, Col. Andrew McMillan, of Scotch-Irish nativity, fought in the War of the Revolution, and his son John was a general in the war of 1812, the latter's son Andrew being the father of P. D. McMillan. The distinguished General Israel Putnam was Mr. McMillan's great-great-



BRUSH, PHOTO

PUTNAM D. McMILLAN.

grandfather on the mother's side, her father Col. Israel Putnam Dana, being a son of the Winchester Dana who married Hannah Putnam, daughter of the fighting general and hero of Horseneck Precipice and Pomfret Cave. Mr. McMillan's father was a graduate of West Point, a civil engineer and prominent in Vermont democratic politics, and a member of the legislature. The son received a common school and academy educational training and, for a few years, was a clerk in a country store, after which he went to California on a sailing vessel around Cape Horn and engaged in mercantile business and mining for several years, returning to Vermont and engaging in farming. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in the Fifteenth Regiment of Vermont Volunteers and served as quartermaster during its term of service, afterward going to Buenos Ayres, South America, where he settled as a sheep farmer on the Parana River, near Rosario. After several years of success, civil war broke out and played havoc with all peaceful vocations, bringing financial ruin to Mr. McMillan, aggravated by an epidemic of cholera which carried off his wife and four other members of his household. Crushed with grief, he return to the United States and located in Minneapolis, engaging in the real estate business in 1872, and making himself a public benefactor by his enterprise and public spirit.

Mr. McMillan is a member of the Rawlins Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Loyal Legion and a member of the Congregational Church. In politics he is a life-long republican. His first wife, who died in South America, was Helen E. Davis, daughter of Hon. Bliss N. Davis, a prominent lawyer of Vermont. One child of this marriage, Emily Dana, survived the grievous catastrophe in South America. Mr. McMillan was married again to Kate Kittredge, daughter of Hon. Moses Kittredge, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and of the three children of this marriage two remain, Margaret and Putnam Dana.

PENNEY, Truman E., of the general insurance firm of Hood & Penney, was born in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, on November 28, 1857. He was the son of Simon E. and Clarissa M. Penney. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Newark and Columbus, Ohio, followed later by a course at Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio. After leaving the university he studied law in Kenton, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar before the supreme court at Columbus in 1879. Mr. Penney was court commissioner and deputy clerk of court of Cochise county, Arizona, for about three years. He then came to Minneapolis, early in 1883, and was engaged in the business of mortgage loans and real estate until 1893 when he entered insurance. In 1898 he became a member of the firm of Hood & Penney, who act as general agents for the Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation and the Title Guarantee and Surety Company. They have been very successful and do a large business in these special lines of insurance. In politics Mr. Penney is a republican. He is an active member of the principal social organizations of the city including the Minneapolis Club and the Lafayette Club and is president of the Long Meadow Gun Club. He was married at Springfield, Ohio, in 1886, to Miss Kate E. Downs. They have two children, Truman C. and Robert S.

PRAY, Albert Fenderson, for years a prominent insurance man of Minneapolis, was born on September 24, 1863, at St. Cloud, Minnesota. He was the son of Otis A. Pray and Frances A. Pray. His father, who died in 1890, was one of the pioneer citizens of Minneapolis and was for many years engaged in Minnesota as a mill contractor and in the foundry business; and at the time of his son's birth, was a resident of St. Cloud and engaged in construction work there. Albert F. Pray received the usual preparatory education and then went east for his college training. He entered the Pennsylvania Military College with the class of 1884, taking a course in civil engineering, completing his studies with his class and graduating on June 12, 1884. While in college Mr. Pray was prominent in the cadet service and during his last year was the senior

cadet officer. Following his graduation he returned to Minneapolis. He did not follow up his profession of engineering, but soon after his return entered his father's machine works and foundry, and learned the machinist's trade. Mr. Pray later entered into a partnership with his father to establish and operate the Minneapolis Foundry Company with a plant at Woodland near Minneapolis. They did a general iron working and founding business, which was continued until after Mr. O. A. Pray's death, when his son disposed of the plant and business to enter insurance. In 1896 he accepted the position of special agent and adjuster of the Royal Exchange Assurance, of London, England. Early in 1908 he was elected secretary of the Milwaukee German Fire Insurance Company and moved to Milwaukee. For many years Mr. Pray has been prominently identified with the affairs of the Minnesota National Guard. He became associated with the local infantry organization in 1887 and was rapidly promoted through the various ranks, holding the successive offices in his company. On January 8th, 1893, he was commissioned inspector general with the rank of brigadier general. On March 13th, 1903, he was appointed ordinance officer, First Artillery, M. N. G., with the rank of first lieutenant. When the battery was re-organized in 1905 with the idea of making it a crack artillery company, Mr. Pray was elected captain and filled that position very acceptably until his removal from the state. On January 7, 1908 his name was honorably entered upon the list of retired officers. At the same time it was officially recorded by the adjutant general that: "To Captain Pray belongs the distinction of being the only member of the Minnesota National Guard, who qualified in the highest grades of marksmanship with the service rifle, revolver and 3.2 field gun in one target season, same being made during season of 1905." To this it may be added that Captain Pray is the only one in the United States who has this record. In political faith Mr. Pray is a republican, but has never cared to hold public office. He is a member of Minneapolis Lodge No. 19, A. F. and A. M., and is a past master of that lodge; of all the Scottish Rite bodies; and of St. John's Chapter and Zuhrah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. On June 17, 1890 Mr. Pray was married to Frances A. Laraway, and they have two children, twins, born on January 28, 1905, Frances and Florence.

SAWYER, Charles Lincoln, was born on March 28, 1860, at Lee, New Hampshire, the son of Jefferson and Elizabeth J. Sawyer. His father was a farmer and his boyhood was spent on the farm, where he began his education in the district schools of the vicinity. He afterwards attended the high school at New Market, New Hampshire, New Hampton institution, a Freewill Baptist academy, from which he graduated in 1884, delivering the latin oration, and Dartmouth college, from which he graduated in 1888, standing fourth



CHARLES L. SAWYER.

in a class of sixty-five. His graduation degree of A. B. was followed by the degree of A. M., conferred by Dartmouth in 1891 for three years' literary work. During his college life, Mr. Sawyer made his own way, engaging in various kinds of employment and when he left college, he turned to school teaching and during twelve years in this profession, spent four years as superintendent of the schools at Waukegan, Illinois, one year in New Hampshire and seven years as principal of the South High school, Minneapolis. While in the latter position, he attended the law department of the University of Minnesota, graduating with the class of 1897, but he has never devoted himself to the practice of law. In 1899, he resigned his position and entered the real estate business as a member of the firm of Moore Bros. & Sawyer, and in recent years has been in business by himself. He has never lost his interest in educational matters, and during a term of service in the Minnesota legislature, in 1907, was chairman of the educational committee of the House and introduced and carried through, the high school anti fraternity bill and other educational measures. Mr. Sawyer also introduced and secured the passage of the mortgage registration bill and the pure paint bill and also took active part in general legislation of the session. He was renominated and re-elected for the thirty-sixth session of the legislature in the fall of 1908. Mr. Sawyer is a prominent Mason, is Past

Master of Minneapolis Lodge, No. 19, A. F. and A. M., Past commander of Zion Commandery of Knights Templar, Past Thrice Illustrious Master of Minneapolis Council No. 2, a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Zurah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to a number of Minneapolis organizations, including the Commercial club and the Six O'Clock club and is a member of the Park Avenue Congregational church, of which he was a deacon for four years. Mr. Sawyer was married in 1892 to Miss Olive M. Bennett of Gilford, New Hampshire. They have four children, Esmond Bennett, Russell Jefferson, Charles Arthur and Miriam Louisa.

SNYDER, Simon Peter, one of the pioneer settlers of St. Anthony, is of German descent, his grandfather coming from the vicinity of Hamburg to this country where he settled in Maryland, later moving to Pennsylvania where he obtained a title to about half of the land on which the town of Somerset was established. Part of this land was afterward donated by the owner toward the erection of a public school, court house and Lutheran church. Simon Peter Snyder, son of John A. Snyder and Elizabeth Shaffer, was born at Somerset, on April 14, 1826. He received a common school education and when fourteen began to clerk in his uncle's general store, later taking sole charge of the establishment which he bought at the end of two years and conducted in his own interest. In 1850 he sold out, and came by team as far west as Peoria, Illinois. Receiving there a communication from an uncle interested in general merchandise in Springfield, Ohio, Mr. Snyder returned and purchased the store, operating it until 1855, when he came to this city. Here he immediately formed a partnership with W. K. MacFarlane for the purpose of locating lands, having offices with O. Curtis on Main street, St. Anthony, about where the Pillsbury A mill now stands. In the fall of 1855 the firm built an office on Bridge Square where they continued their land business and opened the first banking house in Minneapolis. Mr. Levic L. Cook joined the firm in 1855, which was then known as Snyder, MacFarlane & Cook. Soon after his arrival in Minneapolis, Mr. Snyder bought eighty acres of land near Nicollet avenue and Tenth at \$100 per acre and platted, as Snyder's First Addition to Minneapolis, land now worth several millions of dollars. In the years 1856, 1857 and 1858 he was treasurer of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society, during which time the first fair was held on the ground where the public library now stands. Mr. Snyder established in 1862 the first auction store in the city and in 1876 built the first warehouse for the storage of overtime railroad freight. During the outbreak of the Indians in 1862, a volunteer company was formed with Anson Northrup as captain and Mr. Snyder as first lieutenant, which joined the regiment under General Sibley to go





S. ALBERT STOCKWELL.

to the relief of New Ulm and Fort Ridgley Impatient at the delay of the movement this company, led by Mr. Northrup and Mr. Snyder, advanced on their own responsibility and were first to bring relief to Fort Ridgley. Mr. Snyder has lived in Minneapolis continuously since 1855 and has three children—Frank C., Fred B. and Mary C. Snyder. Mr. Snyder has been prominently connected with the advance of public and private enterprises in this city and Colonel Stevens, in his "Personal Recollections of Minnesota" says: "Probably, to Messrs. Snyder and MacFarland, are the citizens of Minneapolis more indebted than to any one else for the rapid progress in the early industries on the west side of the Falls."

STOCKWELL, Silvanus Albert, son of Silvanus and Charlotte B. Stockwell, was born June 8, 1857, at Anoka, Minnesota. His ancestors on his father's side came from England and settled in Massachusetts in 1628, and on his mother's side, they came from Holland in 1700 and settled in New York. Silvanus Albert was brought up on his father's farm and attended the common schools, graduating at the Anoka High School, after which he taught school three years in Anoka and adjoining counties and then was employed by the American Express Company for twelve years, removing in 1880 to Minne-

apolis, where he has since resided. He was special agent for the Provident Life and Trust Company for four years and in 1896 he became general agent of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, which position he now holds. He was elected to the lower house of the Minnesota Legislature and served in the sessions of 1891 and 1897, and was elected to the senate and served in the sessions 1899-1901, and in the extra session of 1902. He was the democratic candidate for congress in the Fifth District in 1900. Mr. Stockwell is a democrat and an active member of the Commercial Club and president of the Municipal Ownership League, and is a member of the First Unitarian Society. On October 4, 1887, Mr. Stockwell was married to Maud Conkey and they have had three children, of whom two, Charlotte and Elizabeth, are living.

THOMPSON, Leonard Kellogg, named for his grandfathers, General Leonard Thompson, of the War of 1812, and Reverend Robert R. Kellogg, a Presbyterian clergyman, was born at LeRoy, New York, January 10th, 1861. A few months later the family removed to Brooklyn, now a part of New York City, where he received his education, going through the public and high schools, and a preparatory college course. Being compelled to shift for himself at sixteen, he began his business career with the Merchants Exchange National Bank, opposite the old city hall, in New York, and was subsequently employed in the freight traffic department by Railroad Commissioner Fink. In 1881, when but twenty-one years of age, he married Miss Eva H. Geraghty, of Brooklyn, and removed to Binghamton, New York, where he became financial manager for Charles A. Weed & Company. A few years later he interested himself with the senior member of the firm in extensive lumber operations in western Pennsylvania, which occupied him until 1887, when he formed a partnership with H. B. Osgood, of the Binghamton Scale Works. Messrs. Osgood & Thompson continued business until 1892, doubling their output each year, when Mr. Thompson, on his physician's recommendation, sold his interest in the business and removed to Minneapolis. While in Binghamton Mr. Thompson served as a trustee of the Board of Trade, a director in its prosperous Building & Loan Association, was president of its Y. M. C. A., and a member of the New York State Committee. He was also a trustee of the West Presbyterian Church of Binghamton, and very active in all the city's affairs, although never holding political office. After coming to Minneapolis, Mr. Thompson was for thirteen years manager of the Northwestern department of one of the New York Life Insurance companies, having charge of its business in all of the northwestern states. In the spring of 1905 he accepted the invitation of the bankers of Minneapolis to reorganize the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company



SWEET, PHOTO

*D. Thompson.*



JEROME B. TABOUR.

SWEET, PHOTO

and to undertake its management. Surrounding himself with carefully selected men, of special training in their several departments, Mr. Thompson soon demonstrated his executive ability in the complete systematizing of the business of the company, and at the next annual meeting was unanimously elected president. His special success as an organizer, coupled with the power of his personality and happy optimism, is strongly felt in every department of the company and to its remotest agency. Under his guidance the Northwestern National has been given a standing in insurance circles and a place among the financial institutions of the Northwest of which Minneapolis is justly proud. Mr. Thompson has always been actively interested in the religious work of the city, and has been for many years a member of the official board of Westminster Church. He is a member of various clubs; is a life-long republican—not caring for political office, but actively interested in the problems of city and state.

TABOUR, Jerome B., president Tabour Realty Company, was born in Minneapolis on June 8, 1856. His parents, Lorenzo T. and Sarah C. Tabour were living in a house which stood on what is now one of the most closely built blocks in the business center of the city, but then in the outskirts of the little village. Mr. Tabour

has, therefore, seen the development of Minneapolis through all its remarkable stages and, as boy and man, has had a part in its progress. His father was a contractor and builder who took part in the practical work of city building. The son attended the city schools graduating from the high school, spent a few years on a farm near Minneapolis and then returned to the city to engage in the real estate and loan business. He has been prominently identified with real estate matters for the past twenty-five years. In politics he has been a republican and in church affiliations a Methodist.

THOMSON, James Presley, for more than thirty years engaged in business in Minneapolis, is of Scotch descent. He is a native of Ohio, born in that state on April 12, 1852, in Jefferson county, the son of Hugh Laughlin Thomson and Margaret Ann Thomson. In 1854 his father moved with his family from Ohio to Illinois. There the son passed his early life and acquired his education, attending and graduating from the Aledo Academy at Aledo, Illinois. Having completed his course at that institution Mr. Thomson decided to engage in business rather than take up college work and recognizing the splendid opportunities offered by the Northwest, he came to Minnesota in 1876. In the same year he became associated with the wholesale dry goods business and was a member of a local firm for a number of years. He was selected as the American representative of the firm of Morrison, Anderson & Butchart of Dundee, Scotland, for their branch in this city and later entered the business in which he is at present engaged. He formed a connection with the Minneapolis Trust Company becoming the manager of the insurance department and has since been continuously connected with fire insurance business. Upon the consolidation of some of the larger insurance agencies of the city a few years ago under the name of the Minneapolis Insurance Agency Mr. Thomson became vice president. Mr. Thomson's energies and time have been for the most part devoted to his business associations, so that he has had comparatively few opportunities to concern himself with public and political matters. Politically he is a republican, but has never desired to hold public office. He takes, nevertheless, an active part in every movement that tends toward civic righteousness and purity in politics, and as he himself says, his ambition is to fulfill the duties of a good citizen. Mr. Thomson is connected with several of the well-known business and social organizations of the city, including the Commercial Club and the Westminster Club. He is a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church. In 1880 Mr. Thomson was married to Miss Amanda Idalette Hunter of Toledo, Ohio. They have always made their home in Minneapolis and have had four children, Ruth R., Henry S., Elizabeth L. and Kenneth W., of whom two sons and one daughter are living.

**TIMBERLAKE**, Byron Harvey, was born near Salem, Washington county, Indiana, August 17, 1861, son of Aquilla and Jane Thompson Timberlake, both of whom are deceased. His great-grandfather, John Timberlake, was a farmer in Virginia, of English ancestry, who long before the civil war, brought his family and slaves to Ohio, and freed the latter in that state, giving the required bond. Many of the Virginia Timberlakes fought with the Confederate Army during the war for the Union. Byron H., in his earlier years, worked on his father's farms in Indiana and Illinois, and in Kansas.

In 1883 he came to Minnesota and attended the Minneapolis Academy and the state university, taking honors in oratory and receiving the degree of B. L. in 1891. During these years he maintained himself by working for the Minneapolis Harvester Company in South Minneapolis, and experting in the field, taking meantime a course in a business college. After graduation at the university, Mr. Timberlake engaged in the life insurance business, and was for two years, 1897-1899, deputy insurance commissioner of Minnesota, having his office in the Capitol at St. Paul. He is now manager for Minnesota of the Prudential Insurance Company of America. Mr. Timberlake is a republican in politics, and was elected in 1904 to the lower house of the state legislature. He was again elected to the House from the thirty-ninth district for the thirty-fifth legislative session, was a member of several important committees, and chairman of the insurance committee that put through so many reform measures. He was prominent on the appropriations and university committees, and particularly effective in securing large appropriations and favorable legislation for the University. Mr. Timberlake is a member of the Masonic order; of the Knights Templar; and of the Commercial Club. He is a communicant of the Episcopal Church. He was married in 1891 to Emma Kemp, who died in 1899, leaving three children, Lucile, Harold Carl and Emma.

In 1901 Mr. Timberlake was married again to Lillian Chatterdon.

**CONE**, Robert D., president of the Minneapolis Real Estate Board, 1908, was born at Lowville, New York, January 29, 1854, the son of Robert Cephas and Mary (Pratt) Cone. He is a descendant of Daniel Cone, who emigrated from Paisley, Scotland, in 1662 and settled at Haddam, Connecticut. He received his education in the public schools of New York City and at the age of sixteen entered the employ of Roosevelt & Son, plate glass dealers, at 94 Maiden Lane, continuing with this house until it retired from business. Afterwards he was connected with the firm of B. W. Merriam & Company, manufacturers of mirrors, New York, until 1883, when he came to Minneapolis. He established the firm of R. D. Cone & Company, real estate



ROBERT D. CONE.

and city mortgages, on November 1, 1883, and has continued uninterruptedly in this business for twenty-five years. Mr. Cone is a republican in politics, and is a supporter of all movements for bettering civic conditions. He belongs to various local organizations, including the Sons of the American Revolution, Commercial Club, Minnetonka Yacht Club and the Minneapolis Real Estate Board of which he was elected president in 1908. He was married in New York City on July 5, 1882, to Miss Catharine Allen. They have two sons, Robert Allen, born February 21, 1887, Theodore Usher, born May 21, 1893. The family attends the Presbyterian church.

**NEWHALL**, Harry Frank, president of the Finance Company of Minnesota and secretary of the Minneapolis Real Estate Board, was born at Chicago, on January 21, 1849. He was the son of Harrison and Nancy Caroline (Goodrich) Newhall. Mr. Newhall completed his education at Harvard College. He began business in Philadelphia in 1871, where he was employed by Jay Cooke & Company at the time that that firm was promoting the Northern Pacific railroad. Upon the failure of these bankers in 1873, Mr. Newhall formed the stock brokerage firm of Creamer & Newhall, which afterwards became Rutter, Newhall & Company. During his business life in Philadelphia Mr. Newhall became intimately as-

sociated with the men of capital and the larger interests of the East and when he came to Minneapolis in 1885 brought with him a connection which has given him a leading position among the representatives of eastern investment interests. He has now been engaged for twenty-three years in the real estate and loan business. In 1901 he incorporated his business under the name of The Finance Company of Minnesota, of which he has since been president. In addition to handling a general real estate and loan business Mr. Newhall has undertaken the platting and development of various additions to the city, notably Kenilworth, and Burnham Wood, attractive properties in the vicinity of Lake of the Isles and Cedar Lake. Mr. Newhall has been a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York for thirty years, but does no active business in stocks now. He is the secretary of the Minneapolis Real Estate Board, a position he has held for five years. He and his wife are members of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) church. Among the Minneapolis social organizations in which he is interested is the Commercial Club. He was married on May 28, 1874, to Elizabeth Barrett. They have had six children of whom five sons are living.

VAN CAMPEN, Charles Howard, secretary and treasurer of the Fred L. Gray Company of this city, was born on September 29, 1872, in Chicago, Illinois. Among the Dutch settlers that left Holland in 1640 to join the colony in New York were the ancestors of the Van Campen family who established the American branch of the lineage. From these Charles Van Campen, father of Charles Howard, was a direct descendant who in 1872 had married Miss Mary L. Elkins, and was residing in Chicago. He later received an appointment as agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at Rochester, Minnesota, and moved there with his family. Charles Howard received his preparatory education in Rochester, attending the grade and high schools, and then entered the law department of the University of Minnesota. He completed his studies in 1894 and graduated in that year. After finishing college, he began the practice of his profession in Minneapolis, forming a partnership with Mr. Eugene G. Hay under the name of Hay & Van Campen. The firm had a large general practice in the city and was connected with several important cases. The association continued until 1900, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Van Campen dropped his legal practice to become a member of the Fred L. Gray Company of this city. This organization does an extensive insurance business and is the northwestern manager of several large underwriting companies, among them the London Guarantee & Accident Company, the Metropolitan Surety Company of New York, the General Accident Assurance Corporation of Perth, Scotland, and the United

States Casualty Company. Besides his membership in the firm, Mr. Van Campen fills the offices of secretary and treasurer, and conducts a part of the active management of the firm. Mr. Van Campen is a member of the Minneapolis, the Minikahda and the Lafayette Clubs. In 1901 he was married to Miss Genevieve Clarke (the daughter of Thos. E. Clarke, general manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company) who died in 1903 leaving no children.

WARREN, George Henry, for many years connected with large real estate and land interests in Minnesota, was born at Oakfield, New York, on January 16, 1845. He was the son of James Warren and Sarah Warren—the father a successful business man engaged in the manufacture of threshing machines, carriages, wagons and sleighs. Mr. Warren's early life was spent at Oakfield where he attended the common schools and the Cary Collegiate Seminary. From the latter institution he went to Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York. He then entered Genesee College (now Syracuse University) from which he graduated in 1866 with the degree of B. S. and from which institution he received the degree of M. S. in 1872. Soon after graduation Mr. Warren came to Minnesota and became principal of the high school at Hastings, Minnesota, during the school year of 1867-8. During the two years following he was superintendent of public instruction and principal of the high school at Faribault, Minnesota. In 1870 he left educational work to engage in land surveying in which he was engaged for about eight years and during that time gaining extensive knowledge of the resources of Minnesota and Wisconsin. This knowledge he put to practical use in 1878 when he entered the real estate and land business in which he has engaged very extensively, acquiring large interests in pine and mineral lands. Mr. Warren made his home in Minneapolis in 1872, and during his long residence here has taken an active part in the affairs of the city. He was elected a member of the city council from the 13th ward in 1889 and was chairman of the committee on railroads during the important period when the street railroad company was required to change its system from horse to electric power. Mr. Warren has also been a member of the organizations which have had to do with the public affairs of the city and as a member of the Business Men's Union had an opportunity, in 1892, of being of special service to the city and the state university. His acquaintance with men of affairs in the northern part of Minnesota gave him inside information regarding a movement to secure the state School of Mines for Duluth, thus separating that important department from the University. Knowing the uncertainty of the outcome of a fight with Duluth for this institution, Mr. Warren as a member of the Business Men's Union urged the appointment



*Geo. H. Warren*

of a committee to raise the money for a building for an ore testing plant at the state university and, as chairman of the committee subsequently appointed, raised the funds among the people of the city, thus saving the School of Mines to Minneapolis. Mr. Warren is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Psi Upsilon, Commercial Club, Minikahda Club, American Institute of Mining Engineers and the Academy of Natural Sciences. He was married November 6, 1872, to Miss Jennie L. Conkey, of Faribault, Minnesota. Their children were Aurie Sarah, born September 13, 1873, and who died March 28, 1876; and Frank Merton, born December 1, 1875, and who is now associated with his father in his various interests.

VAN TUYL, Charles White, general agent for the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Worcester, Massachusetts, was born December 17, 1859, in Addison, Steuben county, New York. He is of Dutch descent, as the name indicates, and the family came from Holland about 1720, when Mr. Van Tuyl's direct ancestor settled in central New York in the Mohawk Valley in or near the present county of Schoharie. His father was Capt. Ebenezer Van Tuyl, who commanded Company G, First New York Infantry in the Civil War until wounded and taken prisoner at the Battle of Chancellorsville, which closed his military career. After the war he was engaged in railroad business as station agent and division superintendent on the Erie Railway in southern New York until 1881, when he removed with his family to Omaha, Nebraska, and became general tax agent of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, and later manager of the Western Car Service Association at Omaha, Nebraska, where he died in 1900. His wife, the mother of Charles White, was Sarah A. McNeil, who belonged to a Scotch-Irish family which settled in central New York prior to the Revolution. She died in Omaha in 1899.

Mr. Van Tuyl's education, judged by present standards, was meager so far as schools are concerned. It was confined to fragmentary parts of a very few years in the public schools of New York state, namely, at Hornellsville and a country district school in Tioga county and in the graded schools and high school in Binghamton. In his seventeenth year he left school and became a clerk in the freight office of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway at Binghamton, and after about six years in this office in various clerical situations he came west and joined his father's family at Omaha, Nebraska, in March, 1882. In the following September he entered the freight auditor's office of the Union Pacific Railway at Omaha, and after successive promotions became chief clerk in the freight claim agent's office; and in 1886 was appointed assistant freight claim agent for the Union Pacific with headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah. This position, together with several others of like grade, was abolished November 30, 1887, and after some

clerical work in the freight claim department at Omaha he again received his former position as chief clerk in that department as soon as it became vacant. In November, 1892, he resigned this position and entered the life insurance business in the Omaha agency of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis., and after one successful year with that agency, came to Minneapolis, November 1, 1893, as general agent of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Worcester, Massachusetts, which agency he still holds, having managed it successfully for about fifteen years.

Mr. Van Tuyl is a republican in politics and a Presbyterian in religious faith, being a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church. He is a director in the Young Men's Christian Association, a member of the Minneapolis Club, Westminster Club and the Six O'clock Club, and is a Hereditary Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

He was married in September, 1889, to Katherine J. Bingham, of Northfield, Minnesota, whose acquaintance he made when she was preceptress in the Presbyterian Collegiate Institute at Salt Lake City, Utah. They have four children now living—Ruth, Ray Whittier, Katherine, and Barbara.

WASHBURN, William D., Jr., president of the W. D. Washburn, Jr., Farm Lands Company, was born on April 3, 1863. The family is an old one in this country, the settlement of the first members of the ancestral line in America dating back to the earliest colonial days. John Washburn, from whom is descended the American branch of the family, held the position of secretary in the Plymouth Colony; and the other branch traces back to Uno Cooke, one of those who came from England in the Mayflower to settle in Massachusetts. W. D. Washburn, a descendant of these early colonists, and the father of W. D. Washburn, Jr., came to Minnesota during the time of its early development and has been active in the flour, lumber, land, and minor industries of the Northwest. His son was born in St. Paul, but most of his boyhood was passed in Minneapolis, where he attended the public schools. He then continued his educational training in Phillips Academy at Andover, graduating in 1883. He entered Yale University for his college work, completing his course and graduating with the class of 1888 and since that time has been engaged in journalistic work and in a business career. He entered the employ of the Minneapolis Tribune as a reporter and advanced himself to the position of editorial writer, when he resigned to accept a place on the staff of the Chicago Tribune, but returned to Minneapolis to establish himself in business. Since then his interests have been connected with the flour and lumber industries, and at the present time he is the president and head of the W. D. Washburn, Jr., Farm Lands Company, which deals extensively in wild and farm lands, and minerals. Mr.

Washburn is a republican in politics and is active in the political work of the state, having been a member of the state legislature during the three terms of 1901, the extra session of 1902 and in the regular session of 1905. He is actively interested in the promotion of good government and is a member of the Civic and Municipal Leagues and was formerly vice-president of the Reciprocity League. Mr. Washburn is prominent in the social and club life of the city and is a member of the Minneapolis and Commercial Clubs, the Six O'Clock Club, the Wranglers' Club, the Skylight and Minikahda Clubs and the Minnesota and Yale Club of New York City. He was married on September 25, 1900, to Miss Florence Savier, of Portland, Oregon, and they have four children, three boys and a girl.

YALE, Washington, who for many years had large interests in Minneapolis, was a direct descendant of the original Yale family of New Haven, Connecticut—a family whose name will always be honored through its connection with Yale University. It was from Thomas Yale, a brother of Elihu Yale (whose gift determined the name of the university) that Washington Yale was descended. He was born in Paterson, Putnam county, New York, March 30, 1807. He was educated in his native state and afterwards learned the printing and publishing business and followed the trade for some years at Danbury, Connecticut. While engaged in this business with his brother Moses, they had the distinction of originating the idea of a serial story in a newspaper and were the first to try it in the paper they published. Later he engaged in the dry goods business in New Haven but wishing to enlarge his field he disposed of his interests there and moved to New York where he built up an extensive importing and wholesale business. Mr. Yale in 1857 made a trip to Minnesota and visited Minneapolis, and having confidence in the future growth of this city made his first investment in realty two years later. During the following years he came to Minneapolis each summer and finally in 1871 sold his business and moved to this city. At that time he retired from active business life and until his death had no interests aside from his extensive real estate holdings. Soon after coming to the city Mr. Yale erected a residence on Thirteenth street where also he held a tract of about forty acres, part of which was included in his original investment here. This has since become one of the city's most beautiful residence localities, a large part of it being included in Loring Park. Mr. Yale lived in his home on Thirteenth street until his death on April 23, 1897, when he was ninety years of age.

For a number of years Mr. Yale was a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and advanced the money to erect the church formerly located on Hennepin avenue between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, but which has since been moved to the Lowry Hill district. He was never prominent in public life nor desirous of attracting public attention, and his private life was rather retired, but he was interested in all movements which tended toward a higher civic standard and the material development of Minneapolis. Mr. Yale was married to Abigail Couch on March 5, 1833. There were two children born of this marriage but both died in infancy. Mrs. Yale died, August 19, 1866. In 1871 Mr. Yale married Margaret Gardner Perry, of New Haven, Connecticut, formerly of Nantucket. They had no children. Mrs. Yale died in Kennebunkport, Maine, July 23, 1898.

ZONNE, Ary Edmund, partner in the real estate firm of J. F. Conklin & Zonne Co., was born in the state of Wisconsin. He is the son of Ary and Eliza Zonne, his father being a farmer of that state and there his son was born and grew up. His education was obtained in the public schools. He attended the county school near his home and later when the family moved to the city entered the grade schools. In this way he obtained the usual grammar education; but did not care to study for or lead a professional life, so did not attend college but when seventeen years of age entered upon an active business life, and the greater part of his training was received in the experiences of a busy commercial career. When the old Grand Opera House was erected and opened under the management of J. F. Conklin, Mr. Zonne was appointed to the position of ticket agent and later assistant business manager, and for several years served in that capacity. As a result of this association with Mr. Conklin, the real estate firm of J. F. Conklin & Zonne was finally organized and now does a large business in the city in real estate, insurance and loans. In this company Mr. Zonne is vice president and treasurer. Mr. Zonne has also been connected for several years with that historic landmark of Minneapolis, the Hotel Nicolle, and was a half owner and one of the proprietors of that hostelry. Mr. Zonne is a republican in politics, but does not take an active interest in party affairs and has never sought to hold public office. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club and the Commercial Club of this city. In 1897 he was married to Miss Louise Cole, and they have three children, Constance Louise, Rosemary Ruth, and Hildegarde.



## CHAPTER XVIII.

### THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

**L**UMBER manufacturing was the first important business at the Falls of St. Anthony and it was for many years the leading industry. After a time it took second place but for a generation Minneapolis has remained the greatest single lumber producing point in the world as well as being the principal lumber market in the northwest and the center of a very important trade in forest products, building materials and other closely allied articles of commerce.

While the value of the flour product at Minneapolis has exceeded that of lumber for several decades the latter industry has always been the greatest employer of labor, and has been more conspicuous in the business life of the city. From the felling of the timber in the pine woods to the marketing of the finished product it is a picturesque industry. In the nature of things it occupies much space in and about the city; in fact it is always in evidence.

A small amount of lumber was sawed in the old government mill which was built by the troops in 1821 but the real beginnings of lumber manufacturing in Minnesota were in 1839 when a saw mill was built at Marine on the St. Croix river. About the same time a saw mill was built at St. Croix Falls, and in 1843 one was put up at Stillwater. The industry had quite a foothold on the St. Croix before any attempts were made to manufacture at Minneapolis. But the Falls of St. Anthony attracted the industry irresistibly. The location was ideal for lumber manufacture. Stretching away to the north, almost from the falls themselves, extended the largest body of pine timber to be found in one watershed on the continent. The greater part of northern Minnesota was covered with a magnificent growth of white pine

and nearly every log which was cut in a large part of this region could be floated directly to the falls through the Mississippi and its tributaries. Nowhere in the east had been found such a mighty logging stream or better timber.

As to the market, west, southwest and south lay the great treeless prairies which must be supplied with lumber; so that the floating of the logs to the power which was to convert them into merchantable lumber brought them that much nearer the consumer. The location was an almost perfect conjunction of bountiful supply of raw materials, easy transportation to the manufacturing point, abundant power and a nearby and continually growing market whose needs were imperative.

These were the conditions under which the pioneer lumbermen of Minneapolis began operations. Of course, in 1847 when the first saw mill was built at the Falls of St. Anthony there was little demand from this locality for pine lumber, but the demand developed rapidly. As to the outside demand, there never was a time when the products of the Minneapolis mills could not be sold to fairly good advantage. At first the lumber was rafted down the Mississippi to Iowa and Illinois points, where it was shipped into the interior as needed, but with the advent of the railroad the great bulk of the product went directly to the south and southwest and later, to the prairies of the Dakotas, directly west of Minneapolis.

#### THE FIRST SAW MILL.

Franklin Steele built the first mill at the falls in 1847. Ard Godfrey, an experienced millwright from Maine, put up the mill and had an interest in it. It was a small affair and had but two saws, which would cut about 15,000 feet of lumber in a day

and was first opened for sawing in the spring of 1848. It stood at the east end of a temporary dam on the East Side. This mill was so profitable during the first season that it was doubled in capacity in the fall of 1848. In 1849 Arnold W. Taylor of Boston acquired an interest in the first mill and proceeded to erect more mills along the dam, renting them to various persons; and it was as tenants of these early and rude mills that many of the men afterwards very prominent in developing the lumber industry, made their start. S. W. Farnham, Caleb D. Dorr, Charles Stimpson, Loren Lovejoy and others were among these early lumber operators.

A mill was built by Ard Godfrey at the mouth of Minnehaha creek in 1853. After a few years it was destroyed by fire, but the ruins of the stone dam remain to the present day. In 1854 George E. Huey opened the first retail lumber yard in Minneapolis.

The first saw mill on the west side in the immediate vicinity of the falls, was that of Pomeroy, Bates & Company, which was put up in 1856, near the mouth of Bassett's Creek. This mill was burned in 1859 and was not rebuilt; for a mill without water power was not much thought of in those days.

At about this period definite work was begun for the permanent improvement of



THE OLD WEST SIDE MILLS.

the water power. The St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company and the Minneapolis Mill Company were chartered in 1856, the former controlling the east side, and the latter the west side powers. New dams were at once commenced and were completed in 1857 and 1858. These dams joined in mid-channel above the falls in the shape of a letter A much as the present structure does. The work was an enormous one for a frontier village.

In 1858 the first saw mill on the west side dam—the Pioneer Mill—was commenced by Gilpatrick & Hammons, but Major J. B. Bassett bought it before completion. This was a famous old saw mill. It changed hands frequently and some of the most prominent lumbermen of Minneapolis have operated it in their day.

#### OLD TIME LUMBERMEN.

The group of mills on the east side dam grew until every foot of space was utilized and the same conditions prevailed after a few years on the west side. Associated with the operation of the east side mills previous to 1870 were the names of J. B. Bassett, S. W. Farnham, Samuel Stanchfield, Captain John Martin, Butler & Walker, W. E. Jones, Jonathan Chase, Chute Bros., J. S. Pillsbury & Co., John Rollins, J. Dean & Co., Leonard Day, Todd, Gorton & Co., Tuttle & Lane, F. G. Mayo, and Mayo & Clark. In the year 1870 the whole row of mills and the old Steele dam



SAW MILLS OF EARLY DAYS.

This view shows the old lumber chutes used before shipping lumber by railroad became common.

were burned. A new dam 300 feet below the old one was at once commenced and five mills were built to replace the burned structures. These were owned by Levi Butler & Co.; Todd, Connor, Gaines & Co.; Todd, Haven, Leavitt & Co.; Levi Butler and James McMullen & Co. Merriman, Barrows & Co. later controlled some of this sawing capacity and was one of the leading lumber firms of the city until 1891.

After the Pioneer Mill on the west side, came mills owned by Leonard Day; W. E. Jones; Ankeny, Robinson & Clement; D. Morrison and W. D. Washburn. This last mill, built in 1865, was called the Lincoln and was Mr. Washburn's first enterprise as a mill owner, although he had managed the west side power for some years and had dealt in logs and lumber.

All the space at the power dams was now completely filled with saw mills. Further expansion of the industry at Minneapolis meant the use of some other power; and although steam was not supposed to be as economical as water power, it was evident that it must be utilized. One or two small steam mills had been built, but they had not been signally successful. But there was a man doing business in Minneapolis who had already surprised his business contemporaries. This was Joseph Dean, who went into the lumber business in 1862 and startled the town by buying the entire block bounded by First and Second avenues south and First and Second streets, at a cost of \$500 a lot, for use as a lumber yard. At first J. Dean & Co. had logs sawed for them in the east side mills, but in 1866 the firm built the Pacific mill, at the foot of First avenue north. This was the largest and best equipped mill yet built in Minneapolis. After ten years it was sold to Camp & Walker. Its particular interest in the history of the development of Minneapolis lumbering is the fact that it was the first to demonstrate the practicability of sawing to advantage by steam power in competition with water power and to show the desirability of the very best equipment. It marked the beginning of the removal of the saw-mill district from the Falls of St. Anthony and a complete revolution in

methods of operating and handling. Other changes were at hand. Previous to the war the market for Minneapolis lumber was entirely along the Mississippi river. The product of the mills was sluiced to the still water below the falls and there made up into rafts to be towed to down river points where it was distributed into the interior. But as railroads were built west and south of Minneapolis the rafting of lumber was discontinued and the picturesque old sluices were abandoned. This change in shipping methods was of course very gradual and fitted in well with the change of location and power already referred to.

As has been said all the available space on the mill dams was occupied soon after the war. The men who would enter lumber manufacturing thereafter must buy out existing mills or build further up the river and operate by steam power. In this way the Moffit mill, later known as the Goodnow mill, was built at the foot of Fifth avenue north in 1871. Capt. John Rollins about the same time built a mill at the foot of Fourth avenue northeast which passed through several ownerships and in later years was best known as the Nelson mill.

#### MOVING FROM THE FALLS.

There was little further building above the falls for several years—in fact not until the Minneapolis Mill Company, after 1876, began to give notice that leases of powers at the dams would not be renewed. This forced the issue. At the same time the growing inconvenience of hauling all lumber from the mills to distant yards by team and the difficulty, as the city grew, of obtaining yards at all within any reasonable distance, was causing some of the mill owners to make new plans. And besides, the mills at the falls were growing antiquated. New inventions in saw milling machinery were coming in. And to do the business which was beginning to offer itself larger individual mills were required. Still another difficulty was that of handling the increased quantities of logs that were required for a growing business in the lower reaches of the river near the crest of the

talls. So all these, and perhaps some other influences, working together induced a general movement to upper river points and within ten years only one saw mill was left at the falls. It was found that a part of the mill refuse which had formerly been thrown into the river could be burned and would furnish enough power to operate the mill. Land was secured stretching along the river front for miles above the falls—land accessible to railroads and cheap enough and extensive enough to provide abundant piling facilities.

But while this change of location is spoken of as a movement it should be ex-

a large amount of capital and a number of individuals and firms who came from the older lumbering regions. In many parts of the lower peninsula of Michigan the lands were fully cut over by 1885 and some of the lumbermen came to Minneapolis as the most favorable place at which to continue business.

During this transition decade most of the corporations which have been conspicuous in the later greatness of the Minneapolis lumber industry were organized, or reorganized from earlier firms and individual interests. In 1880 the firm of Nelson, Tenney & Co. was formed by B. F. Nelson, W.



THE EAST SIDE MILLS AS THEY APPEARED ABOUT 1880.\*

FROM THE SWEET COLLECTION

plained that it was more accurately a movement of an industry than a movement of individuals engaged in that industry. For, rather strangely, few of the mill owners of 1876 who were then doing business at the falls, followed the migration up the river. Most of them, as their leases expired, or as their mills burned, (as the East Side mills did in 1887) abandoned the business of manufacturing, either retiring or having their logs sawed at other mills. The industry grew up in its new environment largely with new owners and new mills. Another influence which had meant much to Minneapolis lumbering was the influx, early in the period under consideration, of

M. Tenney and Hugh McNair. In the following year the firm purchased the Rollins mill on the east side and the business until lately conducted by the Nelson-Tuthill company and the Nelson-Frey company has developed from this beginning.

T. B. Walker had been interested in logging and lumbering since 1867. When he formed the firm of Camp & Walker, in 1877, he became for a time the heaviest operator in Minneapolis. In 1887 the Pacific mill, owned by the firm for ten years, was torn down and Mr. Walker discontinued manu-

\*An excellent view of the old East Side saw mills as they appeared about 1868 will be found on page 55. A view of the old government mill will be found on page 28.



THE LUMBER EXCHANGE.

facturing in this city though carrying on extensive operations in other parts of the state.

Charles A. Bovey who came to Minneapolis in the later sixties and had been the managing member of the firm of Eastman, Bovey & Company with mills at the east side dam, was one of the few lumbermen to continue business after the final destruction of the east side mills. The company was reorganized as the Bovey-DeLaitre Lumber Company, the machinery of the Pacific mill was purchased and rebuilt into a modern plant at Thirty-ninth avenue north.

The John Martin Lumber Company, organized in 1875, did a very large business until the burning of the mills in 1887 and then discontinued operations.

The Hall & Ducey Lumber Company was formed in 1866 and built a large mill at the foot of Fifth avenue north which has been operated for years by the Shevlin-Carpenter Company, successors to the original corporation.

The firm of C. A. Smith & Co. was formed in 1878, Ex-governor John S. Pillsbury being the "company" in the firm. The great mill owned by the firm at Shingle Creek was not built until comparatively recently. The corporation is now the C. A. Smith Lumber Company.

E. W. Backus & Co. acquired in 1889 a mill built by Beede & Bray on the east side in 1882 operating it for several years until it was burned and then built a large mill on the west side. The firm was an extensive operator for years, but recently sold the mill to the Northland Pine

Company which now operates it for the Weyerhaeuser interests.

The H. C. Akeley Lumber Company was formed in 1889 and built a great mill at Twenty-eighth avenue north which for a while was the largest lumber producer in the city. It is now operated by the Itasca Lumber Company. The Carpenter-Lamb Company built at Thirtieth avenue northeast. Many smaller mills have been built from time to time and several large ones which were always occupied in sawing lumber for the account of other owners have not been mentioned. With the gradual exhaustion of the timber supply they have gone out of business one after another and during the season of 1908 only five remained in service. These were the mills of the C. A.

Smith Lumber Company, the Bovey-De-Laittre Lumber Company, the Carpenter-Lamb Company, the Northland Pine Company and the Itasca Lumber Company.

#### THE BOOM COMPANY.

The necessities of logging operations caused the establishment of an institution peculiar to the business very early in the history of lumbering. Logging was at first carried on in a very simple way. Logs came from very short distances—mainly

organized in 1851 to handle all logs in the river and separate them for the several owners. A few years' trial showed that a boom company was a good thing, but also convinced the lumbermen of the futility of two authorities of this kind, when one might serve better. So in 1856 the Mississippi & Rum River Boom Company was formed, with a capital of \$15,000, and the two older companies were absorbed. John S. Prince was the first president, J. A. Lovejoy, secretary, and S. W. Farnham, treas-



A MODERN MINNEAPOLIS SAW MILL—PLANT OF THE C. A. SMITH LUMBER COMPANY.

out of the Rum river at first—and each operator hired his own men for the drive and got his logs into the booms at Minneapolis after his own fashion. But it soon became plain that some more orderly way must be devised. There were many disputes over ownership of logs through the unavoidable confusion in driving by so many, and the expense was large. In order to bring the whole subject under recognized supervision the Mississippi River Boom Company and the St. Anthony Boom Company were

urged. The boom company proved a great success. It has continuously handled all the logs in the river as far up as “boom limits” extend (and they now reach for many miles), attending to the drive, holding back when necessary, storing logs at convenient points and finally delivering them to the mills in Minneapolis in such quantities as may be needed to allow continuous operation during the season, and at the same time prevent inconvenient surplus stocks in the mill “pockets.” All the mill owners are

represented in the boom company and have a voice in its management. R. H. Chute has been for years its manager.

#### LUMBER OUTPUT.

From a trivial output as late as 1860 the product of the Minneapolis saw mills rapidly increased, reaching 118,000,000 feet in 1870; 195,000,000 feet in 1880; 344,000,000 feet in 1890; and 595,000,000 feet in 1899. By 1890 the production of Minneapolis had exceeded that of other lumber making points and the city stood first as a lumber center in the world. The production of 1899 was the high tide of the industry. Since then the total cut has diminished and will never again approach the half billion mark.

The exact figures of the cut since 1890 are as follows:

	Feet.		Feet.
1890.....	343,573,762	1899.....	594,373,000
1891.....	447,713,252	1900.....	501,522,000
1892.....	488,724,624	1901.....	559,914,055
1893.....	409,000,000	1902.....	465,244,000
1894.....	491,256,000	1903.....	432,144,000
1895.....	479,102,000	1904.....	386,911,000
1896.....	307,179,000	1905.....	362,166,000
1897.....	460,348,272	1906.....	297,112,811
1898.....	469,701,000	1907.....	214,182,932

For years past the lumber business of the northwest has been centering in Minneapolis. The product of scores of country mills is now sold from Minneapolis, whether it is actually shipped into or through the city or not. Some mill owners whose properties are located in various places in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and elsewhere have their offices in Minneapolis and live here; their lumber, in many instances, may be shipped in an opposite direction from this city, but the business is done here. A conspicuous example of this branch of the business may be found in the interests of M. J. Scanlon of Minneapolis. Mr. Scanlon has never owned a mill in Minneapolis but through several corporations having mills in various parts of the country controls an immense output of lumber and is one of the leading lumbermen of the world. The product of many other outside mills is handled through

Minneapolis branch offices or local jobbers or brokers. Thus it can be seen that no statement of receipts and shipments of lumber into and from Minneapolis can fully give an idea of the volume of trade controlled here, but, the following statement covering the past twenty-five years will be suggestive:

Year.	Receipts, Feet.	Shipments, Feet.
1880.....	20,400,000	167,840,000
1885.....	61,619,000	139,450,000
1890.....	117,510,000	300,495,000
1895.....	81,150,000	364,635,000
1900.....	85,380,000	398,970,000
1905.....	157,890,000	319,635,000
1906.....	190,725,000	301,365,000
1907.....	173,775,000	272,505,000

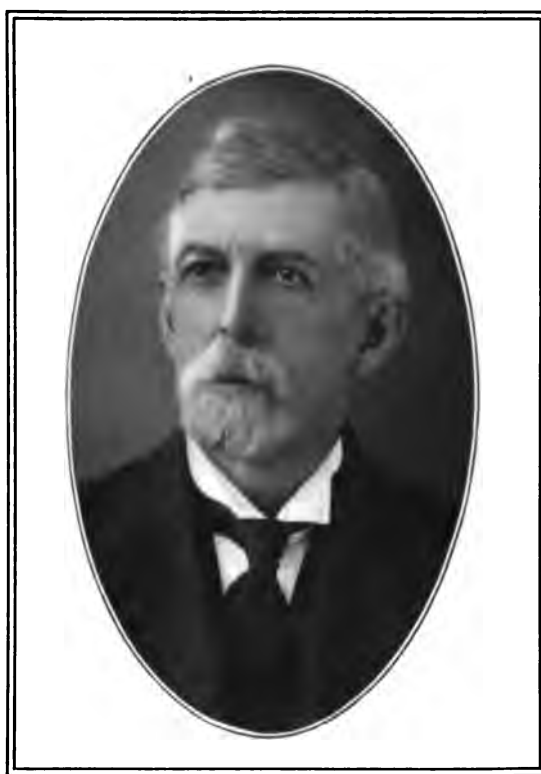
Jobbers of lumber in Minneapolis have increased in number and volume of business very rapidly of late. Pacific coast lumber manufacturers are more and more establishing agencies or branches here. And in addition the "line yard" business has centered here as it developed to large proportions. This is the business controlled by firms owning many individual country lumber yards which they manage from a central city office. By owning many they are enabled to buy much cheaper in large lots and to manage the business at a minimum expense. Minneapolis being the natural market for the northwest, the business has gradually centered here.

Pine has been the chief kind of lumber in the Minneapolis market so long that other woods have not had due attention. But they are rapidly coming into prominence as the white pine grows scarcer. The use of hemlock, once despised of all lumbermen, is growing more common and southern yellow pine and all kinds of hardwoods are sold more and more in this market. The hardwood lumbermen form a large group by themselves. Closely associated with them is a group of men engaged in handling a great variety of building materials. There are also large dealers in railroad ties, staves, hoop poles and a great variety of forest products.

Minneapolis is the headquarters for a number of the great organizations of lumbermen, notably of the Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association, the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association, the Northwestern Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, and the Northwestern Cedarmen's Association.

The production of lumber at Minneapolis is approaching its end. Sawmills will be in operation for some years, but the output will be in diminishing quantity and must eventually cease altogether unless the price of lumber rises to such a point that logs may be brought to Minneapolis by rail. The city will continue to be a great lumber market, however. Its position as the lumber center of the northwest will continue unassailed for years to come.

BAILEY, William Crawford, was born on July 22, 1836, at Milford, Maine. From both branches of the family he is descended from old New England stock, the great-grandfather having been a lieutenant in the patriot army during the War of the Revolution. He in turn, on his paternal side, was descended directly from the family of Thomas and Joseph Dudley, both governors of Massachusetts, his grandmother's maiden name having been Catherine Dudley. Charles Bailey, father of William Crawford, was at various periods of his life, a tavern-keeper, farmer, postmaster and country squire. He married Mary Jane Ring and was in business at Milford at the time of his son's birth. William Crawford attended the district schools at that place and studied at different periods at the Hampden Academy and Bucksport Seminary in Maine. When he left school he was employed for a time in the tavern kept by his father, clerked in the post office and worked on the farm. This work, however, did not satisfy his aims, and he became a school teacher, filling that position for several terms until in 1864 he determined to enter the logging business. For about sixteen years he was engaged in the Maine woods, in the logging camps in the winter, on the log drive in the spring, and with the disposal of his logs during the remainder of the year. With the exception of a short period when he was engaged in the general merchandise business in Old Town, Maine, and again when he was for a few months interested in live-stock dealing he has been continuously connected with the lumber industry. In 1880 he came to Minneapolis and in February, 1881, commenced to deal in the general hardwood



WILLIAM C. BAILEY.

lumber trade, and has been associated with that business up to the present time, and has built up an extensive and prosperous trade. Shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War, on July 31, 1862, Mr. Bailey enlisted with the Federal troops at Bangor, Maine, and served as a second lieutenant, and before his term of service expired, participated in the battles of Antietam and Fredricksburg. He is now a member of Chase Post, No. 22, G. A. R., and is the senior vice commander. He also belongs to the St. Anthony Commercial Club. Mr. Bailey has been a staunch supporter of the republican party since its organization. Though he has never been an active office-seeker he has held several public positions, having been a member of the school board of his native town and during his residence in Lewiston, Maine, one of the common council of that city. He is a member of the Universalist church. On May 28, 1880, Mr. Bailey was married to Miss Phoebe Lee De Witt, and they have four children, Mary De Witt, Katie Deering, Annie Lucretia and George Crawford.

BOVEY, Charles A., of the Bovey-De Laittre Lumber Company, has been with his partner, John De Laittre, continuously in the lumber business in Minneapolis for a longer period than any one else actively identified with the industry. Mr.



Bovey is a native of Maine. He was born at Bath, May 27, 1832, of English parents who came to the United States in 1815. His early years were spent at Bath receiving a common school education, and the original Bovey homestead where he passed his boyhood, as well as the school house which he attended, are still standing. While still a boy of fifteen, Mr. Bovey visited St. John, New Brunswick—a visit which led to his entering a large establishment engaged in West India trade and the lumber business. He was in active business there for about twenty years. Articles on the possibilities of the west written by Charles Cotton Coffin and others, soon after the war, turned Mr. Bovey's attention in this direction and he came to Minneapolis in 1869. He at once engaged in the lumber business in partnership with the late W. W. Eastman and John De Laittre under the firm name of Eastman, Bovey & Company. This business has continued without interruption to the present time. About twenty years ago it was incorporated as the Bovey-De Laittre Lumber Company. During the earlier years the firm operated the "Pioneer" saw mill at the Falls on the west side, continuing to

manufacture at that place until the property was sold to the water power company. They then bought what was known as the Butler mill on the east side, operating it until it was burned about twenty years ago, when they bought the present site at Thirty-ninth avenue north where a modern steam mill was erected, at which time the present corporation was formed—including H. W. De Laittre and Frank A. Bovey. During his long business life in Minneapolis, Mr. Bovey has taken an active part in the development of the city and has had interests in various institutions from time to time and has now a large interest in the John C. Johnson Company, wholesale grocers. Soon after coming to Minneapolis he built his home at Thirteenth street and Harmon place, then described by his friends as being in the outer limits of the city. To this home he brought his family from New Brunswick. He had been married in 1856 at Salem, Massachusetts, to a daughter of Luke Brooks, a merchant of Boston. They had six children who are all living—Frank A., associated with his father in the Bovey-De Laittre Lumber Company. Charles Cranston and William H., both connected with the Washburn-Crosby Company; John Alden of the Bovey-Shute Lumber Company; and two daughters. Mrs. Bovey died November 15, 1906. The family has attended Plymouth Congregational Church since 1870. In political affiliations Mr. Bovey is a republican, though independent in his views, and especially in local elections makes it a point to vote for the best man. He is especially interested in good municipal government and in the maintenance of good schools and worthy charitable institutions.



CHARLES A. BOVEY.

BROWN, Henry Francis, one of the pioneer citizens of Minneapolis, is a native of Maine. He was born on his father's farm near Baldwin, Maine, on October 10, 1843. His father, Cyrus S. Brown, was a well-to-do farmer and both he and his wife, Mary Burnham, represented old and prominent families in that part of the state. Their son Henry, who was one of the family of ten children, was educated at the common schools at Fryeburg and Limerick academies, but when seventeen years old, came to Minneapolis in 1859, where he at once entered the lumbering business. For a few years he had a hard time to get a footing and even engaged in farming and school teaching to aid in securing money to invest in lumbering, but after a short time he became one of the most prominent lumbermen of the northwest. During his long business career in Minneapolis, he has taken an active part in the financial and manufacturing industries of the city. He has large interests in flour milling, was at one time, president of the Union National bank, a director in the North American Telegraph company as well as in the Minneapolis Trust company and the Minneapolis Street Railway company. Mr. Brown has always been deeply interested in the breeding of fine cattle and for many years has maintained

an extensive stock farm at Browndale, near Minneapolis. He has become one of the most prominent breeders of short-horns in the country, took the sweepstake prize at the world's fair in Chicago in 1893, and for years has had the first prize for short-horns at all state fairs at his command whenever he chose to exhibit. In connection with his interests in stock breeding, Mr. Brown has been very influential in the agricultural interests of the state. Mr. Brown was married in 1865 to Susan H. Fairfield in Maine. Mrs. Brown was a member of the world's fair commission for the state of Minnesota and took an active part in the management of the women's department at that great exposition.

CHUTE, Richard Henry, treasurer of the Mississippi & Rum River Boom Company, has engaged in the lumber business in several states and for the last fourteen years has been identified with that industry in Minnesota. He is a native of Massachusetts, born at Woburn on March 14, 1843, the son of Reverend A. P. Chute and Sarah M. Chute. His father was born in Massachusetts and was educated in the eastern states for the ministry, serving as a Congregational minister and occupying his pulpit for many years. The mother of Mr. Chute was born in Maine, her name before marriage being Sarah M. Chandler. Mr. Chute was educated in Massachusetts. He attended the public schools at various places, as the calls of his father's work made it necessary for the family to occasionally move from one locality to another. When he was nineteen years of age the call came for troops for the Civil war, and in August, 1862, he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, receiving several promotions during his term of service. He was transferred from the Thirty-fifth Regiment to the Fifty-ninth and held a captain's commission in the latter at the close of fighting in 1865. After being mustered out Mr. Chute moved from Massachusetts to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was variously engaged during the next four years and then entered the industry with which he has been so closely identified for almost forty years. From 1869 until 1875 he was in the lumber business at St. Louis. He then moved to Wisconsin, where he acquired lumber interests at Eau Claire. Mr. Chute remained in Wisconsin about eighteen years, building up a large business, but in 1893 transferred his residence and business headquarters to Minneapolis, where the company he represents is one of the principal log handling concerns. At the present time he is the treasurer of the Mississippi & Rum River Boom Company which handles the logs en route from the upper waters of the Mississippi and Rum Rivers to the various saw mills located at Minneapolis as well as those which pass over the Falls to the mills below the Twin Cities. The Northland Pine Company is another of the firms in which Mr



HENRY F. BROWN

Chute has holdings and of which he is the general manager. Mr. Chute also holds among other positions the offices of secretary and treasurer of the St. Paul Boom Company and similar positions with the Northern Boom Company. He gives his personal attention to the management of these several companies. Mr. Chute has never been an enthusiastic political worker but takes an interest in public movements for good government and municipal improvement. He was also a promoter of the temperance cause while in Wisconsin. Mr. Chute is a member of the Grand Army, belonging to Eagle Post, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. He attends the Lowry Hill Congregational Church. On November 6, 1867, he was married to Miss Susan R. Nelson of Georgetown, Massachusetts, and they have had five children, three of whom are now living. Arthur L., the oldest son is a practicing surgeon in Boston; the younger, Robert W., is a teller in the Security National Bank of this city. There is one daughter, Rebecca, who lives with her parents at their home in Minneapolis.

CLARKE, Hovey C., was born at Flint, Michigan, May 7, 1859, son of George T. Clarke, who was a civil engineer. Mr. Clarke received his early educational training at Flint, and was a member of the class of 1879 at Ann Arbor University, Michigan, but did not graduate with the

class because he entered business life before the expiration of the term. From 1876 to 1886 he was with the Chicago and West-Michigan Railway Company, and in the latter year was one of the incorporators of the Hall & Ducey Lumber Company which was succeeded by the Shevlin-Carpenter Company, of which Mr. Clarke is treasurer. He is secretary and treasurer of the Crookston Lumber Company and of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company; vice-president of the J. Neils Lumber Company, and of the Shevlin-Clarke Timber Company; treasurer of the Lillooet Lumber Company, of the Land, Log & Lumber Company, and of The Shevlin-Mathieu Lumber Company; director of the First National Bank of Minneapolis and of the First National Bank of Crookston, Minneapolis, also a trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. Mr. Clarke was foreman of the grand jury of Hennepin county in 1903, (which handled the famous Ames scandal). He is an honorary member of John Rawlins Post, G. A. R., and a member of the Minneapolis, the Minikahda, the Lafayette, and the Town and Country Clubs; and is also a member of the Spokane, (Washington) Club the Spokane Town and Country Club, and of the Santa Barbara, (California) Town and Country Club. He is president of the Lafayette Club, and a governor of the Minneapolis Club. Mr. Clarke is a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. He was married in 1886 to Maggie L. Rice of Detroit, Michigan. Mr. Clarke's business connections place him distinctly among the leading men of affairs in Minneapolis and a positive factor in the forces of the forward movement of the community.

DAY, Eugene H., engaged in the lumber business in this city, has been, with the exception of a few years spent at school in the east, a resident of Minneapolis during the forty years of his life. Among the early territorial pioneers of Minnesota was John W. Day, who engaged in the logging and lumber business in the pine forests which have played so great a part in the rapid and substantial development of this section. He was closely connected with the early life of the state, and underwent with the other settlers the perils of the well-remembered Indian uprising and the other hardships of building a new country. John W. Day was the father of Eugene H. He was married to Lavinia Gray, and their son was born on May 26, 1867, at Minneapolis. Mr. Day is a graduate of the Minneapolis public schools, where he began his education, which was later continued in Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts. He completed the course at Andover and returning to Minneapolis entered the law department of the University of Minnesota. There he was engaged with legal studies until 1891, in which year he graduated with the degree of LL. B. Mr. Day, however, has never practiced his profession but has used his legal training only in the conduct of his private affairs. In speaking of his

business life Mr. Day says that it has been uneventful, but this does not mean lacking either in energetic effort or the success which accompanies such endeavor. He has been almost continuously in the lumber business. Shortly after leaving college he entered the employ of J. W. Day & Company, lumber dealers, the firm which his father had organized and of which he was the head. He remained with the firm for some time, resigning his office to enter the fire insurance business with Messrs. March and Fletcher under the name of Fletcher, March & Company. He withdrew from the organization in 1903 to establish the E. H. Day Lumber Company, of which he is the owner and manager, with headquarters and yards in this city. A general retail lumber business is carried on and the company, though so recently organized, is doing a heavy business in and around Minneapolis. Mr. Day takes more than a passing interest in the movements tending toward the municipal and material progress of the city and is a member of that large factor in the majority of such measures—the Minneapolis Commercial Club. On June 24, 1896, he was married to Miss Mabel Conkey.

DULANY, George William, Jr., was born at Fort Scott, Kansas, on July 11, 1877, the son of George W. Dulany, Sr. The members of the family for three generations have been lumbermen in the Mississippi valley, for fifty years his grandfather, father and uncles having been well known among the timber operations of that section. George William, Jr., resided in Hannibal, Missouri, during his boyhood and in the public schools of that town began his education. At intervals his studies were suspended that he might spend his time in travel and he has been over a considerable part of the country, thus adding an excellent general knowledge to that of his text books. He entered Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and graduated with the class of 1895 and following this preparatory work matriculated at Yale University with the class of 1898. He continued his studies at that institution for three years and at the completion of his course received his diploma with a degree of Ph. B. in 1898. He determined to engage in the civil engineering profession and studied with that end in view. The lumbering industry, however, in which a number of the members of his family were engaged, offered splendid opportunities for a successful business career and Mr. Dulany became an officer in one of these concerns and has been continuously connected with some one of the various companies in which the Dulanys are interested. At the present time he holds the offices of vice president and treasurer of the Eclipse Lumber Company, which has its headquarters in this city and operates an extensive line of retail lumber and coal yards throughout the states of Minnesota and Iowa. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War soon after he had left college, Mr. Dulany enlisted in the United States



SWEET, PHOTO

*Harry C. Clarke*

Navy as a seaman, and at the close of hostilities was discharged as a second class quartermaster. Since moving to Minneapolis Mr. Dulany has been connected with the National Guard of Minnesota as a second lieutenant in Battery B, First Artillery. In recognition of his energy and ability he was made a member of the executive committee in charge of the fortieth annual National Encampment of the G. A. R. in this city during August, 1906, one of the most successful reunions in every way that the organization of veterans has ever attended. Mr. Dulany is identified with the social life of the city and is well known in club circles, being a member of the Minikahda Club, the Lafayette Club, the Commercial Club, Roosevelt Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Chi Phi fraternity. In 1901 he was married to Miss Katherine R. McDonald, of Evanston, Illinois, and they have one son, George William Dulany III, who with his great-grandfather, Wm. H. Dulany, eighty-nine years of age, makes four generations of the family now living.

GERHARD, Franklin C., son of Dr. Mathias and Harriet Gerhard, was born March 1, 1852, at Delaware, Ohio, where he lived twenty-nine years. Later he spent several years in the drug business in Ohio and at various points in Illinois, coming to Minneapolis in 1881, where he entered upon the strong and successful activities of his maturer life, first with the Pray Manufacturing Company and later in association with Major J. B. Bassett. His attention was early directed to the alluring opportunities of the lumber business, which, destructive in its remorseless appetite for standing pine, taking a dozen billion feet from the upper Mississippi region alone up to 1900, is nevertheless an opener of wildernesses and a promoter of towns and cities and transportation and settlement and development generally. Mr. Gerhard's relations to the lumber trade are accentuated by his official positions of treasurer and manager of the Itasca Lumber Company; secretary and treasurer of the Deer River Lumber Company; general manager of the Minneapolis and Rainy River Railway Company. The Itasca Lumber Company was organized in 1883 by R. W. Turnbull, R. B. Barker, of Chicago, and David Joyce, of Clinton, Iowa; W. T. Joyce, of Chicago, being president, H. C. Akeley of Minneapolis, vice president; Thomas Hume of Muskegan, Michigan, secretary. The Rainy River Railway is one of those enterprises which open up regions for human settlement and Mr. Gerhard's pushing and progressive tendencies back of it suggest abundant and fruitful results. His residence of a quarter of a century in Minneapolis has shown him to be the kind of citizen needed. Mr. Gerhard is a republican in politics. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club and a member of the Episcopal church. He was married on June 8, 1875, in Columbus,

Ohio, to Mary Louise Downer, of Vermont. They have two children, Mrs. Franklin F. Andrews, and Mrs. William R. Wallace.

JOHNSON, Charles J., son of John and Johana (Peterson) Johnson, was born September 12, 1849, at Hofmantorp, Sweden. His father was a farmer and Charles J. passed his early life on the farm and attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age, when he commenced work on his father's farm and in a small water power saw-mill jointly owned by his father and neighboring farmers, which stood on his father's land. While employed in this mill Mr. Johnson received his first training in the lumbering and saw-milling business. In June, 1869, he came to Red Wing, Minnesota, and the following year moved to Minneapolis, where he was immediately employed in the lumber yard of Dean & Company. He wished to continue his education and for two years he attended the public schools and then entered the University of Minnesota and studied for a year. He continued to work in Minneapolis until 1879 when he moved to Evansville, Minnesota, and there started a retail lumber business in connection with C. A. Smith of the C. A. Smith Lumber Company of this city. In 1884 Mr. Johnson returned to Minneapolis and became a member of the C. A. Smith Lumber Company and is still connected with that concern. He now holds the offices of vice president of the C. A. Smith Lumber Company, the C. A. Smith Timber Company and the Northwestern Compo Board Company. Among his other business interests, Mr. Johnson is a director of the Swedish American National Bank, of which he was one of the original organizers. In politics he is a republican and is active in the work of that party. For six years he was on the park board of this city and while in Evansville was for two years president of the village board. He is a member of the Odin Club. In 1861, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Mary L. Kraft, of Minneapolis, and they have three sons, Victor, Guy and Ansel, aged respectively twenty-four, twenty-one and nineteen years.

McKNIGHT, Sumner T., was born April 2, 1836, at Truxton, New York. His earlier years were spent in Truxton and in Homer, New York, where he attended the common schools. When he was twenty years old he entered the lumber business at Wausau, Marathon county, Wisconsin, and subsequently established the firm of S. T. McKnight & Co., at Hannibal, Missouri. In 1871 the Northwestern Lumber Company was incorporated in Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Of this he was treasurer from 1871 to 1898, and president from 1898 until 1902, and president of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association in 1901 to 1903. He was vice president of the Flour City National Bank from 1895 to 1901, when he became a director of the Security Bank. At the



BRUSH, PHOTO

*S. J. McKnight.*



JOHN MARTIN.

time of his death he was president of the S. T. McKnight Company. Comparatively few men had such broad, practical, inclusive and extensive experience in the lumber business as had Mr. McKnight. It was his fortune to be engaged in the trade during the time of its greatest importance in the northwest. He was a large factor in the development of the white pine lumber industry and saw it rise to the highest point and then begin the decline which was inevitable. During the later years of his life he made large investments in Minneapolis real estate and was regarded as one of the most sagacious and conservative business men in the city. Mr. McKnight was married to Eugenia M. Manville at Ripon, Wisconsin, September 30, 1868, and to them three children were born, Mrs. Harriet Crosby, Mrs. Carolyn Christian and a son, Sumner T., Jr. Mr. McKnight died on August 3, 1908, at the age of seventy-two years.

MARTIN, John, for many years a leading lumberman and prominent business man of Minneapolis, was born at Peacham, Caledonia county, Vermont, on August 18, 1820. His father, Eliphalet Martin and his mother, Martha Hoyt Martin, migrated to Peacham from Woodbury, Connecticut. Their son, John, was one of a family of ten children and he shared the rugged life of the New England farm during his boyhood, attending

school for a few weeks each winter and working during the rest of the year on the home farm. At the age of nineteen he left home and commenced steamboating on the Connecticut River. Ten years of steamboating brought him to the gold excitement of 1849 and he went to California by Panama and after a year returned to Vermont with considerable accumulation as a result of his year in the west. He then determined to leave Vermont for good and settled in the village of St. Anthony in 1855. His experience in steamboating was at once utilized by the people of the village who were organizing a company to operate boats on the lower river. He became a stockholder and subsequently captain of one of the steamers, but he had become interested in the lumbering trade and soon turned his attention to the purchase of pine lands and logging and sawing lumber. This business developed very rapidly and was finally incorporated as the John Martin Lumber Company. Early in his business career he engaged in flour-milling and upon the organization of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company became its president. It was then the second largest flour manufacturing business in the city. Captain Martin also took a prominent part in the financial life of the city and was a director and officer of the First National Bank of Minneapolis from its organization in 1864 until the time of his death. He was a director and vice-president of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road and sustained the same relation towards the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway. Captain Martin was married in 1849 to Miss Jane D. Gilhullan of Peacham, Vermont, who died in 1886. They had but one daughter, Mrs. Jean Martin Brown.

Captain Martin and his family were for many years prominent members of the First Congregational Church. Although taking little personal part in politics, Captain Martin was a life long republican and a most public spirited citizen.

MORRISON, Dorilus, was born of Scottish ancestry in Livermore, Oxford county, Maine, December 27, 1814. He was early engaged in the business of outfitting lumbermen at Bangor and when he came to Minnesota in 1854 and located at St. Anthony he was duly impressed with the advantages of the state for lumbering. He took a contract to supply the mills located on the water power on the east side of the Mississippi with logs, and, employing crews of loggers, he operated on Rum river the next winter and delivered the logs in the booms in the spring. This business he continued for some years and after the Minneapolis Mill Company's dam was built he put up a saw mill and opened a lumber yard and went extensively into the lumber business, cutting the logs in the woods and manufacturing the lumber. Through his indefatigable work the property of the Minneapolis Mill Company was thoroughly developed and the canal was soon lined with mills and factories and received the



*Truman*



care and guidance of Mr. Morrison until the property was sold to an English syndicate. Mr. Morrison was chosen in 1856 the first president and was afterward for some years a director of the Union Board of Trade, which was designed to stimulate the business interest of St. Anthony and the nascent town of Minneapolis. His influence was strongly felt in this connection. In 1857 he assisted in the organization of a New England society composed of settlers from that section. When the subject of the Five Million Railroad Loan Bill was in agitation, Mr. Morrison strongly opposed the proposition to loan the credit of the state to certain chartered impecunious railway companies to the extent of \$5,000,000. In 1864 and 1865, Mr. Morrison served in the legislature with such men as Hon. John S. Pillsbury, Hon. Cyrus Aldrich and Judge F. R. E. Cornell. In 1867, on the incorporation of Minneapolis, Mr. Morrison was chosen the first mayor of that city. He was again elected in 1869 and proved himself a thorough business mayor. He was always a republican, though not a partisan. He was a member of the first company organized to construct the first section of the Northern Pacific Railway associated with Messrs. Brackett, King, Eastman, Washburn and Shepherd, of Minneapolis; Merriam, of St. Paul; Payson and Canda, of Chicago; Balch, of New Hampshire, and Ross and Robinson, of Canada. The first section included 240 miles of the line and was completed in 1872. Mr. Morrison was made one of the directors of the Northern Pacific which position he held until the re-organization of the road after the failure of Jay Cooke. In 1873 Mr. Morrison was again on the board of construction which built the second section of the Northern Pacific, from the Red river to the Missouri. There being no money to pay for the work, Mr. Morrison assumed the shares of his associates and cancelled the indebtedness and received from the company a large tract of pine lands in Northern Minnesota, which subsequently proved very profitable to him. During his long business career in Minneapolis, Mr. Morrison was identified with a large number of manufacturing enterprises and financial institutions. One with which his name was most prominently associated was the Minneapolis Harvester Works, which he assisted in organizing, more as a matter of public interest than of personal profit. When this concern at one time seemed likely to fail, Mr. Morrison assumed the interest of the stockholders who desired to withdraw, gave the business his personal attention and built it up to a position of success and made it a most valuable industry to the city. With his many business engagements, Mr. Morrison found time to serve the city in many ways. Twice he served upon the school board and for one term was its president. He was a very prominent and influential member of the first board of park commissioners. He was also deeply interested in the Athenaeum and in promoting plans for the Minneapolis Public Li-

brary. Mr. Morrison was married in 1840, in Liverpool, to Miss H. P. Whittemore, who went with him to Minnesota. She died in 1881 in Austria and was the mother of three children—George H., Clinton and Grace. George H. Morrison died many years ago. His second wife was Mrs. A. C. Clagstone, a woman of culture and refinement. Mr. Morrison was a member of the Universalist Church of the Redeemer.

MERRIMAN, Orlando Crosby, was born July 27, 1827, at Somerville, St. Lawrence county, New York. He was the son of Orramel and Amanda Merriman. Mr. Merriman was born and brought up on a farm. He received his early education in the district school. In 1845 he entered the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, the leading school of the kind in northern New York, attending the spring and fall terms for four years and working on the farm in the summer and teaching school in the winter. At the age of twenty-three he began the study of law in the office of Charles Anthony at Gouverneur. After his admission to the bar in 1854 he moved to Janesville, Wisconsin. Soon after he moved to Jefferson, where he formed a partnership in the practice of law with Lieutenant Governor John E. Holmes. In 1859 he moved to St. Anthony, Minnesota, where he continued the practice of law. When the Civil War broke out he was



ORLANDO C. MERRIMAN.

mayor of St. Anthony. In 1862 he was re-elected and in that same year he organized a company and was chosen captain. The company was merged in the Sixth Minnesota Volunteers. He served with this company on the frontier during the Sioux uprising of 1862, participating in several battles with the Indians, notably Birch Cooley and Wood Lake. In June, 1864, Mr. Merriman, on account of ill health, was forced to resign his commission and return to St. Anthony where he resumed the practice of law, forming a partnership with William Lochren, which partnership lasted until 1867 when Mr. Merriman was elected treasurer and general manager of the Mississippi and Rum River Boom Company. In 1866 he was again elected mayor of St. Anthony. In 1870 he entered the general lumber business. His firm, L. Butler & Company and later Merriman, Barrows & Company, was one of the leading lumber companies at St. Anthony Falls until 1891. After the consolidation of St. Anthony and Minneapolis, Mr. Merriman was elected in 1875 mayor of Minneapolis. He was for a number of years a member of the board of education of St. Anthony. In 1864, he was appointed regent of the state university and together with John S. Pillsbury and John Nichols placed the university on a foundation which will endure for all time. He served for a long time as director of the Northwestern National Bank and also as director of the Commercial Bank of Minneapolis. He also served for a number of years as member of the Board of Managers of the Minnesota State Reformatory and a member of the board of the Industrial Exposition of Minneapolis. He was a member of Darius Commandary and of the Loyal Legion. Mr. Merriman contributed much towards founding the First Unitarian Church of Minneapolis and was a trustee of that church for a number of years from its foundation in 1881. In 1897 he was appointed Referee in Bankruptcy, which position he held down to the time of his death.

Mr. Merriman was married in 1854 to Miss Rosannah Herring. To them were born seven children, of whom three have died. Those living are Orlando Crosby Jr., John Herring, Frances Frederika (Mrs. F. G. James) and Harry. Mr. Merriman died August 2, 1906.

Mr. Merriman was indeed one of the makers of Minneapolis and was held in universal esteem by those who knew him during his long life in the city. An expression of this esteem was well voiced in a resolution adopted by the city council of Minneapolis on August 10th, 1906, immediately after his death.

PETTIT, Curtis Hussey (C. H. Pettit), a pioneer of Minneapolis who has been prominently identified with the business, social and political life of the city for the last half century, was born in Ohio, at Hanover, Columbiana county, September 18, 1833. He was the son of Joseph



CURTIS H. PETTIT.

and Hannah G. (Hussey) Pettit. To give their children the best education possible was the strong desire of his parents, and though a farmer's boy he had the somewhat unusual chances, for those days, of a course at Oberlin, after some time spent at a Quaker school at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio. After leaving college Mr. Pettit entered business in Cleveland for a short time going from Cleveland to Pittsburgh where he remained about four years returning to Cleveland for a few months. At the age of twenty-two he came to Minneapolis, in 1855, where he at once established himself in the banking business, maintaining at the same time a real estate and land office. In 1860 he disposed of his banking interests and engaged in the hardware trade until the autumn of 1866 when he went into the lumber business for a time, operating one of the saw mills at the falls under the firm name of Ankeny-Robinson & Pettit. Later he went into flour milling and in connection with other parties erected the Pettit mill which was operated by the firm of Pettit, Robinson & Company. This mill was destroyed in the mill explosion of 1878 but was immediately rebuilt and Mr. Pettit continued to have an interest in it until it became the property

of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company in 1891. The mill was then dismantled and converted into an elevator. Mr. Pettit has long since retired from active executive work in business, finding his time fully occupied in looking after his extensive interests. From the first Mr. Pettit took an active part in public affairs of Minneapolis. He was a member of the second city council elected in 1859 and, always an active republican, was for many years a member of the county, congressional and state central committees of his party and at different times was chairman of each. He was a member of the Minnesota State Senate for the sessions of 1866, 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871, and of the House of Representatives for the sessions of 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1887. The Minneapolis Patrol Law up to 1887 had been in force only as a city ordinance which could be amended or repealed at any time by the city council. During the legislative session of that year Mr. Pettit introduced a bill which became a law defining the limits of and making operative the Patrol Law by act of the Legislature thus taking the matter out of the control of the council and making the patrol limits practically a permanent policy of the city government. This law has been and is one of the very best devices ever made use of for controlling the liquor traffic in cities. During the same session Mr. Pettit prepared, introduced and secured the passage of the law under which the present Hennepin County Court House and Minneapolis City Hall has been erected. He was appointed a member of the board of managers of the State Reform School, now the State Training School for Boys and Girls, by Governor William R. Marshall in March, 1869, which position he held, with the exception of a few months in 1897, continuously for about thirty-two years and until the board was, (as were other boards of the state institutions) by an act of the legislature, superseded in August, 1901, by a State Board of Control. During the last twelve years of his term he was president of this board to which position he was first appointed by Gov. A. R. McGill in January, 1887. He was married on June 2, 1857, to Deborah M. Williams, and has had five children, of whom four died. His youngest daughter, Bessie Tabitha, is the wife of George P. Douglas, and has three children. The family is Presbyterian.

ROGERS, George Henry, one of the younger lumbermen of Minneapolis, and the vice president of the Rogers Lumber Company, was born on March 5, 1873, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His parents were Alexander H. and Martha M. Rogers of that city. Alexander H. Rogers, the father, was a railroad man. George Henry attended the public schools of Milwaukee, graduating from the high school. Having completed his preparatory education he matriculated at the University of Wisconsin for his college work

and graduated from that institution. Mr. Rogers did not take up a professional training, but entered at once upon an active business career, and a short time after leaving college came to Minneapolis to accept a position with the C. A. Smith Lumber Company. That was about ten years ago, and Mr. Rogers was associated with that firm in various capacities and for the last three years as its secretary, until with his brothers A. R. Rogers and John J. Rogers, he established the Rogers Lumber Company. Of this organization A. R. Rogers is president, George H. Rogers vice president, and John J. Rogers, secretary and treasurer. Their headquarters are in Minneapolis. Besides his official position Mr. Rogers is one of the heads of the active management of the concern. In politics Mr. Rogers is a republican but is not an active party worker. He is well known in the social and club circles of the city and is a member of the more important clubs—the Minneapolis Club, the Minikahda Club, the Minneapolis Athletic Club, and the Rainier Club of Seattle. Mr. Rogers attends the Presbyterian Church. He is not married.

SCANLON, M. J., was born August 24, 1861, in Juneau county, Wisconsin, seven miles from Lyndon. Like other lads who were raised on a farm, he early knew the meaning of work and the constant labors necessary to win a living. During the winter months when little work was done on the farm, he attended the district school and later graduated from the high school at Mauston, a neighboring village. He taught school for several years during the winter months and entered the Madison University in 1881. He took up the study of law at the University but did not like legal work so in 1884 went to Omaha, Nebraska. Making his home with an aunt, he took a course in a business college and after completing it, he entered the employ of the Nebraska Lumber Co., as bookkeeper. Mr. Scanlon remained with the firm and its successors for four years, advancing through the different departments until he had charge of the sales and credits and occasionally making purchasing trips to the leading markets of the north and south. In March, 1889, he resigned and went to Minneapolis as secretary of the C. H. Ruddock Lumber Co. in charge of its sales and credits. In the fall of 1890 it decided to close up its Minneapolis business and purchased a large tract of cypress timber in the vicinity of New Orleans. They organized the Ruddock Cypress Co. and Mr. Scanlon being secretary of the company, moved south to take charge of its sales and credits. The climate of Louisiana did not agree with his wife's health so his holdings in the Ruddock Company were disposed of and he returned to Minneapolis in March, 1892. On his return to the north, he organized the firm of Scanlon-Gipson & Co. which



SWEET, PHOTO

*W. J. Scanlon*

did a jobbing business, buying stocks in Minnesota and Wisconsin and selling to the trade. The Scanlon-Gipson Lumber Co. was organized about January 1st, 1895, by Messrs. Scanlon, Gipson and L. R., D. F. and A. S. Brooks. The company did a very heavy business from the start and in the spring of 1896 purchased the business of H. F. Brown of Minneapolis. This gave the company a central wholesale yard which did an annual business of 60 million feet. In 1898 a double band mill was erected at Cass Lake, Minnesota, and has produced 40 million feet annually ever since. In 1899 Mr. Scanlon visited the Pacific coast and purchased a large tract of yellow pine timber in eastern Oregon, organizing for that purpose the Brooks-Robertson Lumber Co. This concern owns upwards of one billion feet of timber and Mr. Scanlon is its president. The Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Co. was organized in 1901 with a capital of \$1,750,000 and built an immense five band and gang mill at Scanlon, Minnesota. This plant has a daily capacity of 600,000 feet and is probably one of the finest saw-mills in the world. Mr. Scanlon is vice president of this concern and is also vice president of the Minnesota & North Wisconsin R. R. Co., which was built in 1897 to haul logs to its saw-mill at Nickerson, Minnesota, and later extended to haul logs to the Scanlon plant. The road is standard gauge, well built and splendidly equipped and does a large general freight business. Mr. Scanlon is president of the Brooks Timber Company which is the owner of valuable timber held for the different northern plants in which he is interested. In 1906 Messrs. Brooks Bros. & Scanlon purchased about 90,000 acres of timber in Louisiana, estimated to cut over one billion feet of timber. They organized the Brooks-Scanlon Company of which Mr. Scanlon is president, also the Kentwood & Eastern Ry. of which he is vice president. The company operates two modern saw-mills at Kentwood, Louisiana, and does a large commercial business over its forty-five miles of railroad, known as the Kentwood & Eastern Ry. Co. Mr. Scanlon and his associates are interested in the Bahamas Timber Co. Ltd. and are now engaged in the construction of a large saw-mill on Abaco Island. They are also heavily interested in 110,000 acres of Florida timber known as the Central Florida Lumber Company of which Mr. Scanlon is president. For a young man, Mr. Scanlon has achieved wonderful success. He is the active head of a system of lumber interests, the annual business of which ranks with the first firms of the country. This success has been accomplished by strict integrity and straightforward business methods which has won him the esteem and confidence of his business associates. Mr. Scanlon was married in November, 1890, to Mrs. Sarah W. Hinkle of Minneapolis. They have a family of three children and have a beautiful home on Groveland Terrace.

SCHAEFER, Jacob, prominent in business and official life in Minneapolis from 1865 until his death in 1884, was born at Baerenthal, near Strasburg in 1809. He was educated in the Strasburg schools and was attending the normal school in 1828 when he determined to come to the United States. His first work in this country was as a clerk in a wholesale grocery in Philadelphia. After a few years he commenced business on his own account and for the next thirty years passed through many varied experiences, making and losing several small fortunes and enduring great risks and privations. From Philadelphia he went to Canton, Ohio, in 1842; the next year built an oil mill at Mishawaka, Indiana, which was burned with total loss; a few years later a flood wiped out his business at Rochester, Indiana. In 1849 he went to California, making the journey across the plains, and from San Francisco went to Nicaragua where he engaged in silver mining—again meeting with disaster. In 1852, on the Atlantic coast, he and six others contracted yellow fever. The other six men died and Mr. Schaefer's coffin was prepared, but he recovered only to suffer shipwreck a few years later as he was returning home after a more successful venture in Honduras. In 1860 he returned to Canton, Ohio, and in 1862 enlisted in the 104th Ohio Vol. Infantry. He was made quartermaster and after a few months brigade quartermaster, and later was called to the staff of Gen. Jacob D. Cox as quartermaster of the Third Division, Twenty-third army corps, in which capacity he served until the end of the war. Coming to Minneapolis in 1865 Mr. Schaefer engaged in the lumber business. He was very successful and was soon recognized as not only a good business man but a man in whom people had the utmost confidence. It thus came about that Mr. Schaefer, though a modest man and not one to put himself forward, was nominated and elected county auditor in 1870. He filled the position with the greatest credit for four years. In 1878 he was elected to the board of county commissioners and served as chairman for the next six years, retiring from official life only a few months before his death. Mr. Schaefer was a life-long member of the Presbyterian church and upon coming to Minneapolis joined the Westminster church of which he became a prominent member. In the G. A. R. his name has been perpetuated by Jacob Schaefer Post. Mr. Schaefer married Miss Sarah Miller, a sister of Mrs. John H. Stevens. Mrs. Schaefer accompanied him to Honduras in 1855 and was the first American lady to travel into the interior of that country. Their daughter, Frances, now Mrs. W. O. Winston of Minneapolis, was born at Yucatan, Honduras. Mr. Schaefer's death occurred March 9, 1885. Mrs. Schaefer survived him for many years and died at the home of Mrs. Winston, in February, 1908. Possibly no clearer insight into Mr. Schaefer's character may be gained than through the words of a friend shortly after his death, "Mr. Schaefer was one of the truest men this city has ever known."



JACOB SCHAEFER

ROGERS, Arthur Ross, son of Alexander H. and Martha (Ross) Rogers, was born November 13, 1864, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Jacob M. Rogers, his paternal grandfather, came from New York to Wisconsin in the early days, and Hiram J. Ross, his mother's father, migrated from Kentucky to Milwaukee in 1848 and for some years operated a saw-mill on the Menominee River within the present city limits of Milwaukee. Mr. Rogers' father was an employe of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. Arthur Ross was the oldest child and while acquiring his education in a measure supported himself. After completing the grade school course he attended the Milwaukee high school for two years, working during the summer months as a brakeman for the Milwaukee road, and in the car service department at the general office. In 1882 Mr. Rogers left school and entered the employe of Edwards & McCulloch Lumber Company as second man in their yard at Valley City, N. D., of which Mr. C. E. Blackwell was manager; here he remained for two years. He was then made manager of the yard of the Gull River Lumber Company at Sanborn, N. D. Two years later failing eyesight compelled him to resign and go to Milwaukee for treatment. Through Ex-Governor John S. Pillsbury Mr. Rogers came in touch with Mr. C. A. Smith and when ready to return from Milwaukee applied to him for a position in his office, which he received and held until the following year when he was placed in charge of the retail yard of C. A. Smith & Co., in North Minneapolis. shortly afterward he entered the main office where he had charge first of the credit and later of the sales department. In order to more fully equip himself for a business life, Mr. Rogers entered the night law school of the University of Minnesota and graduated in 1891.

In 1892 the Smith & Rogers Lumber Company was organized, at Mr. Rogers' suggestion, with Mr. Rogers as secretary and treasurer, and a line of retail yards established along the "Soo" railroad in North Dakota. The C. A. Smith Lumber Company was incorporated the next year with Mr. Rogers as secretary, and in 1901 he was made vice president. From that time till Mr. Rogers left the company the management of the extensive business of the firm devolved upon him. His own business operations became so large, however, that he found it necessary January 1, 1904, to devote his entire energies to his large lumber interests throughout the country.

Mr. Rogers is now the president of the Rogers Lumber Company, and the Meyer Lumber Company—controlling over seventy-five yards located throughout the West and Northwest—also president of the A. R. Rogers Lumber Co. Ltd., a lumber manufacturing company of En derby, British Columbia.

Mr. Rogers is a member of the Minikahda, Minneapolis and Lafayette clubs and attends the St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

In February 1894, Mr. Rogers was married to Miss Dora Waite, sister of Mr. H. B. Waite of the H. W. Waite Lumber Company. The family consists of three children, two boys and a girl.

SHEVLIN, Thomas Henry, was born on January 3, 1852, at Albany, New York. On both sides of the family he is of Irish descent. Thomas H. passed his boyhood in Albany and until he was fifteen years of age attended the public schools of that city, acquiring a common school education. He then entered the employ of John McGraw & Co., a lumber firm of Albany, and with them began his training for the business in which he has since become so successful. He was connected with this firm until 1879, as manager of important interests in several New York towns, and then went to Chicago, and thence to Muskegon, Michigan, where he took charge of the lumber interests of R. W. Harvey. About a year later he associated himself with the Stephen C. Hall Lumber Company, and in 1884 started a branch company in Minneapolis under the name of the North Star Lumber Company. Mr. Shevlin now moved to Minneapolis and soon organized the Hall & Ducey Company. Upon the withdrawal of Mr. Ducey in 1887 the firm became the Hall & Shevlin Lumber Company and so continued until the death of Mr. Hall in 1888. Three years later Elbert L. Carpenter bought an interest in the business. Under the firm name of the Shevlin-Carpenter Lumber Company, the organization then established with Mr. Shevlin as president, is now doing a large business in Minneapolis. Since that time Mr. Shevlin has extended his operations until his interests include timber, lumber and mills in the south, west and in Canada. With J. Neils he established the J. Neils Lumber Company in 1895 with a mill at Sauk Rapids and in 1900 this firm installed a mill at Cass Lake, Minnesota, with an annual capacity of 50,000,000 feet of lumber. In 1896 he joined Frank P. Hixon in buying a large amount of timber on the Red Lake Indian Reservation, forming the St. Hilaire Lumber Company and building a mill. This company bought out the mill, logs and timber holdings of the Red River Lumber Company at Crookston and reorganized as the Crookston Lumber Company with Mr. Shevlin as president. In 1902-3 the company built a mill at Bemidji with an output of 70,000,000 feet per year, running a logging spur east of Red Lake and connecting with the Minnesota and International Railway at Hovey Junction, thus opening up a vast tract of hitherto unavailable timber. Mr. Shevlin is also connected with, and was active in founding a line of retail yards operated as the St. Hilaire Retail Lumber Company; with the Shevlin-Clarke Company of Ontario; and with the Rainy River Lumber Company which has erected and operates a plant at Rainy River, Ontario, with a capacity of 70,000,000 feet—one of the most complete saw-mills in the world. Mr.



#HUSH, PHOTO

*J. H. Shewell*



Shevlin is also a director and stock holder in the Security National Bank; is president of the Iron Range Electric Telephone Company; and has many other important business interests. In politics he is a republican and was a member of the National Committee from 1900 to 1904 and during the campaign of 1900 did valuable work for his party. In 1901 he served as vice-president of the Minnesota state fair, representing Minneapolis on the board of managers. His interest in public affairs and the institutions of his state and city is also evidenced in his magnificent gift to the University of Minnesota—Alice Shevlin Hall, the beautiful building for the use and convenience of the women of the institution. Mr. Shevlin is a member of the Union League Clubs of New York and Chicago, the Minneapolis Club, the Minnesota Club, Manitoba Club and numerous smaller organizations. He was married on February 8, 1882, to Miss Alice A. Hall and they have three children—Thomas Leonard, Florence and Helen.

SMITH, Charles Axel, president and head of the management of the C. A. Smith Lumber Company, like so many of the men who have won success in the northwest, is a native of Sweden, born in the province of Ostergotland, Sweden, on December 11, 1852. His early boyhood was spent in the land of his birth but when fourteen years of age he came with his father and sister to the United States, locating soon after his arrival in this country at Minneapolis. During 1862 and 1863 he attended the public schools. Three years later he entered the University of Minnesota working all his spare time and vacations for Governor John S. Pillsbury. Failing health compelled him to leave school and he entered the hardware store of Governor Pillsbury and remained in that employment until 1878. The firm of C. A. Smith & Company was then formed, Mr. Pillsbury being an equal partner with Mr. Smith, and an elevator and implement store and lumber yard were opened at Herman, Minnesota. Having formed a partnership with C. J. Johnson, Mr. Smith opened retail yards at Evansville, Brandon and Ashby, Minnesota, and for six years a remarkably successful business was carried on. In 1884 Mr. Smith accepted an offer from Mr. Pillsbury to join him in cutting and sawing a lot of standing timber in which Mr. Pillsbury had acquired an interest. The former company was reorganized, C. J. Johnson taking an interest, and for several years operated logging camps and had their logs sawed at the custom mills at Minneapolis. Finally in 1887 the company purchased the saw-mill of the John Martin Lumber Company, which with four other mills was operated by the power furnished by the Falls of St. Anthony. The mill had run but sixty days under the new management when it was totally destroyed by fire. The Clough interests in the mill owned by Clough Bros. & Kilgore were acquired by C. A. Smith & Company

in 1890 and for two years the mill was under the management of that firm, and was then sold to Nelson, Tenney & Company, who sawed for C. A. Smith & Company in 1892. The present organization of the company was effected in 1893 and the firm name changed to the C. A. Smith Lumber Company. The new company erected what was then the most complete and best equipped lumber manufacturing establishment in the city, of which it has been said by experts that it produces lumber at less cost and with less labor and waste than any mill in Minneapolis. In 1901 this mill sawed 112,000,000 feet of lumber. The Northwestern Compo Board Company is a branch of the C. A. Smith Company, which has a factory in connection with the C. A. Smith mill and utilizes the waste edgings in the manufacture of a patent board. Mr. Smith is the principal owner of these companies as well as president; C. J. Johnson is vice-president; Edgar Daltzell, secretary; and Enoch Oren, treasurer—all of whom have an interest in the business. Mr. Smith is president of the C. A. Smith Timber Company which was formed for the purpose of procuring timber for the company's mill, and which now has sufficient timber holding to make sawing for several years. He is also a heavy buyer of Pacific coast timber, holding probably as much as any one individual. Mr. Smith holds offices in several of the Lumbermen's organizations—is vice-president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association and treasurer of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association. Among his other club associations he is a member of the Minneapolis, the Commercial and the Automobile Clubs. He is a republican in politics. In 1896 was a presidential elector from that party for McKinley and Hobart and in 1900 was a delegate to the convention which nominated McKinley and Roosevelt. Mr. Smith has always been prominent in charitable work among his countrymen and has contributed extensively to the support of schools and churches in the northwest. For this generosity he was honored by the King of Sweden with the bestowal of the rank of Commander of the First Degree in the Order of Vasa. He is married and has had six children, three daughters and three sons, the eldest of whom died when seventeen years of age.

TRABERT, Charles Luther, secretary of the C. A. Smith Timber Company, was born on April 30, 1871, at Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Rev. George H. Trabert and Elizabeth M. (Minnigh) Trabert, both of old Colonial families that were active in the affairs of the Colonies and the Revolution. The earliest historical ancestor of the family fought under Gustavus Adolphus in the Thirty Years War. The earliest member of the lineage to settle in this country was killed by the Indians in 1650 and during the Revolutionary War both sides of the family were represented in the army both with the Colonial troops and under the banner



*C. A. Smith*

of the king. The father of C. L. Trabert is an English Lutheran minister, who was the first missionary of that denomination to come to the Northwest and at the present time pastor of the Salem English Evangelical Lutheran church of this city. Mr. Trabert spent his boyhood in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and there began his education in the public schools. In 1883 the family moved to Minneapolis and he then attended the Madison and old Washington schools. He completed the grammar school when fifteen years old and entered the high school, being a member of the first manual training class to be instituted in the local schools. He entered Gustavus Adolphus College, at St. Peter, and studied for three years in that institution, then went to Newberry, South Carolina, where he took a year's work and graduated from Newberry College, receiving his A. B. degree. For three years he studied law at the University of Minnesota and graduated from the Law Department in 1899 with a LL. B. degree and in June of the same year was admitted to the bar. One year later he entered the office of the C. A. Smith Timber Company and since that time has



CHARLES L. TRABERT

been continuously in the employ of that firm. From this start he has advanced himself until at the present time he holds the office of secretary of the C. A. Smith Timber Company. Mr. Trabert has never been actively interested in politics and has not sought to hold public office. He is a republican in his general beliefs but on some questions, such as the negro problem, he holds strong southern democratic views. The work of the American Forestry Association and National Geographic Society has always been of great interest to Mr. Trabert and he is a member of both organizations. He also holds membership in the Odin Club and North Side Commercial Club of this city. He was married on June 25, 1894, to Miss Harriett Abney Wells of Newberry, South Carolina, and they have one daughter, Dorothy. His wife comes of an old southern family, her father being a planter and slave owner in the ante-bellum days, and during the Civil War an officer in the Confederate Army. Mr. Trabert's family attend the Salem English Evangelical Lutheran Church.

WAITE, Harry B., the head of the H. B. Waite Lumber Company, and otherwise prominently connected with the lumber interests of the city, was born in Chicago, on July 23, 1865. He is the son of Henry J. Waite and Ann (Ellis) Waite. The family moved not long after his birth from Chicago to Marseilles, Illinois, where he began his education in the local schools. After coming to Minneapolis, he completed his preparatory work, attending one of the local high schools. After his graduation he determined to study medicine and entered the Minnesota College Hospital, an institution of medical instruction then in charge of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of the Northwest. Mr. Waite studied for several semesters in the college. He finished his work there but had at that time altered his purpose of following the practice of medicine and had decided to engage in business. Minnesota's pine forests seemed to offer large opportunities and Mr. Waite entered the lumber business. He made rapid progress and is now at the head of one of the leading firms of the Northwest. He established, in 1895, the H. B. Waite Lumber Company, with headquarters in Minneapolis, which has done a large and steadily increasing business in wholesale lumber until at the present time the volume of their trade is among the largest handled by any one firm. To the successful development of this organization Mr. Waite has devoted his energies and ability, holding the office of president during the greater part of this time, and being the active manager. Mr. Waite's other business interests are extensive. He is president of the Phoenix Lumber Company, which operates a long line of retail yards; his associates in this firm being T. S. McLaughlin, vice-president; A. S. McLaughlin, secretary; and H. S. Thompson, treasurer. He is also inter-



SWEET, PHOTO

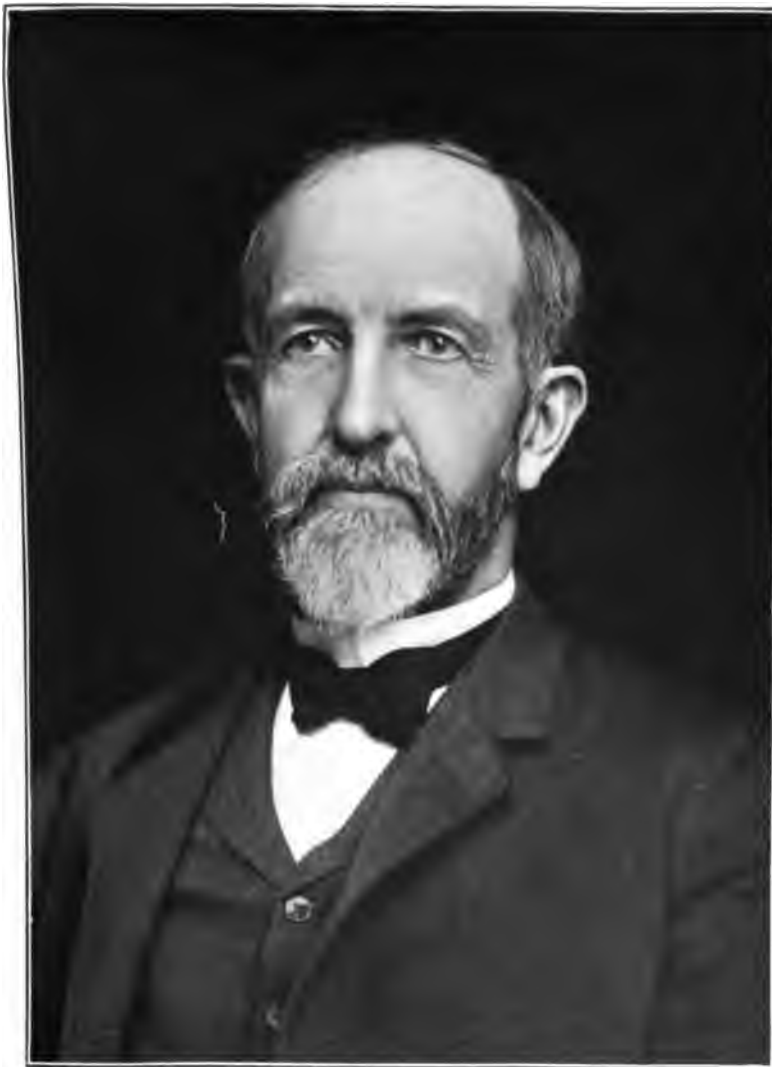
*H. B. Waite*

ested with Mr. Coolidge in the cedar tie and piling supply business, under the firm name of Marshall H. Coolidge & Company, of which he is vice-president. In addition to these firms, he is interested in the Soby Manufacturing Company of Ballard, Washington, and other concerns around Puget Sound. Mr. Waite was formerly a member of the Minnesota National Guard, as a private in Company I. He belongs to several of the local clubs, the principal ones being the Minneapolis Club, the Minikahda Club, and the Lafayette Club, and attends the Episcopal Church. In 1891 Mr. Waite was married to Miss Luella Lichty of Waterloo, Iowa.

**WALKER, Thomas Barlow**—The career of a man who makes money may or may not be interesting. There is a glamour about money making which lasts while the man lives and while his operations are being carried on. But if he has done nothing else his fame is dissipated even before his fortune is scattered. The northwest has been fortunate in the number of men who made money with a purpose and who left behind not merely the tangible evidences of their business genius, but ideas unconnected with money making as well. If Thomas B. Walker, the subject of this sketch, had never done anything but make money perhaps it would be unnecessary to go farther than to record the fact. But when one looks at the busy life of Mr. Walker his most distinct impression is not that of a money making machine but of a life with a purpose, a purpose to hold to a certain conception of character and not to allow anything to detract from that viewpoint of existence. Mr. Walker has not only become a local authority upon the material growth of Minneapolis, and one of the largest contributors to it, but stands today as one of the strongest bulwarks of moral Minneapolis, while in the realm of the fine arts he is the city's best example of the man who has the genius to do things without parade and inspire others without coercion. One of the first things a town growing into the metropolitan class desires is a public library. Mr. Walker was one of the first who insisted that Minneapolis should have a library and have an adequate one and that it should be entirely one. The library was erected, equipped and Mr. Walker appointed one of the first directors, and he has been re-elected term after term by a vote which testifies that whatever of detraction there may be near a man the general public sees and appreciates his work. In working for a public library Mr. Walker had in mind that Minneapolis when she emerged from the frontier stage must develop taste in the fine arts. He has labored for the society of fine arts which is today in a position to render valuable service to the boys and girls of Minneapolis who are conscious of artistic taste and the desire to express it. Not only that but he has gathered from the far corners of the earth a most complete collec-

tion of the masterpieces of art to which the public has free access.

The trend of Mr. Walker's mind is not distinctively commercial. His first success in life was gained in a position which brought out the mathematical genius. This mathematical trend together with his idealism no doubt accounts for the man of today. Given a problem in business his deductions are swift and sure, but they go beyond the mere present, the mathematical and logical side being reinforced by the ideal. The turning point in Mr. Walker's career was undoubtedly reached when he was obliged to decline an election to the chair of mathematics in Wisconsin University because of arrangements already made to enter the government survey. The latter employment brought him into connection with the great lumber industry of the country, and it is on lumber that his fortune rests. When Mr. Walker first came to Minnesota he studied the timber problem from both the practical and the ideal standpoint. Practically and mathematically he was convinced that the future of the section was more intimately related to the wood crop than the wheat crop. States might change their staple. California has changed hers three times, being successively first in the production of gold, wheat and fruit. She might change it again. Minnesota might change hers from wheat to dairying and probably will, but there was no possibility of a change in the shelter problem. Trees grew too slowly for that. Thus far the problem was capable of a mathematical solution. Many lumbermen solved it in that way, skinned the land, took their profits and invested them in other lines. But Mr. Walker could not view the matter entirely from the practical standpoint. He wrought, wrote and pleaded for a broader conception of the future of the state than was involved in marketing the pine at the earliest possible moment; and, while the pressure of competition compelled him in a measure to join the procession of manufacturers he did not yield his ideals and today when many of his contemporaries have abandoned the field, he has merely enlarged his operations and holds now the largest reserve of forest in California ever bought by private capital. It is organized not merely to secure legitimate profits, but to perpetuate the value of the land by the practical application of the principles of commercial forestry. In this connection it is curious what a unanimity has marked the family in the matter of business. All of Mr. Walker's five sons are interested with him in lumber. Each has a department and each has won his spurs in his department. Of Mr. Walker's work for commercial Minneapolis it is unnecessary to speak at length. It speaks for itself in the establishment of a public market, second to scarcely any other in the country, and in his bringing forth the capital with which to secure the Butler Brothers for the city. No other man in the city could com-



SWEET, PHOTO

*J. B. Walker*

mand the capital with which to make this vital improvement in the wholesale facilities of Minneapolis and Mr. Walker in coming forward knew that he was drawing down money that was capable of earning greater returns elsewhere. Again he took money out of his own field of endeavor and going out to St. Louis Park built a manufacturing suburb at a time when Minneapolis was face to face with the fact that she could not always endure as a great city based on only two industries, one of which apparently had reached its zenith and the other its decline. In dealing with so active a life as that of Mr. Walker in sketch, one must necessarily leave out many interesting details, but it is the big things which indicate the trend as the peaks show the directions of the mountain range. The achievements of Mr. Walker have not been entirely unmixd with disappointments and mistakes but the sum of it is that he has kept his ideals and succeeded with them. He has never compromised his convictions upon any question political, social or religious. The life of such a man is worth more to a community than his material successes. It is inspiration to those who, witnessing the failures of high principles and saddened by the apparent incapacity of moral ideals to cope with practical conditions, are cheered by the thought that it is not impossible.

YALE, Stephen M., vice president of the Curtis & Yale Company, though for a number of years a resident of Minneapolis, was born and educated in the east, and is a member of one of the oldest families of that section, and the one from which the great American educational institution, Yale University, derived its name. He was born at Guilford, New York, on August 15, 1857, the son of Uriah Yale and Melissa (Carpenter) Yale. His father was engaged in agricultural pursuits and his son passed the early years of his life on the farm. He received a public school education at the Academy at Afton, New York. When fitted for advanced work, he

entered Cook College at Havana, New York. Afterwards he attended several other eastern academies and fitted himself for the work of an instructor in the schools of New York state. He was thus engaged about five years, and then resigned to go into business. In 1881 he entered upon his association with the firm of which he is now an officer. This was then known as Curtis Brothers & Company and operated a sash and door factory at Clinton, Iowa, to which place Mr. Yale came from New York. He remained at Clinton for one year, but in 1882 a new manufacturing plant of the company started at Wausau, Wisconsin, where the factory has since been located. The firm was later reorganized becoming the Curtis & Yale Company, Mr. Yale acquiring an interest. He has continued to devote the principal part of his time to the management of this business though his interests have extended in other directions. In 1893 Mr. Yale came to Minneapolis, where the company established its principal northwestern warehouse and from which point it distributes to its northwestern trade. Mr. Yale is now vice president of the corporation, the other officers being G. M. Curtis, president, and C. S. Curtis, secretary and treasurer. Among his other business connections Mr. Yale is president of the McCoy Lumber Company of this city and is identified as well with other large industrial concerns. Though his business interests are extensive he gives to each a portion of his personal attention and to his energetic efforts and management is due much of the success which has been met by the companies of which he is an officer. Mr. Yale has not sought to acquire political prominence nor distinction in public life but is nevertheless interested in all movements for public advancement and is a member of a number of organizations for the improvement of civic conditions. He was one of the first members of the Minneapolis Commercial Club. On August 14, 1879, Mr. Yale was married to Miss Cora Morgan of Guilford, New York, and they have one child, Harry C. Yale.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### FLOUR MILLING

THE first flour ground at the Falls of St. Anthony was that made in the old government mill of 1823. The amount produced was small and it was not manufactured on a commercial basis. It was only the intention of the government to utilize the labor of the soldiers at Fort Snelling, and by raising a little wheat and grinding a little flour, save the expense of purchase and shipment to the remote frontier post. Even this experiment did not seem to be successful, for the mill fell into disuse as an adjunct of the fort, and a source of supply for the commissary. From time to time the old mill was operated under the management of the earlier pioneers but its main usefulness, it would seem, was to serve as an object lesson—a humble witness to the fact that here was a mighty power waiting the development of man.

Thirty years after the erection of the crude government mill, flour was first ground at the falls in a commercial way. This was in a mill built on the east bank of the river by Richard C. Rogers; but it was a "one run" mill and did only custom work for the few farmers who had by that time settled in the vicinity. In 1854 the first merchant mill was built. This may be said to be the real beginning of the milling industry of Minneapolis. However, this mill of 1854 was only a "three run" mill, and, notwithstanding its trifling capacity, it was too large for the resources of the country at that time. Not enough wheat was raised in the vicinity to supply even this little mill and the owners were compelled to ship in the grain from points down the Mississippi river in Iowa and Wisconsin. The builders of this first merchant mill were John Rollins, John W. Eastman and R. P. Upton. W. W. East-

man was admitted to the firm after the completion of the mill.

Another small mill was built in 1856, but the business developed very slowly, and in the panic times of 1857-58 was almost extinguished. In these days just before the Civil War, Minnesota was still practically unsettled and absolutely without transportation facilities. There were scattered farms at intervals along the Mississippi and Minnesota valleys for a few score miles west and northwest of Minneapolis but their product was trivial. There was little grain for the millstones and a meagre local demand for the flour. To ship to the eastern market meant an expense of an almost prohibitory character. The first shipment of flour was made in 1858, and it cost \$2.25 per barrel to send the 100 barrels to Boston. But the flour sold well and from that time on a market for the product of Minneapolis mills was gradually built up.

On the west side the first commercial flour milling was done in the old government mill which was refitted for business in 1854. George W. Crocker arrived in Minneapolis in 1855, and shortly afterwards acquired an interest in this mill which was called the City mill. Through his entry into milling at this time Mr. Crocker has the distinction of being the oldest flour miller of the city.

The year 1859 saw the first new mill built on the west side of the river. This was the Cataract mill built by Eastman & Gibson. This mill was purchased by Daniel R. Barber in 1871, and was continuously operated by Mr. Barber until his death, and since that time by his son E. R. Barber; the Barber Milling Company thus being the oldest continuously conducted flour business in the city. To the people



of Minneapolis this flour mill of 1859 seemed a great institution. It was two stories high and contained four run of stones. Its product of 325 barrels in a day was regarded as stupendous. Three years before this a young man had arrived in Minneapolis who was destined to take a most prominent place in the development of the city and of the flouring industry. This was William D. Washburn, who had come out from Maine to practice law. He found little legal business in the frontier village, and he soon became the secretary and agent of the Minneapolis Mill Company, the corporation controlling the west side power at the Falls of St. Anthony. Under Mr. Washburn's management, the first dam on the west side was built and the raceway opened—an undertaking recounted here in a dozen words, but which meant, in those days of panic and distrust, the exercise of the best energies, business sagacity and executive ability. The liberal policy adopted by the young agent of the mill company led to the establishment of the greater group of mills on the west side and the centering of the industry at this point. Mr. Washburn subsequently founded the Washburn Mill Company and is still largely interested in the milling business.

The Cataract mill was quickly surrounded by others. Next to follow the Cataract was the City mill built by Perkins & Ferrant in the next year. The Union mill was completed in 1863 by Henry Gibson, and in 1864 Frazee & Murphy built the Minneapolis Flour mill.

#### PROGRESS AFTER THE WAR.

Progress up to this time had been slow but with the close of the war came a great reaction, a demand for northwestern flour and an era of railroad building. Immigration was stimulated and the discovery was made by the world that northwestern hard spring wheat made the best flour that had ever been known. In 1866 Governor C. C. Washburn of Wisconsin, a brother of W. D. Washburn, became actively interested in Minneapolis milling and the result was the building of mills and the establishment of a great business which has become known

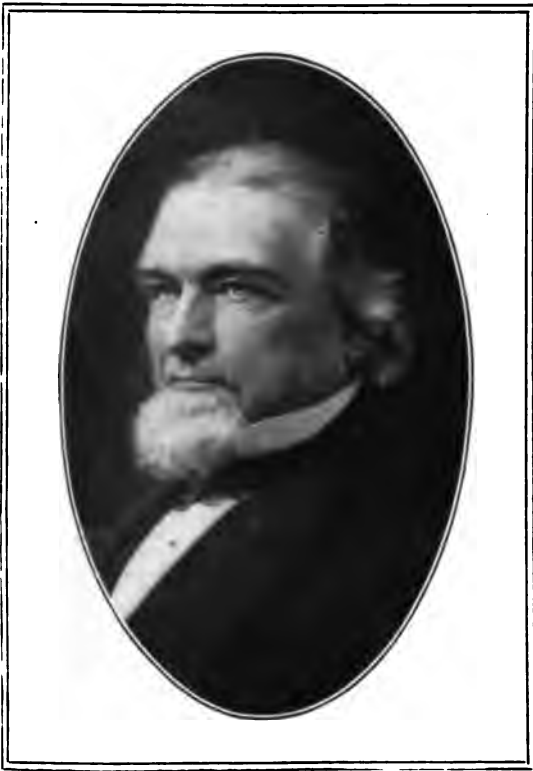
around the world. The foundations of the great Washburn-Crosby Company were laid by the erection of a mill which was afterwards known as the Washburn B. This mill was built by Gov. Washburn, and at the time was the largest flouring mill west of Buffalo. The operation of this mill brought into prominence Geo. H. Christian, who was to become one of the leading factors in the development of Minneapolis milling. In 1866 Taylor Bros. put up the Alaska mill which, after passing through various hands, became the present Pillsbury "B." During the same year the Arctic mill was erected by Perkins & Crocker. Growth from this time was most rapid. There were in 1866 eight mills at the Falls of St. Anthony, and they produced that year 172,000 barrels of flour. The next year there were thirteen mills in operation and they ground 220,688 barrels. Within a few years the Washburn A and B mills, the Palisade Holly, Galaxy, Humboldt, Anchor, Zenith, Pettit, Standard and other of the old time mills were built.

At this period the first of the great disasters which threatened the industry occurred. There were, then, as now, two distinct water powers at the Falls of St. Anthony—one



THE OLD EAST SIDE FLOUR MILLS.

The building at the left is the Summit mill. In the middle is the Island mill and at the right the Morrison & Prescott mill.



GOV. C. C. WASHBURN.

Prominently connected with the early development of Minneapolis flour milling.

on the east side and one on the west. They were then, however, under separate control. Improvement work on the east side was ill-advised and in 1869 caused such threatening breaks in the limestone rock underlying the falls as to lead to the fear that the whole ledge would be undermined and carried away, leaving but a long, irregular series of rapids in place of the falls. This destruction of water power was averted by the most prompt and drastic action and was supplemented by subsequent undertakings by the federal government, which, at an expense of over half a million dollars, rendered the falls and the water power permanent. It was in the course of this work that the great "apron" was built, and the entire appearance of the falls was changed from a tumbling cataract to a rush of silent water down a timber spillway.

From 1870 to 1880 was a period of intense significance to the flour milling interests in other ways. In the earlier part of this decade the names which were afterwards to

make Minneapolis flour known around the world came into first prominence. Washburn, Pillsbury, Christian, Crosby, Barber, Dunwoody, Martin, Loring, Hardenbergh—these and others became synonyms for enterprise and business sagacity.

#### INFLUENCE OF INVENTIONS.

These men were not only pioneers of a great industry, but they were inventors, financiers and industrial generals. During this decade three great inventions were perfected. These were the middlings purifier, the roller process and the self-binding harvester. The first two brought such improvements into the manufacture of flour that the product of Northwestern spring wheat mills took an acknowledged lead in the world's markets; the last made it possible to harvest that spring wheat at a greatly reduced cost, and, with the improved processes of milling, made it an active competitor with all other breadstuffs the world over. Minneapolis millers took an active part in the perfecting and adaptation of the new processes and some of them visited Europe to study methods. One leading miller, dressed as a common workman, actually worked in foreign mills to study their machinery and processes.

Another event of the seventies was the beginning of the flour export trade. Gov. C. C. Washburn is credited with the first ambitions in this direction. He induced William



THE FIRST WASHBURN MILL.

H. Dunwoody, then, as now, a leader in the flouring industry, to go to Europe to arrange for a foreign sale of the Minneapolis product. After overcoming almost insurmountable difficulties, Mr. Dunwoody made a beginning and exporting was commenced in 1877, and has since continued with generally increased volume, though the changing conditions in foreign markets and the varying demand at home have caused considerable fluctuation in the amount of flour sent abroad. In 1890 the exports exceeded 2,000,000 barrels and in 1900 were 4,702,485 barrels.

#### THE MILL EXPLOSION.

But in the midst of this time of progress came the terrible disaster of 1878 when the explosion of the great Washburn A and the destruction of five other mills by explosion and fire almost wiped out the flour interests of the city. Recovering from this blow with characteristic courage the millers rebuilt their mills even larger than before and the business continued to thrive, increasing year by year in output. With new mills, with cheapened transportation, cheapened methods of handling, cheapened methods of raising and harvesting wheat, and with greatly improved methods of grinding flour, the industry found itself within the space of a few years entirely revolutionized. Thus it was that at the close of the seventies the millers of Minneapolis were conducting business under new conditions. It may be almost said to have been a new business, so radical were the changes which had been effected.

#### GROWTH OF OUTPUT.

Were the figures not supported by undisputed records, the later growth of the Minneapolis flour industry would not be believed—the increase year by year seems almost incredible. In 1876 the flour mills of Minneapolis produced 1,000,000 barrels of flour. In 1880 over 2,000,000 barrels of flour were produced and in 1881, the year of the organization of the Chamber of Commerce, 3,142,000 barrels were ground. In the next five years this production had been nearly doubled, but from 1886 to 1890 the output remained almost stationery. Then



AFTER THE GREAT EXPLOSION OF 1878.

another period of increase commenced as is shown by the following:

Output.		Output.	
1890.....	6,988,830	1899.....	14,291,780
1891.....	7,877,947	1900.....	15,082,725
1892.....	9,750,470	1901.....	16,021,880
1893.....	9,377,635	1902.....	16,260,105
1894.....	9,400,553	1903.....	15,582,785
1895.....	10,581,635	1904.....	13,652,735
1896.....	12,847,890	1905.....	14,366,095
1897.....	13,625,205	1906.....	13,825,795
1898.....	14,232,595	1907.....	13,660,465

Another aspect of the growth of the milling industry is found in the records of daily capacity of the mills. When mill building first began in earnest after the war the capacity at Minneapolis was only a few hundred barrels a day. A decade later, in 1875, the capacity had increased to 6,000 barrels daily, and this was doubled by 1880. In 1885, the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce reported a daily capacity of 33,175 barrels, which had grown to 44,100 in 1890. By this time the constantly increasing capacity of the mills was due largely to improved machinery which was being introduced, for all available sites about the Falls had long been occupied and the complete volume of water power was leased. In fact, the power had proved insufficient for the needs of the mills at some seasons, and nearly all were equipped with auxiliary steam plants. In 1895, the mills were cred-



*Chas A. Pillsbury*

ited with a daily capacity of 55,000 barrels, and in 1908 with 88,175 barrels divided among the several milling companies and individual mills as shown below:

FLOUR MILLS AND DAILY CAPACITY.

PILLSBURY-WASHBURN FLOUR MILLS COMPANY (LTD.).

Pillsbury A .....	17,000
Pillsbury B .....	7,000
Anchor .....	3,500
Palisade .....	4,000
Lincoln (at Anoka).....	1,700
	— 33,200

WASHBURN-CROSBY COMPANY.

Washburn A.....	10,337
Washburn B.....	3,199
Washburn C.....	8,560
Washburn D.....	2,915
Washburn E.....	2,964
	— 27,975

NORTHWESTERN CONSOLIDATED MILLING COMPANY.

A .....	3,800
B .....	2,500
C .....	2,500
D .....	2,700
E .....	2,000
F .....	3,800
G .....	1,700
H .....	1,000
	— 20,000

Cataract: Barber Milling Co.....	1,300
Phoenix: Phoenix Mill Co.....	600
Dakota: National Milling Co.....	600
Christian, G. C.....	2,000
Russell-Miller Milling Co.....	2,500
	— 7,000

Total daily capacity.....88,175

GREAT MILLING CORPORATIONS.

In the statement of the daily capacity of the Minneapolis flour mills is illustrated the grouping of the milling interests which has taken place more latterly. The development of the great corporations in which the manufacture of flour at Minneapolis is now largely centered, has been one of the most interesting features of the flouring industry. As has been stated, the industry in the earlier years was carried on by a score or more of firms. This condition gradually changed until the early nineties and since then the larger part of the output has been produced by three concerns.

The Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co., Limited, grew out of the business es-

tablished by Charles A. Pillsbury in 1869. Mr. Pillsbury came to Minneapolis at the suggestion of his uncle, Gov. John S. Pillsbury, who had come here in 1855. Gov. Pillsbury had not then engaged in milling, but with characteristic sagacity, he had foreseen the coming greatness of the industry. Charles Pillsbury first bought an interest in the Minneapolis mill, then owned and operated by J. Welles Gardiner and George W. Crocker. During the following year the firm of Charles A. Pillsbury & Co. was formed composed of Charles A., John S. and George A. Pillsbury. A few years afterwards Fred C. Pillsbury was admitted to the firm. Charles A. Pillsbury developed a genius for flour-making and for business finance. Mill after mill was purchased or built; capacities doubled and tripled year after year. The Taylor mill, now Pillsbury B, was acquired in 1870; in 1872 another mill was added; in 1874 the Anchor mill came into the group, and in 1877 the Excelsior mill was leased. The daily capacity of the firm had now reached about 2,000 barrels—an unprecedented figure for those days. The introduction of improvements in milling which came in the later seventies, and in which Mr. Pillsbury took a most active part, led to such promise for the future of the industry that the great Pillsbury A mill was planned, and was completed in 1881. Successive fires changed the character of the properties controlled by the company, and the early eighties found it operating only three mills—Pillsbury A. Pillsbury B and the Anchor, but with a much greater total capacity than in the earlier days of more numerous mills. This capacity was steadily increased by constant introduction of improved machinery until 1889 when the Pillsburys sold their entire business to the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, Limited, an English corporation, in which, however, they retained a very large interest. At this time the mills of the Washburn Mill Company were absorbed. Charles A. Pillsbury remained as manager of the company until his death in 1899, when he was succeeded by Henry L. Little, who had been his assistant for several years and an employe of the company



BUSH, PHOTO

*Geo. M. Crocker*

for about twenty years. The other officers of the company are L. P. Hubbard, treasurer, who has been connected with the business since 1874, and E. N. Fairchild, assistant manager, who entered the employ of the Pillsbury's in 1884. The company has gradually developed its properties until its mills now have a daily capacity of 33,200 barrels, and it has also acquired the ownership of the water power at, and immediately below, the Falls of St. Anthony, and has developed under the direction of Wm. de la Barre, its engineer, a large amount of power in addition to that formerly used by the flour and lumber mills.

The Washburn-Crosby Company developed from the original enterprises of Gov. C. C. Washburn. The copartnership of Washburn-Crosby & Company, which succeeded the firm of J. A. Christian & Company in the operation of the C. C. Washburn flouring mills, A, B and C, was formed February 1, 1879, and consisted of Gov. Washburn, John Crosby, Wm. H. Dunwoody and Chas. J. Martin. Gov. Washburn died in 1882 and Mr. Crosby in 1887. In 1888 James S. Bell, of the flour establishment of Saml. Bell & Sons, Philadelphia, removed to Minneapolis and became a member of this firm, which in 1889

was incorporated under the name of Washburn-Crosby Company. The directors of this company were Wm. H. Dunwoody, James S. Bell, Chas. J. Martin, John Washburn, John Crosby, Jr., Saml. Bell, Jr., and Alfred V. Martin. The officers were James S. Bell, president, Wm. H. Dunwoody, vice-president, and Chas. J. Martin, secretary and treasurer.

Upon the retirement from the company of Alfred V. Martin, the number of directors was increased to nine and Chas. Cranstons Bovey, Fred G. Atkinson and Peter B. Smith were elected members of the board. The same executive officers have been elected from year to year, John Washburn being added as second vice-president.

The company continued to operate the C. C. Washburn flouring mills under lease until 1899, when it purchased the mills outright. In addition to the C. C. Washburn Mills, A, B and C, the company purchased the Humboldt mill and the Minneapolis mill, known as the Crocker-Fisk mill, remodeled and added to them until the capacity and efficiency of all have been very greatly increased. The company also built a modern 5,000-barrel mill in Buffalo, N. Y., and a 1,500-barrel mill in Louisville, Ky., and owns and operates a 500-barrel



GENERAL VIEW OF THE FLOUR MILLING DISTRICT OF TODAY.

Washburn "A" mill can be distinguished at the right of the group; Pillsbury A in the distance at the left.

mill in Great Falls, Montana, and a 300-barrel mill in Kalispell, Montana. The output of the company has increased from 3,000 barrels per day in 1879 to 30,000 in 1908.

#### A MILLING CENTER.

Still another tendency which has developed during the latter part of the quarter century has been the centering of the milling interests of the northwest at Minneapolis. Minneapolis had for a long time been the wheat market of the northwest. This drew the buyers of country mills to the city and gradually these outside millers began to establish offices here. This has gone on until a considerable number of extensive country milling properties are managed from offices in Minneapolis. There have also been established many brokers in flour and millstuffs and the receiving and shipping business has reached large proportions. Receipts and shipments for some years are as follows:

#### RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
1890.....	70,302	6,693,501
1891.....	76,788	7,562,185
1892.....	164,133	9,368,784
1893.....	282,232	8,950,760
1894.....	149,704	9,025,640
1895.....	136,045	10,973,713
1896.....	140,263	12,757,135
1897.....	144,342	13,390,573
1898.....	156,885	14,262,761
1899.....	196,702	13,957,798
1900.....	233,102	14,954,806
1901.....	240,779	15,995,427
1902.....	246,241	16,818,150
1903.....	291,651	16,227,299
1904.....	352,093	14,129,785
1906.....	246,154	14,898,348
1907.....	240,010	14,082,946

#### THE SUPREMACY OF MINNEAPOLIS.

Over \$20,000,000 is now invested in Minneapolis milling besides a very large amount in connected business and the flour output now reaches \$65,000,000 annually. Possibly no better evidence of the unquestioned supremacy of the city as a flour-making point and the certainty of its future can be found than the comparative figures shown in the United States census report of 1905. Nineteen cities having a yearly output of over \$3,000,000 value are tabulated in order of value as follows:

#### FLOUR PRODUCT OF NINETEEN CITIES.

	Number of Establishments.	Value of Products.
Minneapolis .....	12	\$62,754,446
New York .....	8	11,085,674
Buffalo, N. Y. ....	9	9,807,906
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	6	6,320,428
Kansas City, Mo. ....	10	5,515,749
Seattle, Wash. ....	6	4,593,566
Indianapolis, Ind. ....	9	4,428,664
Louisville, Ky. ....	5	4,373,890
Nashville, Tenn. ....	4	4,242,491
St. Louis, Mo. ....	9	3,974,437
Chicago, Ill. ....	5	3,919,276
Topeka, Kan. ....	9	3,745,130
Toledo, Ohio ....	8	3,676,290
Superior, Wis. ....	3	3,617,819
Alton, Ill. ....	3	3,460,896
San Francisco, Cal. ....	9	3,422,672
Decatur, Ill. ....	5	3,407,504
Rochester, N. Y. ....	10	3,222,257
Detroit, Mich. ....	7	3,034,388

On this showing the census report comments in these words: "Situated at the door of the great northwestern wheat belt and with the Falls of St. Anthony furnishing an abundance of water power, Minneapolis has become the chief milling center of the country. At the census of 1905 there were 12 mills in operation in that city, the total value of production of which amounted to \$62,754,446, an average value of products per establishment of over \$5,000,000. The value of products for Minneapolis was over five and a half times that of the next largest city, and greater than the combined output of the 11 next largest cities."

BARBER, Daniel R., one of the early pioneers of Minneapolis and for many years a prominent miller, was born on February 14, 1817, at Benson, Rutland county, Vermont. His father was Roswell Barber and his mother, Aurelia Munson Barber. The family line is traced far back into colonial times and its members participated in the conflicts which make up so much of the history of the colonies. Mr. Barber's early life was that of the New England boy of the period—divided between farm work and meager schooling in the country schools of the vicinity. He had a taste for business and when twenty-five years old had saved enough to enable him to buy out the largest general store in the village. For the next ten years he conducted this store successfully but he had ambitions for greater things and in 1855 determined to go west and establish himself anew. He visited the Falls of St. Anthony and was impressed by the certainty of the great future await-



ing the young villages, then struggling for existence on either side of the Mississippi. He brought his family from Vermont and settling at St. Anthony engaged in the real estate business. The panic of 1857 unsettled realty values and for a time Mr. Barber returned to mercantile life. At this period he took an active part in the affairs of the young city and for eleven years in succession was honored with election to the office of city assessor. Meanwhile he had been a close observer of the flour milling business and, in 1871, believing that a great expansion of this industry was at hand, purchased the Cataract mill, one of the oldest erected at the Falls of St. Anthony. He operated the Cataract mill with his son-in-law, Mr. Gardner, until the death of the latter, when he associated in the business with him, his son Edwin, under the firm name of D. R. Barber & Son. This is the oldest flour business in continuous activity at Minneapolis. The Barber Milling Company continues to operate the Cataract Mill and through all its thirty-five years of existence has been a leader in the improvement of processes and progressive in every department of the business of flour manufacturing and selling. Mr. Barber was a man of quiet and reserved temperament, one who had the utmost confidence of his friends and business associates, a man conservative in his business dealings and in all his relations in life, and one who left, in the city in which he lived so many years, a record which was absolutely without stain. He was married in February, 1845, to Miss Ellen L. Botum, of Orwell, Vermont. They have had two children—Julia and Edwin. The latter succeeded his father in the management of the business, which he has conducted along the same conservative though progressive lines laid out in the seventies. Mr. Barber the senior, was for years a member of Plymouth Congregational Church. In political faith he was a republican, though holding principle above party.

CHRISTIAN, George Henry, whose genius contributed perhaps more than any other man's to the development of milling in Minneapolis, is a native of Alabama. His parents were John and Susan Weeks Christian—the father a native of Ireland but an American from his early infancy. The son was born at Wetumpka, Alabama, in 1839. In his earliest years he developed a taste for mathematics and was an apt student in all the branches taught in the schools which he attended. Interrupted in his education (to enter business) Mr. Christian never lost this love for study and throughout his business career and to the present time has been a constant student and a reader of wide range. He was first trained in business methods in a counting house in New York, afterward became an employee of a Chicago flour house for several years, and came to Minneapolis in 1867 as a flour broker for eastern jobbers. It was a period of some depression in flour-milling but Mr. Christian formed a partner-

ship with Gen. C. C. Washburn, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1869, and commenced the manufacture of flour under the firm name of George H. Christian & Co., in what was then known as the "big mill," it being the largest in the United States, but one. Minnesota's flour was then so little known and liked that a favorite device with the millers of that time was to brand their flour as made at St. Louis, Missouri. Being by contact with manufacturers of other states better posted in the proper methods of milling Mr. Christian soon made his product the leading article of the state and when, a year or two later, he became aware of the superiority of French processes, he introduced French machinery and with it what has since been called "the new process," his flour and that of other manufacturers of the state who speedily took up his methods, became the favorite bread flour of the country and distanced the best St. Louis brands in reputation and price. Subsequently, in reading foreign works on milling he discovered that the Germans had made advances over the French in methods which better suited the character of Minnesota wheat and he introduced German machinery which placed the flour of Minneapolis still higher in the esteem of the bread-maker. From that time to this these revolutionary innovations have been retained and no mill without them could now survive financially a year, while Minnesota wheat which formerly was little esteemed is now recognized as one of the most valuable varieties. During these years of intense activity Mr. Christian devoted himself closely to business his only relaxation being found in a trip to Europe to investigate at first hand the processes in vogue in foreign mills. This journey had been devoted to business exclusively. When, in 1875, he retired from business, selling his interests to his brothers, J. A. and Llewellyn Christian, he made a prolonged tour of Europe—a means of recreation and an opportunity for study which he has since repeated several times. Upon returning to Minneapolis Mr. Christian engaged in various business enterprises and some twenty years after leaving milling returned to it for a brief period as president of the Consolidated Milling Company of Minneapolis. When the properties of this company were purchased in the attempt to form a flour trust, he withdrew again from connection with the flouring industry. Among his other important interests has been the Hardwood Manufacturing Company, one of the large producers of barrels and bags. Mr. Christian was married soon after coming to Minneapolis to Miss Leonora Hall, a daughter of S. P. Hall of this city. They have for years been members of St. Mark's Episcopal Church and prominent in the social life of the city.

BARBER, Edwin Roswell, son of Daniel R. and Ellen L. Barber, was born in Benson, Rutland county, Vermont, November 22, 1852. His father was a merchant in Vermont, who, upon



*W. R. Barber*

visiting the West in 1855, was impressed with the large promise of the water power of the Falls of St. Anthony and decided to locate in Minneapolis, returning in 1856, with his family and engaging in the real estate business and for a few years in mercantile business on Hennepin and Washington avenues, in 1871 purchasing the Cataract Flouring Mills which he operated until his death in 1886. Edwin R. came to Minneapolis with his parents in 1856 and passed his childhood in the family homestead at Second avenue south and Fourth street and has seen the city grow up from a small village of a few hundred people to a metropolis of over 250,000 people. He used to shoot partridges where the West Hotel now stands and remembers when the site of the C., M. & St. P. R. R. depot was an impassable bog. Mr. Barber received his early education at the public schools and attended the State University, but did not graduate. He attended a business college and had private instructors in modern languages and gained practical business experience in the office of Gardner, Pillsbury & Crocker in what is now Mill "D" operated by the Washburn-Crosby Company, afterward going into the office of Gardner & Barber in the Cataract Mills in 1871, having now a record of thirty-six years practical and successful experience in the milling business and doing efficiently what was within his power to aid in the upbuilding of the city. He has always been a republican, independent in choice of candidate for election at municipal and county elections, and has loyally contributed his share in the purchase of the site of the old Chamber of Commerce, the Post Office site, the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, the Young Men's Christian Association building, Westminster Church and other enterprises, and, with D. H. Dorman, was influential in inducing the Hennepin county delegation in the state legislature to join Ramsey county in building the Lake Street bridge, paying the interest on the bonds in advance for three years, Hennepin county at the time having insufficient resources to take on any further interest obligations. Mr. Barber is a member of the Minneapolis, the Minikahda, the Lafayette, the Minnetonka and the Automobile clubs, and has been one since the clubs were organized. He is a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church. Mr. Barber was married on October 1, 1873, to Hattie E. Sidle, eldest daughter of Henry G. Sidle, of the First National Bank. To them have been born four children—Henry Sidle (1877); Nellie L. (1882, died Dec. 28, 1888); Katherine Sidle (1890), and Edwin Roswell (1892).

DE LA BARRE, William, engineer, agent and treasurer of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company and the Minneapolis Mill Company, is the descendant of a French Huguenot

family that emigrated in 1652 from France to Germany. He is an Austrian by birth, being born at Vienna on April 15, 1849, the son of Carl and Josephine de la Barre. He was raised in the city of his birth and until he was twelve years of age attended the Protestant schools of that city. He then studied in the state schools for a time and in 1863 entered the Polytechnic Academy. He had been a student in that institution but two years when he was recruited into the Austrian Navy as a machinist and served a term of ten months. He participated in the naval battle of Lissa, on July 20, 1866, and while in this service received his first mechanical experience and training. Recognizing the opportunities offered in the United States for advancement, in October, 1866, he emigrated to this country. He landed at New York, remained in that city long enough to look over its possibilities, then moved to Philadelphia where his mechanical genius and ability soon found him employment as a draughtsman and engineer, and in these capacities he was connected with several establishments. He finally accepted a position with Morris Tasker and Company, engineers, founders and builders, and was connected with them about ten years, until he came to Minneapolis in 1878. For a couple of years he had the Minnesota agency for a patented apparatus for the prevention of dust explosions in flour mills and was engaged in selling and erecting these in the mills of this city. In this way he became known to the flour milling fraternity and in 1880 entered the employ of Ex-Governor C. C. Washburn as engineer and superintendent of his mills. He held this position for eleven years, during which time he erected the Washburn A and B mills and made numerous other improvements in the construction and operation of the plant. He has had the management of the water-power facilities of the Minneapolis Mill Company since January, 1882, and when the consolidation of the water powers on both sides of the Mississippi River under the ownership of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company was effected in the fall of 1889 he was appointed engineer agent and treasurer of both the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company and the Minneapolis Mill Company. He has held these offices since that time and besides discharging the regular duties of his position has made extensive and valuable improvements in the systems of water power at the Falls of St. Anthony, had designed and supervised the construction of mills and elevators and has done considerable general engineering work. He was married in 1870 to Miss Louise V. Merian at Philadelphia and they have two children—William Jr., born at Philadelphia in 1872, now a practicing physician of this city, and a daughter born at Minneapolis in 1889.



BRUSH, PHOTO

*E. R. Barber*

CROCKER, George Washington, the Nestor of the flour millers of Minneapolis, and a citizen in every sense of the word, self-made, was born in the town of Hermon, Penobscot county, Maine, in 1832, son of Asa and Matilda Crocker. His father had a small farm and kept an inn on the road to Bangor. When a small child he went to live in the family of a neighboring farmer where he remained ten years, working on the farm, and attending the district school as he had opportunity. At the age of seventeen he went to Providence, R. I., and was employed as a nurse in Butler Hospital. A few years later, with his brother, he went West to the Pacific Coast by way of Panama, walking across the Isthmus. They did some placer mining in California with good returns, and opened a general store in the Merced Valley. After splendid success they returned to the East, landing in New York and proceeding West to Minneapolis where they arrived in 1855 and engaged in the real estate and loan business. Shortly afterwards Mr. Crocker bought interest in a grist mill which had been fitted up out of the old government saw and grist mill at the Falls of St. Anthony, and engaged in that business under the firm name of Perkins & Crocker. Mr. Crocker was not bred to the milling business, but he went to work and mastered the mysteries of the industry. In 1865 the Arctic Mill (stone), with a daily capacity of 300 barrels, was built and operated by Rowlandson & Crocker. In 1870 Mr. Crocker sold his interest in the Arctic Mill and bought an interest in the Minneapolis Mill, which had been built by Frazee, Murphy & Co. This mill has been burned twice and rebuilt each time with improved machinery and larger capacity, producing the well-known brand of Crocker's Best, which has been on the market continuously since. Mr. Crocker has been identified in the following milling firms as a practical miller, manager and senior partner: Perkins, Crocker & Tomlinson; Crocker, Tomlinson & Co., Gardner, Pillsbury & Crocker; Pillsbury, Crocker & Fisk, and Crocker, Fisk & Co. In 1893 the Minneapolis Mill was leased and afterwards sold to Washburn-Crosby Co. Mr. Crocker was married December 25th, 1862, to Sarah Perkins Moore. They had two sons, George Albert, a retail druggist, who died in 1902 at the age of thirty-three, and William G., who was with his father from 1882 to 1893, and for the past fourteen years has been with the Washburn-Crosby Co.

DIBBLE, Eugene Russell, one of the younger men engaged in the grain business in Minneapolis, was born in this city on June 27, 1878. His maternal grandfather, W. S. Judd, was one of the pioneer settlers of Minneapolis and was connected with many of the important commercial and public movements of the city. Russell Dibble, father of Eugene R., was also a resident of this city for many years, and died here in 1881. His mother was Ellen (Judd) Dibble. Mr. Dibble has lived in Minneapolis all his life and re-

ceived his education in the local public schools. He graduated from the high school and then entered the academic department of the University of Minnesota. While in college Mr. Dibble was elected to the Chi Psi fraternity by the local chapter. He graduated in June, 1900, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, soon after entered the Northwestern National Bank and was with that institution for a short time. He resigned his position to engage in the grain business, accepting a position with the P. B. Mann Company. Recognizing the extensive field which offered in the various branches of the grain industry, Mr. Dibble bought a membership in the Chamber of Commerce in 1901, and two years later, in March, 1903, entered business for himself. He organized the Dibble Grain & Elevator Company, retaining the largest interest in the business and holding the offices of president and treasurer. His operations have expanded rapidly and since that time the E. R. Dibble Company has been formed of which Mr. Dibble is also president and treasurer. The Minnesota Flour Mill Company is another of Mr. Dibble's business interests and he is the chief executive officer of that firm. Though still a young man, Mr. Dibble has established a flourishing business, and has an extensive trade throughout the Northwest. Mr. Dibble has never taken an active part in politics, nor sought to hold office, but supports the principles of the republican party. He is a member of the Minikahda, Lafayette and Automobile clubs. He was married on September 12, 1900, to Miss Ellen Urling Haight of New York, whose mother was before her marriage a Miss Harper, a daughter of the Harper family of which comes the members of the well known firm of Harper Bros. Mr. and Mrs. Dibble have two children, both daughters, Ellen Louise and Mary. The family attends the St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

GOODING, Will G., manager of the W. J. Jennison Company, millers, was born on September 5, 1862, in Olmstead county, Minnesota. His father, A. Gooding, was in the milling and grain business for a long period and made his home in Rochester for about forty years. The son spent his boyhood at Rochester attending the public schools and entered the grain business with his father who was at that time a member of the firm of G. W. Van Dusen & Company. Here he acquired his first experience in buying and selling grain and in 1884 felt himself fitted to engage in business for himself which he did, establishing in the grain trade at Watertown, South Dakota. About twelve years ago he became connected with the milling industry and in his present connection as manager and vice president of W. J. Jennison & Company has entire charge of the eight hundred barrel capacity mill of that firm at Appleton, Minnesota. Their office is in the Phoenix building in Minneapolis where the principal business transactions of the concern are conducted. Mr. Gooding is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club.



L. P. HUBBARD



CHARLES M. HARDENBERGH.

HARDENBERGH, Charles Morgan, president of the National Milling Company and one of the oldest of the leading manufacturers of Minneapolis, is a native of New Brunswick, New Jersey. He was born on January 4, 1833. Mr. Hardenbergh's education was obtained in the schools of his native town and at Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut. After leaving college, Mr. Hardenbergh entered the ship-building business, but after a few years determined to go west and arrived in Minneapolis in 1862. He at once entered the manufacture of iron work in connection with Wm. H. Lee under the firm name of Lee & Hardenbergh. At first their plant was on the east side but in 1865 they decided to cross the river and erected extensive buildings on the site now occupied by the Crown Roller flour mill. The new establishment was named the Minnesota Iron Works and the business was continued under Mr. Hardenbergh's management until 1879 when it was sold to O. A. Pray & Company. The old buildings were then torn down to make way for the Crown mill. Mr. Hardenbergh left the iron business to become a member of the firm of Christian Bros. & Company and to take special charge of the construction and operation of the new flour mill. The firm was composed of J. A. Christian, L. Christian, C. M. Hardenbergh and C. E. French. Mr. Hardenbergh continued as part owner and operator of the Crown mill until

1891 when the business was sold to the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company. In the following year Mr. Hardenbergh organized the National Milling Company of which he is still the president and which operates the Dakota Mill. His son, Fred E. Hardenbergh, is associated with him as treasurer and secretary of the corporation. From his earliest residence in Minneapolis, Mr. Hardenbergh has taken an active interest in the affairs of the city and though a life long republican has never sought office although upon the consolidation of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Anthony in 1872 he was named as one of the first board of aldermen and in the following year was reelected to the city council as member from the Seventh Ward. He has long been a member of the Masonic order and was one of the founders of St. Marks Episcopal Church in 1868. For many years during his long connection with St. Marks church he has held official positions there as vestryman or warden. Mr. Hardenbergh was married in 1859, to Miss Mary Lee of Hartford, Connecticut, daughter of Wm. T. Lee who afterwards came to Minneapolis and built a residence on the present site of the Syndicate Block. They have had ten children of whom six are now living—Mrs. W. P. Hallowell, Fred E. Hardenbergh, Ernest L. Hardenbergh, Mrs. J. W. Jones, Elsie Hardenbergh and Clarence M. Hardenbergh.

DUNWOODY, William Hood, now one of the last of the pioneer millers of Minneapolis to remain in active business, is of Scottish ancestry. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather were farmers who successively followed agriculture in the same portion of Chester county, Pennsylvania. His father was James Dunwoody; his mother Hannah Hood, the daughter of William Hood whose ancestors came into Pennsylvania when Penn founded his colony. After a period of schooling in Philadelphia, he, at the age of eighteen, entered the store of an uncle in Philadelphia and commenced what proved to be the business of his life. His uncle was a grain merchant. After a few years, Mr. Dunwoody began for himself as the senior member of Dunwoody & Robertson. Ten years of practical experience in the flour and grain markets of Philadelphia fitted him for wide operations in the west. He came to Minneapolis in 1869 and very soon afterward embarked in the milling business. Milling here was then in the old style—actively operated during the low freights eastward in summer, and very moderately during the high freights by rail in winter.

In 1875 Mr. Dunwoody devised and was instrumental in organizing the Millers' Association, formed to equalize the distribution of wheat between the mills, at a time when the capacity for grinding was greater than the supply of wheat. Its work was most important in the development of early day milling in Minneapolis. It continued until the extension of railroads and settlement



*Wm. H. Dimwoody*



of the prairies northwest of Minneapolis led to the production of a greater supply of wheat. It was then found necessary to find a new market for an increased output of flour and in 1877 Mr. Dunwoody, at the instigation of Governor Washburn, made a trip to Great Britain, where he remained eight months in his efforts to introduce flour manufactured in Minneapolis. Failing to interest other Minneapolis millers, who declared it could not be accomplished, Governor Washburn decided to carry the responsibilities alone and assume all necessary expense until it was demonstrated beyond question, that a direct trade with Great Britain could be established. Although provided with proper credentials and excellent letters of introduction, Mr. Dunwoody met with a very cool reception, and on the boards of trade was treated with scant courtesy, the influence of the brokers, whose commissions were threatened by this new departure, being distinctly felt. It was only by great persistence and the exercise of tact, discretion and courtesy that he induced some of the younger men to make a trial, which fortunately proved satisfactory and led to further shipments. Some months later the larger part of the C. C. Washburn plant was destroyed by the great fire and explosion of May 2, 1878, and further efforts were held in abeyance until the mills could be rebuilt and a steady supply assured. But the aggressive policy adopted, in which Mr. Dunwoody was an active participant, created such a demand and so widened the outlet, that those millers who declined to join in the first experiment, were only too glad to take advantage of the opportunity opened to them by his foresight and perseverance. From this small beginning in 1877 has grown the large export trade of the Northwest, until now there is scarcely a region of any size on the habitable globe where Minneapolis flour is not known and appreciated.

Shortly after the great mill explosion in 1878, Mr. Dunwoody entered the firm of Washburn, Crosby & Company, which had been formed the previous year. Soon after this Governor Washburn imported corrugated steel rolls and purifiers from Hungary, which was the origin of what was subsequently known as the "Hungarian process" of manufacturing flour. The experimental mill soon proved that the process was well adapted to the needs of the millers of this country. All of the mills in the city and surrounding region were soon changed over to the same process, and the method has been generally adopted by all mills throughout the country. On July 10, 1889, the company was incorporated under the name Washburn-Crosby Company, of which Mr. Dunwoody is vice-president. Mr. Dunwoody is also interested in several elevator companies which are allied with the milling interest. He is president of the Northwestern National bank and a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis and New York and of the Minneapolis Club, the Minnesota Club

(St. Paul) and the Metropolitan Club (New York). He is a Presbyterian; in political affiliations, a republican. Mr. Dunwoody, before leaving Philadelphia, was married to Miss Kate L. Patten, the daughter of a prominent merchant of Philadelphia. Their home is a handsome residence on Oakland Terrace.

**FAIRCHILD**, Egbert Nelson, for many years associated with the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company in this city, was born in New York City on September 28, 1868. His father was Egbert Henry Fairchild, who, at the time Egbert Nelson was born, was conducting an extensive contracting business in New York; his mother was Mary Seymore. Mr. Fairchild passed but a short time in the city of his birth, his family moving when he was still a child to Peekskill, New York. In that town he received his education, attending the public schools; and then came to Minnesota and located in Minneapolis. In 1884 he accepted a position with Chas. A. Pillsbury & Company and has been continuously identified with the milling interests of that firm and the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company which succeeded it in 1889. Through his own efforts he has advanced himself to the office of assistant manager and holds a high place in the esteem and confidence of the company. He has also other extensive interests in the city and throughout the Northwest, being president of the Sioux Paving Brick Company, of Sioux City, Iowa, and holds the same office in Lower Brick Company, which has headquarters in that city, and is also a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Fairchild has devoted much time to business affairs, but has nevertheless found it possible to take a part in the social life of the city and is well known also in club circles. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club, and the Minikahda Club, being a governor of the latter organization, and a member of the Minneapolis Curling Club. On October 4, 1893, Mr. Fairchild was married to Miss Gertrude A. Kenny, and they have two children, Catherine and Mary.

**KING**, Henry Havelock, president of the Sheffield-King Milling Company of Minneapolis, is a native of Maine. He was born at Calais, in that state, August 30, 1861, the son of James and Jane (Fleming) King. James King was a contractor. He moved to St. Stephen, New Brunswick, while his son Henry was still young, and the boy grew up in that place, obtaining most of his schooling at the St. Stephen private schools. At the age of twelve years he left school and obtained a position as clerk, and was employed in this way until he was seventeen. In 1879 he moved to Minneapolis and for the next five years was employed as a bookkeeper. In 1884 he went into the feed commission business in which he was very successful, but after about eight years



SWEET, PHOTO

*O. M. Fairchild*

he became interested in the milling business, and in 1892 engaged in flour milling, forming soon afterwards, with B. B. Sheffield, the Sheffield-King Milling Company. Mr. King was for a time secretary and manager of the business, and for some years now has been president of the company. He was married on May 3, 1905, to Helen M. Clark. Mr. King has taken an active part in the affairs of the Chamber of Commerce, as well as in the general interests of the city, both commercially and socially. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club.

LITTLE, Henry L., manager of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, Ltd., was born in 1857 on a farm near Webster, New Hampshire. His education was acquired in the public school and local high school of Webster. He also attended the Academy at Penacook, New Hampshire, for a short time. His business career began as clerk in his father's store. Mr. Little came to Minneapolis about 1880, without friends or influence of any sort and first clerked in a hardware store without reimbursement, awaiting a vacancy in the regular force. During this time he met Mr. C. A. Pillsbury who offered him a position in his office, which he declined as he was averse to doing clerical work. Shortly after this Mr. Pillsbury made him a proposition to go on the road and sell flour, which he accepted. After traveling a number of years Mr. Little assumed charge of the sales department in the office and in 1897 was made assistant to Mr. Pillsbury, upon whose death two years later Mr. Little became head of the largest flour milling plant in the world.

LORING, Charles M., pioneer merchant, flour miller, and for years the president of the Minneapolis Park Board, was born at Portland, Maine, November 13, 1833, the son of Captain Horace Loring and Sarah (Wiley) Loring. His father, who was a sea captain, took him, while still a boy, on several voyages and destined him to become a sailor, but the young man disliked the sea and in 1856 came west and engaged in business at Chicago. After a few years failing health influenced him to seek another climate, and he secured a situation with Dorilus Morrison in Minneapolis during the year 1860. Soon after, however, he joined Loren Fletcher in the general merchandise trade and the firm became prominent in the business life of the village. From 1868 to 1894 he was engaged in the milling business; and, since then, has been president of the Morgan Machine Company, of Rochester, New York. Mr. Loring's energy, business qualifications, public spirit and affability led to his being chosen for many posts closely connected with the general well-being of the community in which he lives. He was a member of the city council from 1870 to 1873; as organizer of the North American Telegraph Company, serving as its president from

1885 until his resignation in 1897; first president of an improvement association existing here in early times; member of the Court House Commission; president of the Board of Trade in 1875; president of the Chamber of Commerce from 1886 to 1890; president of State Board of Commissioners for securing Minnehaha Park; president of the Board of Park Commissioners from its organization in 1883 until his resignation in 1893; for several years a vice-president of National Board of Trade; recently, president of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, president of the Minnesota State Forestry Association, and a life member of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society. For more than 30 years he was treasurer of Lakewood Cemetery Association, and was one of the trustees of Washburn Memorial Orphan Asylum until he resigned in 1905. Mr. Loring's activity in movements pertaining to civic welfare and embellishment in the city of his adoption are recognized and appreciated by all who sympathize with such labors and estimate the results at their true value. His efforts in this direction commenced soon after his arrival in Minneapolis and have been constant during more than forty years. From the first he was much interested in the subject of public parks and took part in all the earlier efforts to secure parks for the young city. Later as president of the park board he had opportunity to do much for this cause, not only in actual accomplishment as an official but in the way of moulding public opinion. He has been indefatigable in striving to secure land and perfect a park system, which is counted as one of the main attractions of Minneapolis. A natural taste in this direction has been fostered and cultivated by extensive travels, both in this country and foreign lands, where keen observation, love of nature and intercourse with kindred minds have all contributed to render this pursuit a veritable passion. In recognition of his services to the city the park board just before his retirement from the presidency, and in spite of his remonstrance, gave his name to the central park of the city, and he is familiarly called the Father of the Parks. Mr. Loring was married in early life at Portland, Maine, to Miss Emily Crosman. Their only son, A. C. Loring, is a prominent Minneapolis miller. Mrs. Loring died in 1894. Mr. Loring was again married in 1896 to Miss Florence Barton, daughter of A. B. Barton, of Minneapolis. Mr. Loring has always been a republican in politics though in this as in all matters independent and liberal in his views. He is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club and other organizations of a public and social character but finds his chief relaxation in studying public grounds and in assisting in the promotion of parks and parkways. He has been invited to render such assistance in many cities and has made numerous addresses of a character calculated to educate public taste for "the city beautiful."



BRUSH, PHOTO

*Chas. M. Loring*

MARTIN, Charles J., was born in April, 1842, at Clarendon, New York. He went to Wisconsin in 1863, and there enlisted as a private soldier in the Fortieth Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry and served in the war for the Union. In 1872 he was appointed secretary to Governor C. C. Washburn of Wisconsin and in 1874 he removed to Minneapolis and became connected with the Washburn flouring mills which were then operated by George H. Christian & Co., and later by J. A. Christian & Co. When the co-partnership of Washburn, Crosby & Co. was organized in February 1, 1879, Mr. Martin was admitted as a partner, and in 1889, upon the incorporation of the Washburn-Crosby Company, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the company and has since that time held that office. Mr. Martin's business ability was early recognized by Gov. Washburn, who commissioned him to be his secretary and aide de camp. He was appointed one of the executors of Gov. Washburn's will and a trustee of the Washburn Memorial Orphan Asylum. Among his business relations which he has filled with distinguished ability may be mentioned his work as secretary and treasurer of the Great Falls, Montana, Royal Milling Company and of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Company, and on the directory of the National Bank of Commerce.

PILLSBURY, Charles Alfred, for many years the leading miller of the world, was born at Warner, New Hampshire, October 3, 1842, and died at Minneapolis, September 17, 1899. Mr. Pillsbury spent his boyhood in New Hampshire, attending the local schools, and afterwards went to Dartmouth College from which he graduated at the age of twenty-one. During his college life he partially supported himself by teaching at intervals. After graduation he went to Montreal where he spent six years in various employments. He then came to Minneapolis, in 1869, and purchased an interest in a small flour mill. Minneapolis flour milling was at that time in a quite undeveloped condition. There were, perhaps, half a dozen mills at the falls and all of them used the old-fashioned buhr mill-stones and other old time appliances. But Mr. Pillsbury arrived just in time to assist in the development and application of a number of wonderful inventions and to participate in the enormous growth of milling which followed the opening of the spring wheat district of Minnesota and the Dakotas. In 1869 when he reached Minneapolis the railroads extended but a few miles north and west; within a few years they had crossed large areas of prairie land making this unrivaled wheat raising district tributary to the Minneapolis flour mills. At about the same time the invention of the self binder cheapened the production of wheat while in the mills themselves many radical innovations were introduced. One of the latter was the middlings purifier, a Minneapolis inven-

tion which Mr. Pillsbury at once adopted with great profit. Almost at the same time the steel roller process was introduced from abroad and between the two inventions the making of flour was revolutionized both as to quality and cost of production. Mr. Pillsbury's advance during the seventies was extraordinarily rapid. In 1872 he formed the firm of Chas. A. Pillsbury & Company with his uncle, John S. Pillsbury, and his father, George A. Pillsbury, as his partners. Subsequently his brother, Fred. C. Pillsbury, was admitted to the firm. A group of half a dozen mills was operated by Chas. A. Pillsbury & Co., for several years, but the business grew so rapidly that much larger capacity was needed which was secured by the erection of the famous Pillsbury A mill which when completed had a capacity of 7,000 barrels per day. This mill was then the largest in the world but its capacity, through the improvement of machinery, has been more than doubled and is at the present time 15,650 barrels per day. During the period of active development of the milling industry, Mr. Pillsbury visited Europe repeatedly and became widely known throughout Europe and America as the largest flour producer in the world. Besides making a practical and detailed study of every phase of the production of wheat, its transportation, the making of flour and the marketing of flour and its by-products, Mr. Pillsbury found time to take a large interest in many other commercial enterprises as well as to participate in public affairs in the city and state. He was frequently tendered political honors but the only office which he held during his life in Minneapolis was that of State Senator to which he was elected for the term beginning in 1877 and which he held for ten years. In 1890 the firm of Chas. A. Pillsbury & Company was merged into the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company and a large part of the stock in the new concern was purchased by an English syndicate. The new corporation also secured a controlling interest in the entire water power at St. Anthony Falls. Mr. Pillsbury remained at the head of the business at a very large salary and retained a large holding of the stock. During the succeeding years the business was greatly developed and maintained its position as the leading flour producing company of the whole world. After a few years, on Mr. Pillsbury's recommendation, the company took up the further improvement of the water power through the construction of an auxiliary dam a short distance below the falls by means of which 10,000 additional horse power was developed. This was the last great construction work under Mr. Pillsbury's direction. During the thirty years of his active business life in Minneapolis Mr. Pillsbury was probably the most popular business man in the city, always in good health and spirits, easily accessible and generous to a fault. His philanthropies and benevolences were many, but for the most part are unrecorded. Mr. Pillsbury was a



BRUSH, PHOTO

*Chas. J. Martin*



BRUSH, PHOTO

WILLIAM L. STEVENS.

member of many local organizations. He was a very prominent member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and was its president from 1882 to 1894. On September 12, 1866, he was married to Miss Mary A. Stinson of Goffstown, New Hampshire, who died September 26, 1902. Two sons, Charles S. and John S., have assumed many of the business relations so long maintained by their father. The family has always attended Plymouth Congregational Church and the sons have built, as a memorial to their parents, Pillsbury House in South Minneapolis where the settlement work of Plymouth Church is conducted.

PILLSBURY, George Alfred, the oldest of the Pillsbury family which has taken such a large part in the history of Minneapolis, was born at Sutton, New Hampshire, on August 29, 1816. He was the son of John P. and Susan Wadleigh Pillsbury, of a family tracing its origin back to William Pillsbury who came from England in 1640. He received a common school education and when eighteen entered business life in Boston. A large part of his life was spent in business in Warner, New Hampshire, where he served his town and state in various public offices. From 1844 to 1849 he was post master of Warner. In 1851 Mr. Pillsbury retired from mercantile business and was appointed purchasing agent for the Concord Railroad Corporation and moving to Concord remained in this position for about twenty-four years, during which he

handled very large sums of money. His interests broadened, including real estate investments, the organization of the First National Bank of Concord, the National Savings Bank of the same place and he also served as a member of the city council and represented his ward in the legislature. In 1878 he followed his brother, Governor J. S. Pillsbury and his son, Charles A. Pillsbury, to Minneapolis. He was then sixty-two years old and had acquired a competent fortune which he invested in business in Minneapolis, becoming one of the firm of Chas. A. Pillsbury & Co., which was for years the largest flour milling concern in the world. His many public services in the east were known, and he was soon called upon to serve the city of Minneapolis, being chosen for the school board and city council and in 1884 receiving the nomination by the republican party for mayor. To this office Mr. Pillsbury was elected by a majority of eight thousand. Mr. Pillsbury gave the city a careful business-like administration. In his inaugural address he suggested that saloons should not be licensed in the residence portions of the city, and the development of this idea of his son Charles A. Pillsbury, who was the originator of it, gave to Minneapolis the patrol limits system of saloon restriction. Besides his interests in flour milling Mr. Pillsbury entered largely into the other business undertakings of the city and was at various times president of the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce and of the Pillsbury & Hurlbut Elevator Company, of the Northwestern National Bank, trustee of the Hennepin County Savings Bank, vice-president of the Minnesota Loan & Trust Company and stock holder and director in many of the financial and manufacturing enterprises of the city. In 1885 he was chairman of the building committee in charge of the first chamber of commerce building, and in the following year occupied the same position in connection with the erection of the First Baptist church. A life long Baptist he took a prominent part in the affairs of the denomination and served as president of the Baptist union, Minnesota Baptist state convention and of the American Baptist union. He gave very liberally to Pillsbury Academy of Owatonna which took its name in his honor. In 1890 he, in recognition of his life long relations with three New Hampshire communities, gave to Concord a free hospital named in honor of his wife, the Margaret Pillsbury hospital; to Warner, a free public library and to Sutton, a soldier's monument. He was married on May 9, 1841, to Miss Margaret S. Carlton. They had three children; a daughter who died in infancy; Charles A. Pillsbury, known for years as the leading miller of the world, who died in 1899, and Fred C. Pillsbury, who was associated with his brother and father in business, who died in 1892.

STEVENS, William Lewis, is a native of Maine, the state which has furnished so great a part of the ability and energy that have made



*Geo H. Pillsbury*



possible the remarkable development of the Northwest. His home was at West Waterville, now Oakland, where he was born on December 17, 1853, the son of Joseph E. Stevens and Susan A. Stevens. His father was a manufacturer of that town, and there William L. passed the years of his boyhood and began his educational training. He attended the village grammar and high school and after completing his preparatory work entered the University of Maine. In 1876 he completed his studies in that institution and graduated in that year with a degree of M. E. Soon after finishing his college work he came to Minneapolis where a position in the office of a flour milling concern was accepted and since that time he has been continuously connected with some branch of the flour industry. From 1879 until 1884 he was associated with a milling firm of this city which did a large export business and received the training of which he afterward made service in his own interests. In 1884 he became identified with the flour exporting line in his own name and has since carried on the business on his own account. An extensive trade has been worked up in Great Britain and Holland and the flour of some of the leading merchant mills of the Northwest is distributed in those countries. A considerable export business is also done in Kansas hard wheat flours in conjunction with the products of the local mills. Mr. Stevens is a republican in politics, but does not take an especial interest in party matters. He was married in 1879 and has three children. The family attends the Congregational Church.

**WILLFORD**, Joseph Lewis, for some thirty-five years a prominent manufacturer of Minneapolis, was born in Green county, Wisconsin, on July 10, 1849. He was the son of Joseph Willford and Phoebe Jane Hill Willford, and from his father, who was a miller, he doubtless inherited a taste for the handling of machinery, which led him to the line of business which he has followed successfully during the greater part of his life. Mr. Willford's boyhood was spent in Iowa and Minnesota, where he secured such training as the public schools afforded. But the death of his parents while he was still a child threw him quite early upon his own resources. He became interested in machinery and machine building and an experience of some years in practical shop work fitted him for the larger field which he has since entered. In 1871 he came to Minneapolis and this city has since been the headquarters of his business operations. In 1873 the firm of Willford, Rimers & Gillmore was formed and under this name Mr. Willford began the manufacture of middlings purifiers. This association was continued until about 1877 when he bought out his partners and operated the business independently for two years. In 1879 he formed a partnership with W. P. Northway under the firm name of Willford & Northway and commenced the building of middlings purifiers and other flour mill machinery, develop-



JOSEPH L. WILLFORD.

ing a large line of machinery, all of their own design. At first they occupied a small shop at Second street and Fifth avenue south, in the milling district, but the rapid growth of the business made necessary a larger plant and the building on Third avenue south between Third and Fourth streets was erected. In 1885 the business was incorporated as the Willford & Northway Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$130,000. Mr. Willford has taken a prominent part in the development of the flour mill machinery business, which has done much to establish and maintain the supremacy of the city as the milling and mill building center of the world. In 1896 Mr. Willford established the Willford Manufacturing Company, of which he was president and executive head until 1905, when he sold his interest to his associates. Mr. Willford is an inventor of much ability and has devoted his attention to the development and improvement of flour mill machinery and systems. He has invented and patented many important machines, a number of which still take an important part in the milling industry. He is identified with the leading social and commercial associations of the city and is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Order of Elks. Mr. Willford was married April 8, 1874, and has had five children, of whom three, Eugene, Mabel and Arthur, are living.

## CHAPTER XX.

### GRAIN TRADE AND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

THE first grain shipped into Minneapolis came to supply the early flour mills and, strange as it may seem (when the supremacy of Minnesota as a wheat-raising state is considered) the first wheat for grinding here came from Iowa and Illinois. A little was brought into the village by the farmers hereabout, but the first merchant mill found it necessary to import grain from the south or shut down. At first the wheat from the south came in small quantities, and it was regarded as an important event in the trade when a shipment of 2,000 bushels arrived on one steamboat in 1855. Settlement was rapid, however, and the trend of the wheat trade was soon turned in the opposite direction. With this turn in the course of the crop movement Minneapolis for a time lost her hold upon the wheat. The southern part of Minnesota was settled in advance of the region west of Minneapolis, and very soon that part of the state was producing more wheat than the early Minneapolis mills could use and it turned naturally to another market.

James J. Hill is authority for the statement that the first wheat shipped out of Minnesota was raised about Le Sueur and went down the river on a barge in 1857. For some years after that this barge trade from the Minnesota river was a feature of the wheat business. But the gradual growth of the Minneapolis flour milling industry forced the wheat trade to this city. The rapid settlement of Central and Western Minnesota immediately after the war increased wheat production enormously, and the railroad building which went on at the same time furnished the means of bringing the grain to the Minneapolis mills. But, through all this period there was nothing corresponding to the grain commission

business of the present day. Nearly all the wheat was bought directly by the millers. In 1859 the following dealers were classified as handling "grain and produce:" Kimball, Johnson & Co., Jos. Moody, Thos. Moulton, George Perkins, J. H. Green & Co., Nutting, Brown & Co., H. T. Crowell, Fletcher & Gould, and J. G. McFarlane. None of them made an exclusive business of handling grain. As late as 1871 there were but nine firms in the city classified as "grain dealers" and some of these were not exclusively in this line. They were: Clark & Linton, W. H. Dunwoody, Harvey & Bradley, John Osborne, E. & B. Palmer, Pratt & Foster, John Scheible, J. M. Varney & Co. and Wright & Fiske.

Statistics of the early wheat trade are scarce and not altogether trustworthy, but the following figures (preserved by Mr. George A. Brackett, who was then a flour miller) showing the shipments into the city over the first railroad, and from practically the only railroad points then shipping here, are unquestioned and of much interest:

#### MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY

##### SHIPMENTS, 1867-8.

Stations.	Crop, 1867. Bushels.	Crop, 1868. Bushels.
Rosemount .....	35,386	40,204
Farmington .....	161,794	132,392
Castle Rock .....	14,910	10,454
Northfield .....	101,231	68,830
Dundas .....	13,485	13,788
Faribault .....	44,989	76,086
Medford .....	14,982	20,669
Owatonna .....	74,846	186,930
Totals .....	461,623	549,353
Increase .....		87,732

In 1867 the Minneapolis Millers' Association had been organized to buy wheat for all the mills and to prevent "dangerous

competition." The tardiness of the development of a general grain commission business was due to this association, which practically controlled the Minneapolis receipts of wheat.

It is only necessary to glance at the statistics of receipts and shipments for the last five years of the Millers' Association before the organization of the Chamber of Commerce to see how the association controlled the receipts. There were practically no shipments, and the wheat which was not shipped was handled by the association, and went into the mill bins.

Year.	Receipts, Bushels.	Shipments, Bushels.
1877.....	4,510,440	21,200
1870.....	4,581,040	209,600
1879.....	7,523,864	177,400
1880.....	10,258,700	133,600
1881.....	16,316,950	514,250

During the year following the organization of the Chamber of Commerce the shipments sprung from 500,000 to 2,000,000 bushels. Within five years they had grown to over 6,000,000 bushels, as follows:

Year.	Receipts, Bushels.	Shipments, Bushels.
1882.....	18,947,500	2,105,000
1883.....	22,124,711	2,125,719
1884.....	29,322,720	4,586,960
1885.....	32,900,560	4,944,240
1886.....	34,904,260	6,651,780

From 1882 the business of handling wheat became a staple one. A market was assured and orders poured in from southern and eastern millers. The grain men set to work to develop this shipping demand. So successful were they that vast amounts have been thus marketed during the past twenty years, the volume of the shipping business varying with the crops and the demand of the local mills. As high as 21,000,000 bushels have been shipped in one year.

#### WHEAT RECEIPTS OF TWENTY YEARS.

Meanwhile, the receipts have increased more rapidly than the shipments. At no time since 1886 have the receipts fallen below 40,000,000 bushels in any calendar

year, while for the past nine years they have been above 80,000,000, and in 1905 exceeded 93,000,000 bushels. The enormous consumption of the mills is shown by the fact that in the last few years the shipments have been not more than ten or eleven million bushels annually. Since 1886 the receipts and shipments have been as below:

	Receipts, Bushels.	Shipments, Bushels.
1887.....	45,504,480	12,347,440
1892.....	72,727,600	21,161,010
1897.....	72,301,530	12,175,370
1902.....	88,762,120	11,770,170
1903.....	86,804,070	15,608,800
1904.....	86,935,980	18,177,340
1905.....	93,263,910	23,152,920
1906.....	80,694,580	20,332,970
1907.....	86,030,990	20,343,590

#### GREATEST PRIMARY MARKET.

Minneapolis for the first time appeared in the list of the ten greatest primary wheat markets of the country in 1879—ninth on the list with receipts of about 7,000,000 bushels. New York stood first, credited with 71,000,000 bushels. Two years later, in 1881, Minneapolis had reached third place, as the following figures indicate:



FIRST CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

## Received, Bu.

1 New York .....	44,297,112
2 Baltimore .....	20,933,255
3 Minneapolis .....	16,317,250
4 Chicago .....	14,824,900
5 St. Louis .....	13,243,571
6 Toledo .....	12,697,413
7 Milwaukee .....	10,176,094
8 Philadelphia .....	8,399,032
9 Detroit .....	5,807,073
10 Kansas City .....	4,102,049

After four years more Minneapolis took first place as a primary market, and has maintained it ever since. The figures of that year, 1885, were as follows:

## Received, Bu.

1 Minneapolis .....	32,900,560
2 New York .....	24,329,458
3 Chicago .....	19,266,772
4 Duluth .....	14,869,675
5 Toledo .....	10,717,145
6 St. Louis .....	10,690,677
7 Milwaukee .....	9,814,903
8 Detroit .....	8,731,495
9 Baltimore .....	8,588,763
10 Kansas City .....	4,763,844

Comparisons with other cities than Duluth-Superior and Chicago became unnecessary as time went on as all other cities had dropped far behind as wheat markets. The figures which follow show the comparative receipts of these three leading markets for 1891, 1896, 1901 and the years since. Minneapolis has maintained a long lead, and in several years has received twice as much wheat as the other two markets combined:

Years	Minneapolis Bushels	Duluth Bushels	Chicago Bushels
1891.....	57,811,615	40,491,974	42,931,258
1896.....	69,568,870	56,607,897	19,161,812
1901.....	90,838,570	47,000,965	51,197,870
1902.....	88,762,120	42,406,923	37,940,953
1903.....	86,804,070	29,091,142	27,124,585
1904.....	86,935,980	26,655,205	24,457,347
1905.....	92,176,870	31,186,725	26,899,012
1906.....	80,694,580	41,558,151	28,249,475
1907.....	86,030,990	52,299,825	24,943,690

## COARSE GRAINS.

Wheat being the most conspicuous grain in the Minneapolis market, most of what has been said about the development of the grain trade relates to the handling of that cereal. But wheat is by no means the only grain in which Minneapolis dealers traffic.



COL. GEORGE D. ROGERS,

First Secretary Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

There is a constantly developing trade in coarse grains which will continue to enlarge with the diversification of agriculture in the northwestern states and the extension of farming to bring into productivity all the available arable land west and northwest of Minneapolis. Each year corn is being cultivated further and further north. Rye and barley are well adapted to the climatic conditions of Minnesota and the Dakotas, while the northwest is the finest place in the world for raising flax. In fact, the production of flaxseed has developed so rapidly, and seems based on such stable conditions that Minneapolis has become the chief market of the country and has more linseed oil mill capacity than any other point in America. The city has also wrested from Milwaukee and Chicago pre-eminence in the handling of barley.

Receipts of corn in late years have averaged about 5,000,000 bushels annually and were, in 1907, 6,151,000 bushels. Oats are averaging over 20,000,000 bushels; bar-



PRESENT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

ley reached 20,000,000 in 1907; and flaxseed is averaging 10,000,000 bushels yearly.

#### ELEVATORS AND STORAGE.

During the half century of grain handling at Minneapolis there has been a wonderful evolution in methods. In the fifties, roustabouts carried the wheat from the steamers' decks to the landing in the sacks in which the farmers had placed it on the lower river farms. It was hauled to the mills in wagons. After a time bulk barges were built for handling grain but when the railroads began carrying wheat sacks were again resorted to. Cars carried about 16,000 pounds as the limit or about 260 bushels as against 1,000, or more, frequently hauled on eight wheels nowadays.

As the grain production and milling capacity increased with great strides after the

war some method of economical handling and storage became a necessity. At first the flour mills provided storage, but they rapidly outgrew such facilities. And with the progress of agriculture and the lengthening of the railroads there developed a tendency to hurry grain to market as soon as harvested. Bulk storage of some sort was necessary. This need was keenly felt before capital could be induced to invest in elevators. But in 1867 the Union Elevator was erected by the Union Elevator Company, composed of W. W. Eastman, A. H. Wilder, Col. Merriam and D. C. Shepherd. It stood at Washington and Ninth avenues south, on the Chicago, Mil-

waukee & St. Paul Railway, and had a capacity of 130,000 bushels. In the following year W. F. Davidson built the Pacific Elevator at Washington and Fourth avenues north. It was a small house of only 85,000 bushels capacity, but in one of those early years it handled a million bushels of wheat. When in 1879, elevator A, belonging to the Minneapolis Elevator Company, was built on the Great Northern Railway at Chestnut avenue, it was regarded as an event of the utmost importance. The capacity was 780,000 bushels, and it was the largest elevator west of Chicago. The Minneapolis Elevator Company, which built this structure, was officered by: L. Fletcher, president; C. H. Pettit, treasurer; F. S. Hinkle, secretary; and C. W. Tracy, superintendent. During the following year the Pillsbury elevator was built on the east side, and in

1881 the old Central elevator at Western avenue and Holden street was put up. These were the leading elevators up to the time of the organization of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. To follow the building since then would be almost impossible. With the rapid development of business in the early eighties, which has been sketched elsewhere, elevator building went on with great rapidity. At the close of 1885 the city boasted an elevator capacity of 9,515,000 bushels. In 1890 the capacity was 16,315,000 bushels; and it is now over 40,000,000 bushels.

This terminal elevator capacity does not, however, by any means represent the storage capacity controlled by Minneapolis grain men. Throughout the entire Northwest, reaching from Wisconsin to the limits of grain production, there are elevators and grain warehouses at every railroad station. These country "houses" vary in capacity from a few thousand bushels to complete elevators of several hundred thousand bushels storage. A large proportion of these outside elevators are owned or controlled by companies having headquarters in Minneapolis. Through these systems the Minneapolis grain companies extend their influence to every part of the West, buying in many cities and towns and controlling in the aggregate many times the terminal storage of Minneapolis proper.

#### EVOLUTION IN GRAIN HANDLING.

Even the elevators themselves have changed radically in form and construction and method of operation. The accepted construction at first was of wood, but within the past fifteen years many experiments have been made to secure some permanent material at a reasonable cost, and steel, tile, concrete and brick elevators have come in. All of these materials are being used with success, and each has its advocates. At all events, the old style of wooden elevators seems to be doomed. The new construction reduces expense of maintenance and operation, and obliterates the insurance account.

The activity in elevator building in Minneapolis and the Northwest and the pro-

gressive attitude of the grain men of this section has made this the center of the elevator building business of the country.

#### EVOLUTION OF GRAIN FIRMS.

As was stated at the beginning of this chapter grain handling in Minneapolis was first a side line with the general merchants of the village; then a few commission men appeared, generally doing business as individuals; and as time went on great corporations and large firms controlling heavy properties developed from their small predecessors. The rise of the grain handlers is a story of great interest but can only be touched upon here. The development of the Peavey business is, perhaps, most familiar and at the same time most striking. In 1873 the late F. H. Peavey was managing a little elevator at Sioux City; in 1874 he commenced to buy wheat for a Duluth elevator; in 1875 he was buying for the Minneapolis millers. By 1882 he was operating on all lines of the "Omaha" line southwest of Minneapolis and opened an



FRANK H. PEAVEY.

For many years the head of the largest grain business in the country.

office here and two years later he moved to Minneapolis. The next fifteen years saw the building up of a system comprising some ten affiliated companies controlling terminal storage of many millions and hundreds of country elevators with enormous aggregate capacity. The original Peavey company continued under the direction of George W. Peavey, Frank T. Heffelfinger, Frederick B. Wells and Charles F. Deaver, who had been associated with Mr. Peavey while the allied companies include many well known Minneapolis grain men.

The business of H. Poehler Company is picturesque in its origin. Henry Poehler, the founder of the business, came to Minnesota in 1853 and became a grain dealer at Henderson in 1855, participating in the earliest shipments of wheat out of the Minnesota river by steamboat and barge, and fighting Indians during the uprising of 1862. In 1887 he moved to Minneapolis and founded the present company with his sons Alvin H., Charles F. and Walter C. and George A. DuVigneaud. It has become a large and important business.

James Marshall, in 1903 the president of the Chamber of Commerce and a very well known dealer, was one of the first members of the Chamber. He has the distinction of being the first member to make an option trade. This was in 1885—the beginning of the great "futures" market here. Another early member was William Griffiths, whose business after various changes became the Brooks-Griffiths Company. Into this company John R. Marfield entered in 1902 through the purchase of the Brooks interest. Mr. Marfield had had long experience in the grain business in Winona, and the consolidation of interests was fortunate. The firm became the Marfield-Griffiths Company in 1903 and in 1906 it was incorporated as Marfield, Tearse & Noyes, Mr. Griffiths retaining his interest and the office of vice-president.

The late Samuel S. Linton was one of the first members of the Chamber and the firm of Mills & Linton did a large business in two small rooms in the old Johnson, Smith & Harrison building in the early eighties. In 1884 Mr. Linton with W. D. Gregory

organized a new firm and from this grew the present firm of Gregory, Jennison & Co. Another of the older dealers is George C. Harper, who came in 1882 and has done business continuously under his own name ever since.

The Van Dusen-Harrington company also dates from the early eighties when G. W. Van Dusen, who had been in the grain business at Rochester opened in Minneapolis with C. M. Harrington, who had been in his employ at Rochester. The business has changed little in form but has now a number of associated corporations and controls a very large terminal and country elevator capacity.

George C. Bagley came to Minneapolis in 1885. His interests now include the Atlantic Elevator Company, the Royal Elevator Company, the George C. Bagley Elevator Company and the Homestead Elevator Company—corporations which control a great terminal and country storage. The Huhn Elevator Company is the outgrowth of the small business established by Anton Huhn in 1884 and now one of the most extensive of the elevator companies of the city. One of the largest of the line elevator companies is the Minneapolis & Northern, of which C. M. Amsden has been the head for many years.

It is, of course, impossible to trace even the beginnings of the scores of trading firms now doing business in the Chamber of Commerce. Many interesting facts will be found in the brief individual sketches forming a part of this chapter.

#### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The history of the Chamber of Commerce cannot be separated from that of flour-milling and the rise of the grain trade—in fact, the three must be read together to secure the complete story of the relation of Minneapolis to the cereal products of the country. The chamber was the logical sequence of the conditions which were to make the city a great grain market; but without the chamber the development of the market would have been much delayed.

The organization of a Chamber of Commerce was first suggested by Col. George D. Rogers, who subsequently became the



MODERN TYPE OF STEEL TANK ELEVATOR.

First secretary of the Chamber, and, after some years, again occupied that position and is now general counsel. Colonel Rogers in 1881 succeeded in interesting a group of business men. First among these were the few commission and grain men of the city. But it was deemed important to secure the support of the whole business community, and, to make a good showing of strength at the outset, a number of prominent men in general pursuits were secured as incorporators, the names appended to the articles being these: H. G. Harrison, A. C. Rand, John Dunham, A. H. Bode, E. V. White, R. P. Russell, J. T. Buxton, W. F. Meader, C. M. Loring, A. D. Mulford, Samuel P. Snyder, A. B. Taylor, D. C. Bell, Anthony Kelly, James A. Lovejoy, Frank L. Morse, D. Syme, S. W. Serl, Robert McMullen, J. R. Coykendall, and R. L. Crocket. The articles of incorporation which were filed on October 19, 1881, were brief but so comprehensive as to give the Chamber a wide range for possible activities. The objects were stated to be: "To facilitate the buying and selling of all products, to inculcate principles of justice and equity in trade, to facilitate speedy adjustments of business disputes, to acquire and disseminate valuable commercial information, and, generally, to secure to its members the benefits of

co-operation in the furtherance of their legitimate business pursuits, and to advance the general prosperity and business interests of the city in Minneapolis."

The charter of the Chamber provided the following list of officers: president, H. G. Harrison; first vice-president, A. D. Mulford; second vice-president, A. B. Taylor; secretary, G. D. Rogers; treasurer, T. J. Buxton; directors, H. G. Harrison, A. D. Mulford, T. J. Buxton, James A. Lovejoy, R. P. Russell, F. L. Morse, W. F. Meader, John Dunham, S. W. Serl, D. Syme, R. McMullen, A. B. Taylor and John Coykendall.

Temporary quarters were secured in a room in the basement of the building at the corner of Third street and Hennepin avenue, now occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company. Here the first meeting under the charter was held on Nov. 15, when the membership was increased by the election of twenty-one men, among whom were practically all the grain dealers then in the city. These new members were: F. A. Bishop, D. C. Moak, C. W. Johnson, Albert Hoppin, Oliver Merion, T. K. Rogers, C. G. Hillman, Louis Deunsing, W. E. Steele, A. M. Woodward, O. A. Pray, J. A. Walkley, W. M. Cochrane, A. C. Loring, G. D. Rogers, Francis Hinkle, E. F. Dodge,



Samuel S. Linton, Joseph H. Clarke, William Griffiths and Thomas Wight.

Within a few weeks the most necessary rules and by-laws had been adopted and the Chamber had moved from the basement quarters at Third street and Hennepin avenue to the third story of the old Johnson, Smith & Harrison building at the corner of Third street and First avenue south. It did not take long, however, to demonstrate the need of more accessible rooms, and quarters on the first floor of the same building were soon secured. More new members were elected as follows: Theodore A. Sammis, Samuel Morse, T. S. King, C. G. Daggett, E. D. Bowen, D. H. Wright, C. P. Reigal, E. W. Batchelder, John T. West, Ed. M. Clement, W. A. Dolliver, C. W. Tracy, W. W. Huntington, John T. Byers, C. S. Hulbert, H. G. Croswell, James Marshall, J. C. Joslyn, Oscar Absalom, W. S.

Embody, E. Cooley, Henry W. Holmes, M. W. Yerxa, R. H. Hankinson, Chas. P. Lovell, Louis Muldahl, C. H. Carpenter, Stephen Cox, S. Grover Williams, and M. B. Rollins.

During the month following organization there were almost daily applications, and by the close of 1881 the membership had increased to one hundred and forty-six. The membership fee had been fixed at \$25, but applications were so numerous in the first two months of 1882 that the Chamber voted to make the fee \$250, after March 1 of that year; but before the date was reached there were enough applications to make a total of 538 members. The limit was 550. Trading in memberships at once commenced and they were found to have a market value of from \$60 to \$70. This value subsequently increased greatly. In October, 1883, the fee was increased to \$500 and the market value at once jumped from \$160 to \$175 and from that rose to \$200 to \$225. After the first building was completed, memberships commanded \$300, but speedily went higher. At last the fee was advanced to \$1,000, but the market for transfers continued to rise until sales were actually made at \$4,000. As high as \$5,000 apiece has been offered for a block of fifteen memberships.

Within four months the Chamber was talking of a building and on April 5, 1882, a committee on site was appointed, consisting of Thomas Wight, A. D. Mulford, R. P. Russell, John Dunham, R. McMullen, S. S. Linton, T. A. Sammis, C. M. Loring, George A. Brackett and T. J. Buxton, and F. S. Hinkle, A. B. Taylor, and J. H. Clarke were subsequently added. This committee recommended the site at Third street and Fourth avenue south, which had been offered free of cost by property owners, and before the close of the year the foundation of the building had been laid. This building, long outgrown, was regarded at the time as a very large undertaking for a young trading organization in a new city and market. It was 90x150 feet in size, and cost about \$175,000. The exchange room was occupied early in 1884.

For four years after its organization the



TYPE OF BRICK ELEVATOR.

Designed and built by S. H. Tromanhauser, Minneapolis.



MODERN TILE TANK ELEVATOR.

Chamber was unable to secure recognition from the New York Produce Exchange and the press associations refused to send out its quotations in the market reports. In fact, it was not until Minneapolis actually reached first place among primary wheat markets that New York grudgingly accorded recognition to the new market.

Within ten years after the occupancy of the old chamber building there was talk of another. After prolonged discussion it was decided to build something quite in keeping with the importance of the organization and its tremendous business. During the winter of 1900 the decisive vote was taken. Shortly afterward the Chamber purchased lots immediately in the rear of the old building, and diagonally across from the magnificent courthouse and city hall. On this property was erected the new building, at a cost of about \$700,000. Of all the exchange buildings of the country it is much the best adapted to the needs of a grain trading body.

The great exchange room is the heart of the building. It is a truly magnificent apartment, seventy-five by one hundred and thirty-two feet in size, and three ordinary stories in height. It has a floor area of 9,900 square feet.

Since organization the presidents of the

Chamber have been: H. G. Harrison, 1881-82; E. V. White, 1882-83; Geo. A. Pillsbury, 1883-85; C. M. Loring, 1885-89; F. L. Greenleaf, 1889-92; C. A. Pillsbury, 1892-94; J. H. Martin, 1894-96; L. R. Brooks, 1896-98; C. M. Harrington, 1898-1900; John Washburn, 1900-02; James Marshall, 1902-04; E. S. Woodworth, 1904-05; P. B. Smith, 1905-07; J. D. McMillan, 1907-08; Henry F. Douglas, 1908-09.

Col. George D. Rogers was secretary the first year; C. C. Sturtevant served from 1882 to 1893 when Col. Rogers again became secretary until 1905, when he was made general counsel. L. T. Jamme succeeded for two years and was followed by John McHugh, who was appointed in 1907 and who is now in office. The officers and directors for the year 1908-09 are H. F. Douglas, president; G. F. Ewe, vice-president; J. R. Marfield, vice-president; H. F. Douglas, G. F. Ewe, F. M. Crosby, J. L. Tracy, A. H. Poehler, C. A. Magnuson, J. D. McMillan, J. R. Marfield, A. C. Loring, F. B. Wells, F. A. Hallet, W. O. Timmerman, and G. F. Piper, directors; G. D. Rogers, general counsel; John G. McHugh, secretary; E. S. Hughes, assistant secretary; and C. T. Jaffray, treasurer.

AMSDEN, Charles M., was born at Belvidere, Boone county, Illinois, son of Noah C. and Sarah Hulbert Amsden, both parents being

natives of New York State. The son's earlier life was spent in Dubuque, Iowa, from which place he went to Lamars, Iowa, and there began active business life in a country store following the vocation of his father. In 1879, like many another enterprising and discerning man, Mr. Amsden came to the North Star State and settled in Minneapolis, where he has since resided, engaged in the elevator and grain business, for some time being associated with the Pillsbury company. Mr. Amsden shares the progressive and aggressive spirit of the stout-hearted and intelligent men who projected the mighty flour mill and elevator corporations which have developed into such industrial giants of today. Although not numbered among the early pioneers, he has contributed largely to the work of buttressing the structure which is rising step by step from the original foundations. Mr. Amsden is a member of the Minneapolis, the Minikahda and Lafayette Clubs, and some years ago was president of the Minneapolis Club. He attends the Plymouth Congregational Church. He was never married.

CUMMINGS, A. J., a well-known member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, was born in St. Paul, May 15, 1865, the son of Peter Cum-

mings, an early settler of that city. At the age of fifteen he learned telegraphy and became an operator for the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad, doing the first telegraphic work ever done for the young road, which was afterwards to become the great transcontinental Great Northern system. From railroad work the young man drifted into commercial telegraphy and his proficiency won him the post of night chief operator for the Western Union in the St. Paul office, a post which he held during the years 1886 to 1888 inclusive. Seeing wider opportunities, Mr. Cummings left the operator's desk and went into the brokerage business. He was in business in Pittsburgh from 1890 to 1892, in New York in 1892 and 1893, and came back to Pittsburgh in 1894. He remained in Pittsburgh until 1898, when he removed to St. Paul, where he has since been engaged in general commission brokerage, maintaining a membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce as an essential. He has been very successful and has built up a large business.

DOUGLAS, Henry F., president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, was born on February 1, 1852, at Chambly, Province of Quebec, Canada, son of John and Elizabeth B. Douglas. His father was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, and was a clergyman, and his mother was a native of New England. Mr. Douglas lived in Montreal, Canada, attending private and high schools until 1870, when he removed to Winona, Minnesota, where he engaged in commercial business whence, after three years, he went to North Dakota and, during the next twenty years, was engaged in merchandising, banking and stock-raising in North Dakota and Montana, having been for seventeen years of this period post-trader and Indian trader at Fort Yates on the Standing Rock Indian Reservation, N. D. Mr. Douglas came to Minneapolis in 1893, where he has since resided; engaged in the grain business, to the activities of which he brought his manifold business experience in the Northwest. Mr. Douglas is a republican in politics. He attends the Westminster Presbyterian Church and was married on March 18, 1874, to Eva M. Mead, at New Brighton, Pennsylvania. To them have been born two daughters, Mrs. Neale Murray, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, and Miss Marion Douglas, of Minneapolis.

DUVIGNEAUD, George Auguste, a prominent grain man of Minneapolis, is a native of Waukesha, Wisconsin, where he was born in 1859. He comes of ancestors prominent in France during the earlier part of the last century. His father, Mitchell Justin Duvigneaud, took an important part in the French Revolution of 1848 and received much honor for his efforts. His mother was Marie Desire Evrard whose father Augustus Evrard received a decoration from Napoleon III. Mr. Duvigneaud spent his early



BRUHN, PHOTO

HENRY F. DOUGLAS.



BRUSH, PHOTO

*Carl M. Brush*

life at Waukesha attending the common schools both at Waukesha and Milwaukee, finished a course at the Spencerian Business College at Milwaukee, and completed his education at Carroll College, Waukesha. His first experience in the grain business was as book-keeper. After employment at Hilbert and Chilton, Wisconsin, and with grain concerns in Chicago, he came to Minneapolis, August 29, 1883. He was first engaged with W. F. Meader & Company but a few years later became associated with Henry Poehler and his sons, Alvin, Charles and Walter, the firm being even then prominent in Minneapolis and the Northwest. Later the H. Poehler Company was incorporated, with Henry Poehler, president; G. A. Duvigneaud, vice president; Alvin H. Poehler, treasurer; C. F. Poehler, secretary, and Walter C. Poehler, assistant manager. A few years later the Exchange Grain Company was incorporated, with E. A. Child, president; G. A. Duvigneaud, vice president. During his twenty-five years in the Minneapolis grain trade, Mr. Duvigneaud has become, perhaps, as widely known as any man on 'change. While never seeking office Mr. Duvigneaud has been an active republican worker since he cast his first vote for James A. Garfield, and as a delegate in many conventions. He is



GEORGE A. DUVIGNEAUD.

a prominent member of the Commercial Club of which he was one of the organizers and of which he has been vice president for two terms. During the difficulties of the club in 1898 and '99 he devoted much time to the settlement of its affairs. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, Knight Templar and a Shriner. Mr. Duvigneaud has been actively interested in the advancement of science throughout the country, devoting much of his leisure time to the study of scientific subjects, and has developed theories that have been of general interest to American scientists. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and has contributed at different times a number of papers, the results of his studies, that have attracted national attention. Though born a Catholic he is not now affiliated with any church. Mr. Duvigneaud is unmarried.

BAGLEY, George C., was born at Stewartstown, New Hampshire, March 1, 1851. His family removed to Milwaukee in 1856 and Mr. Bagley obtained his education in the public schools there. He commenced in the grain business in northern Wisconsin in 1875. Ten years later he came to Minneapolis where he has since been a prominent grain dealer and a leading member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Bagley is president of the Atlantic Elevator Company, the Royal Elevator Company, the George C. Bagley Elevator Company and the Homestead Elevator Company, operating through these corporations an extensive system of terminal and country elevators. He is also a member of the commission firm of Whallon, Case & Company and besides his membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, which he has held since 1885, he is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade and the Duluth Board of Trade. Mr. Bagley is a member of the Minneapolis, Minikahda and the Lafayette clubs.

BROOKS, Lester Ranney, was born May 19, 1847, at Redfield, New York, and died at Minneapolis, November 11, 1902. He was the son of Dr. Sheldon Brooks and Jeanette Ranney Brooks. In 1856 Dr. Brooks, by reason of ill health, came west and since that time for more than half a century the family has been prominently identified with Minnesota history. Dr. Brooks built a home in the Whitewater Valley, and laid out a town which he named Beaver. He was a member of the second Minnesota state legislature and to reach St. Paul for the legislative session made a thirty hour journey by stage upon the frozen surface of the Mississippi river. His son, Lester R. Brooks, very early manifested a decided talent for business and became especially interested in the grain trade and in 1873 formed the firm of Brooks Brothers, of which he continued the senior member throughout his life. In 1880 he organized and became president of



*H. C. Bagley*

the Winona Milling Company which erected what was then the largest steam flour mill in the United States. In it he installed the first Edison incandescent light system west of New York City. Soon after this the growing importance of Minneapolis as a grain market led him to remove to this city (in 1885) and establish here the headquarters of the Brooks Elevator Company of which he was president. He also founded the grain commission firm of Brooks-Griffiths Company which with various changes in style is still one of the leading grain firms of the city. Mr. Brooks at once became a prominent member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, served on various important committees and in 1897 was elected president. His service as president was recognized as most efficient and conscientious and was signalized by his active agitation of the movement for a new building. This agitation was successful and when the building was decided upon Mr. Brooks was made chairman of the building committee, a position of the utmost responsibility which he filled with complete satisfaction to the membership of the Chamber. Mr. Brooks also gave to the grain trade the Chamber of Commerce Clearings Association—an organization of which he was the first to recognize the need and which he organized, becoming its first president. Besides his large interests in grain and milling, Mr. Brooks was actively identified with other important affairs, and notably in the lumber business. He was president of the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company and director of the Scanlon-Gipson Lumber Company and the Brooks-Robertson Lumber Company. Mr. Brooks had early acquired a decided taste for banking and finance and was recognized as an able financier and during most of his life in the city was a director in the Northwestern National Bank, the Minnesota Loan & Trust Company and the Second National Bank of Winona. He was a constant and thoughtful student of all currency and money questions and was particularly well informed on these matters. Mr. Brooks was an enthusiastic yachtsman and served as commodore of the Minnetonka Yacht Club. He was a member of the Minneapolis Club and the Minikahda and one of the officers of the Lafayette Club, the chairman of its building committee and a member of its board of governors. In politics he was a republican and as a Mason was a Knight Templar and Shriner. Mr. Brooks was married in 1873 to Josephine Bullene, who with their son Philip Ranney Brooks, resides in Minneapolis.

GREGORY, William Daniel, was born at Maumee, Ohio, March 22, 1855. His father was a physician of that town and the son received an academical education in Maumee and received practical training in the miller's trade, and has been in the milling and grain business throughout his maturer life. He began his activities in this direction with the firm of Geo. W. Reynolds

& Co., of Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Reynolds was his step-father and was one of the oldest millers in Toledo and Put-in-Bay. Mr. S. S. Linton and W. D. Gregory organized a grain commission firm in 1884. Mr. Gregory had met Mr. Linton when connected with Fallis & Lincoln, after leaving Reynolds & Co. The firm occupied quarters in the old Chamber of Commerce building, Minneapolis, after it opened in May, 1884. The firm is now composed of William D. Gregory, W. J. Jennison, E. H. Gregory, W. A. Gregory and W. J. Russell, under the firm name of Gregory, Jennison & Co. This firm controls and owns the Midway Elevator, with a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels of grain. W. D. Gregory is president of the company. He is also vice president and secretary of the Powers Elevator Company, which has thirty-eight country elevators and twenty-two lumber yards throughout the Northwest. He is vice president of the Duluth Universal Milling Company and president of Gregory, Bliss & Co., whose head office is in Duluth, the mills being located in Duluth and Royalton, Minnesota. Mr. Gregory was married on October 28, 1889, to Miss Nellie Sowle, whose father is head of the grain firm of L. T. Sowle & Sons. They have one son, Lawrence S. Mr. Gregory lives in one of the most beautiful homes on Park avenue. He is a member of the Commercial Club, the Minikahda Club and the Lafayette Club and of the Chamber of Commerce and Chicago and Duluth Boards of Trade.

GUNDERSON, G. B., was born in Minnesota in 1862. His parents came from Norway in the early fifties, settling first in Wisconsin and later moving to Goodhue county, Wisconsin. It was on this Goodhue county farm that Mr. Gunderson was born on December 24, 1862, and lived until he was fourteen years of age. He then left home, working his own way, spending the summers at farm work and going to school in the winter. He succeeded in so well equipping himself for business life that he, at the age of twenty-one, secured the position of assistant secretary of the then newly organized Chamber of Commerce in Minneapolis. He soon went to North Dakota, however, where he spent two years in a position as bookkeeper and acquiring more practical business experience. In 1885 he engaged in the milling business at Kenyon, Minnesota, and in 1888 came to Minneapolis again and became associated with W. L. Luce. Three years later he engaged in the grain commission business on his own account. The firm then formed, G. B. Gunderson & Co., continued in that style until 1904, when the business was consolidated with the Minnesota Grain Company, of which Mr. Gunderson has since been manager. As well as holding membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Gunderson is a member of the Duluth Board of Trade and the Chicago Board of Trade. He is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club and of the Odin Club of Min-



*L. P. Brooks*





GEORGE C. HARPER.

neapolis, and was president of the latter organization in 1905. He was married on February 5, 1885, to Miss Jennie C. Jarl. They have four children, Herbert J., Walter B., Charles F. and Alice Jannette. Mr. Gunderson is a republican in political faith.

EWE, Gustave F., a leading member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, was born in May, 1863, at La Crosse, Wisconsin. His father, Otto Ewe, was a native of Berlin, Germany, and came to America in 1850, settling in La Crosse in the same year and establishing himself as a grain merchant. His son Gustave was, therefore, acquainted with grain handling from his boyhood and after leaving the La Crosse public schools where he received his education he began active participation in his father's business and for twenty-eight years has devoted himself exclusively to this line. After a time he came to Minneapolis and became associated with the Van Dusen-Harrington Company of which he is now vice president and one of the active managers. He is also vice president of the National Elevator Company, of the Home Grain Company and of the Atlas Elevator Company, all organizations affiliated with the Van Dusen-Harrington Company. Mr. Ewe is now and has been for seven or eight years past a director of the Chamber of Commerce and has served on several important

committees of the chamber. He is regarded as an expert in all matters pertaining to grain and the grain business. Mr. Ewe was married in 1891 to Miss Julia Molitor and they have four children - Willie Frank, Clark W., Laura and Caroline. Mr. Ewe is a Shriner and has attained to the highest rank in Masonry. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club, the Minikahda Club and other leading social organizations.

HALLET, Ferdinand A., the founder of the grain firm of Hallet & Company in this city, was born in Faribault, Minnesota, on September 18, 1868, the son of H. C. Hallet, and Frances (Lieb) Hallet. The early part of his life he passed in Faribault and acquired his education there, attending the public schools, and later becoming a student at Shattuck Military Academy in the same city, from which he graduated. After completing his college training, Mr. Hallet was engaged for about ten years, first with the Cudaly and later with the Armour packing interests. This association continued until 1899 when he resigned his position to organize and establish the grain firm of Hallet & Company with headquarters in Minneapolis. The company, of which at the present time Mr. Hallet is president, and G. A. Bausman secretary and treasurer, has since its foundation, done an extensive grain business and has held a membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hallet is at the present time a director and an influential member of the chamber. He is also a member of the Kenkel-Hopkins Company, grain dealers, which with his other varied interests gives full employment for his time and energy. Mr. Hallet is a member of the Minneapolis club. On August 13, 1898, he was married to Miss Katherine Kenkel of this city and they have five children; Hermania, Ferdinand A., Jr., Eileen and Muriel. The family attends the Catholic Church.

HARPER, George Clindining, for many years engaged in the grain business in Minneapolis, was born in the Dominion of Canada on January 29, 1849. His boyhood he spent in Orono and Toronto, Canada, attending the public schools, where he received the usual grammar education, and then qualified himself for a business life by a course in the Toronto Business College, where among other subjects he studied telegraphy. He graduated from that institution and put his telegraphic training to practical purposes by accepting a position as telegraph operator and express agent. This was in 1870, when he was twenty-one years of age. He filled that place until 1877, when he became a freight and ticket agent, being connected with the railroad until 1882. In that year he moved to Minneapolis, and here established the grain commission firm, George C. Harper Company, which has done a commission business in this city since that time. The firm has grown with the increase of the grain business and has a large established clientage and trade



*G. F. Ewe*

throughout the Northwest. Mr. Harper is also interested in the grain elevator business, and some years ago organized the Hennepin Elevator Company, which operates a line of elevators through the wheat states and has its headquarters in this city. He is president of both companies and at the head of their active management. Mr. Harper is a republican, but has never been desirous of holding public office. He is a member of the Masonic order. In 1871 he was married to Miss Mattie Ingersoll Davison. They have no children.

**HARRINGTON, Charles Medbury**, one of the most prominent grain men of Minneapolis, is a native of the state of New York. He was born at New Berlin, New York, on July 11, 1855, the son of Daniel Harrington. His early life was spent in New Berlin where he obtained his schooling. After graduating from high school he learned telegraphy and in 1872 when but seventeen years of age he came west and secured a position as telegraph operator with G. W. Van Dusen at Rochester, Minnesota. It was here that he first entered the grain business with which he has been identified for thirty-five years. When the Van Dusen interests outgrew the southern Minnesota field Mr. Harrington, then much advanced in the business, came to Minneapolis and at once took a prominent place in the grain business. After a time the corporation became the Van Dusen-Harrington Company—the name under which it has been known for about a score of years. Mr. Harrington became well known and popular in the Chamber of Commerce and has frequently been called to serve in its official positions. He was elected second vice president in 1896, first vice president in 1897 and president in 1898 and again in 1899. It was during his incumbency as president that the final decision to build the present great Chamber building was reached and he was largely instrumental in bringing about this conclusion of a long agitation. Mr. Harrington has always taken a prominent part in the social and business affairs of the city. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Commercial Club and has been for years a leading member of the Minneapolis Club—of which he is an ex-president. He also belongs to the Minikahda Club and other organizations having much to do with the varied life of the city. Mr. Harrington was married in 1877 to Miss Grace Ross and they have one daughter, Laura Belle, now the wife of Walter G. Hudson of Minneapolis. The family have long been members of St. Marks Episcopal Church.

**HOWE, Pierce Lyman**, president of the Imperial Elevator Company, was born at Monona, Iowa, August 31, 1862, the son of Leonard Henry and Alta (Chamberlain) Howe. He attended school at Monona, but had his first business experience in Minnesota where he came in 1882. He entered the grain elevator business in 1886,

and is now known as one of the largest grain and lumber operators in the Northwest. The Imperial Elevator Company was organized in 1893 and owns and controls an extensive line of elevators on the Great Northern Railway in Minnesota and North Dakota, lumber yards in Minnesota and North and South Dakota and large saw mills in Minnesota and Montana. Mr. Howe is a prominent member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, and of the Minneapolis and Lafayette Clubs. He is a republican on national questions, but inclined to be independent in local matters. He was married at Owatonna, Minnesota, on September 9, 1884, to Miss Minerva Adell Marble.

**HUHN, Anton**, one of the prominent grain dealers of Minneapolis, was born February 18, 1856, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the son of Frank and Anna Durr Huhn. During his boyhood he attended private schools in Milwaukee and this early education was supplemented by a thorough business college training. Upon leaving school he entered the office of one of the grain firms of Milwaukee and was bred, so to speak, to the grain business, as from his youth he has been continuously connected with it. At the time when he entered the business as a boy Milwaukee was one of the great grain markets of the country. As Mr. Huhn gained experience he became an expert grain man and during the latter part of his life in Milwaukee was connected with one of the leading grain firms of that city. In 1884 seeing larger opportunities in Minneapolis, which was at that time just coming into prominence as a grain market, Mr. Huhn came to this city and established himself as a grain shipper. He was the first large shipper of wheat from Minneapolis to eastern millers. Although business was large for that period, the volume of shipments was small compared with that of the present time for the business has developed enormously, and now amounts to from seven to ten million bushels of wheat per year, all of which is shipped to millers outside of Minneapolis. During his twenty years and more of business development in this city Mr. Huhn has seen Minneapolis supersede Milwaukee and even Chicago as a primary market, and the development of his own business is a good illustration of the great prospects of Minneapolis as a grain handling center. Some years ago Mr. Huhn organized the Huhn Elevator Company to care for the rapidly expanding business under his control, and this company is voted one of the largest buyers of grain in Minneapolis, aside from the great milling companies. Mr. Huhn is conceded to be one of the best judges of grain in the Northwest. In 1883 Mr. Huhn was married to Verona Sieben of Milwaukee. They have a daughter and two sons, and the latter are actively engaged with the father in the grain business. Mr. Huhn is a member of the order of the Knights of Columbus.



BRUSH, PHOTO

*A. Huber*

**IREYS, Volney S.**, was born at Newport, R. I., May 26, 1872, son of John and Sarah A. Ireys. His father was a cotton planter of Mississippi. Volney Ireys' early life was spent at Newport, Rhode Island, where he received educational training in the common school and the high school from which he graduated. For several years after coming to Minneapolis, Mr. Ireys was employed in the auditor's office of the "Soo" Railway Company and subsequently established himself in the grain business for the successful prosecution of which he has shown himself eminently adapted by a natural endowment and personal inclination. Mr. Ireys is a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

**JAMME, Louis T.**, formerly secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, born at Troy, New York, June 10, 1870, is the son of George and Theresa Jamme. His father was a mining engineer and the son's early life was spent in Nova Scotia. He was educated at St. John's College, Fordham, New York, and at sixteen began his business life in the west as office boy in the general freight department of the C., St. P., M. & O. Ry. His headquarters were at St. Paul at first. He has filled a variety of positions, having been successively stenographer, contracting agent, chief clerk of the general freight department and assistant general freight agent. He was made secretary of the Miller's National Federation for 1904-05, and July 1, 1905, appointed assistant secretary of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, with full powers as secretary of the same body on October, 1905. In 1907 Mr. Jamme resigned this office and moved to Chicago to accept one of the principal offices of the Chicago Transfer & Terminal Railway Company, for which both his railroad experience and training as a grain man render him especially fitted. Mr. Jamme is a republican. He is not married. In all the executive positions he has held he has shown remarkable efficiency.

**JOHNSON, Denman Frederick**, a member of the grain firm of Piper, Johnson & Case, is a native of Minneapolis. He was born on December 18, 1873. For many years his father, Col. Charles W. Johnson, held public office in Minneapolis and Washington, being the treasurer of Hennepin county at the time of his death in 1906. Denman F. attended the public schools of this city and acquired his elementary training, later going to New Jersey to continue his education at the Lawrenceville Preparatory school. He did not take a college course, but upon leaving the school at Lawrenceville began his business career by entering the wholesale dry goods house of Harrison, Hopwood & Cross in Minneapolis. This connection Mr. Johnson continued for a little more than three years, until the firm retired from business and dissolved on December 31, 1895. From that time he has been connected with the grain busi-

ness both in this city and Chicago. He first accepted a position with Frank H. Peavey as bookkeeper of the Monarch Elevator Company, which has its headquarters in this city and operates a large elevator line. Mr. Johnson continued this association until 1898 when he resigned his position to become the secretary of the Duluth Elevator Company and was with that in this city. On February 1, 1905, Mr. Johnson moved to Chicago where he became secretary of the Peavey Grain Company resigning in 1902 to return to Minneapolis and take charge, as the local manager, of the Minneapolis office of Finley Barrell & Company, a stock and grain brokerage firm of Chicago with a large branch in this city. On February 1, 1905, Mr. Johnson, together with Messrs. George F. Piper, W. D. Douglas, and E. C. Warner, established the firm of Piper, Johnson & Company, and began a business in grain commissions, stocks and bonds. The firm assumed its present form in 1908. Mr. Johnson is still a member of this company, which has grown rapidly and has an extensive and successful business. Mr. Johnson has found time outside of his business life to become identified with the social phase of the city and his name is enrolled with the more



SWEET, PHOT.

DENMAN F. JOHNSON.

prominent clubs; among them the Minneapolis Club, the Minikahda Club, and the Lafayette Club. He was married on May 15, 1901, to Miss Gertrude Darragh Linton.

JUDD, William Sheldon, a prominent business man of Minneapolis in the early days, was born on March 10, 1823, at Elizabethtown, New York. He was the son of David Judd, a farmer, and his early life was that common to the farmer's boy of New York in the earlier part of the last century. He obtained his education at the local schools and at the Keesville Academy of New York state and had his first business experience at Elizabethtown where he found occupation in the iron business. In 1857 he determined to come west and traveled by stage and steamboat to Faribault, Minnesota, where he entered the banking business. Seven years later he came to Minneapolis—in 1864—and entered manufacturing as a member of the firm of Eastman, Gibson & Company in which he was associated with Paris Gibson, the late W. W. Eastman, John De Laitre and Geo. A. Brackett. In 1867 Mr. Judd formed a partnership with Mr. Brackett, as Judd & Brackett, and leased the Cataract, Union and Washburn mills and for a time controlled two-thirds of the flour output of Minneapolis. Afterwards Mr. Judd engaged extensively in the lumber and grain business but during the latter part of his life retired from active mercantile pursuits. It is worthy of notice that he was one of the incorporators of the Minneapolis street railway the fore-runner of the present electric system. At the time of his greatest business activity, Mr. Judd erected the well-known "Judd House" at the corner of Fifth avenue south and Fifth street, which he occupied as a residence for many years, and which is one of the best known landmarks in that part of the city. Mr. Judd was a life-long republican and a public-spirited and enterprising citizen of Minneapolis. He was married in 1851 in his native town to Miss Mary A. Bishop. They had three children, Ellen H. Judd, now Mrs. Russell Dibble, Wm. B. Judd and Frank D. Judd. Mr. Judd died in Minneapolis on November 25, 1902.

McLAUGHLIN, Walter S., is one of those enterprising Canadians who, perceiving the commercial advantages of Minneapolis as a convenient point to get a leverage on business in the Dominion and in the states concurrently, came to Minneapolis, where he has been since 1887 and has wrought to some purpose in his specialty, the grain business, in which he has been engaged since the above named year. He is senior member of McLaughlin, Ellis & Co., who operate a line of elevators in Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska, and, through the related house of McLaughlin & Ellis, Winnipeg, operate a line of country elevators on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Manitoba, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, where the agricultural devel-



SWEET, PHOTO

WILLIAM S. JUDD.

opment during the past few years has been marvelous. McLaughlin & Ellis led in the American invasion of the Canadian Northwest and has, by widening the market and facilitating the disposal of grain, been a large factor in the promotion of the settlement of that region. Mr. McLaughlin is proud of the city of his adoption and is particularly sympathetic with every forward movement of the community. He is married and has two children.

MacLEAN, William B., was born October 25, 1862, at Great Barrington, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. His father was Edwin W. MacLean, a drygoods merchant at that place, where he died on February 25, 1875. William B. was educated in the public schools of Great Barrington and at Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Massachusetts. His earlier business experience was in the shirt and collar industry at Troy, New York, from which city he came to Minneapolis, arriving on August 30, 1885, and has since been connected with the grain trade of Minneapolis and Duluth, having been associated with Marfield-Griffiths Company (grain commission)



BRUSH, PHOTO

WILLIAM B. MAC LEAN.

now Marfield, Tearse & Noyes, for fifteen years. Mr. MacLean is prominent among the enterprising men whose activities maintain the dominant position of Minneapolis as a great grain market. Mr. MacLean, when in Troy, New York, was a member of the Troy Citizens Corps attached to the Fifth Brigade N. G. N. Y., and considered the crack regiment of the Empire State. When he came west he was honorably discharged and is still an honorary member. He is president of the Linwood Gun Club; was president of the Lake of the Isles Driving Club for five years and last season his horses won the championship in the pacing and trotting events. He was a member of the Lurline Boat Club, the first boat club in Minneapolis, and has always been deeply interested in the promotion of all athletic sports. He is a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce. He was married on September 14, 1889, to Miss Addie M. Lockwood of Minneapolis, daughter of Mr. Addison Lockwood, one of the pioneers of Minneapolis, who died in 1879. To them has been born one son, Edwin Lockwood, on August 9, 1890.

MARFIELD, John Russell, senior member of the grain firm of Marfield, Tearse & Noyes, and prominently associated with the grain business in Minneapolis and Winona for many years, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, on October 29, 1867. He is the son of Otho L. Marfield and

Agnes E. (McMurdy) Marfield, who moved from Chillicothe to Winona, Minnesota, in 1880. There Mr. Marfield acquired his preparatory education, attending the public schools until he was about seventeen years of age. After a few years spent with a Winona firm he entered the University of Michigan with the class of 1889, being while in college a member of the Sigma Phi Greek letter fraternity. He did not complete his course but returned to his active business career. He began his training for a commercial life in 1884, when he accepted a position with H. J. O'Neil, a grain dealer of Winona. He remained in his service until 1889 and then with his father engaged in the grain business under the name of O. L. Marfield & Company. This was in 1889, and Mr. Marfield continued that association until his father died in 1896. Four years previous to this the firm had been made the Marfield Elevator Company, and in the reorganization following the death of Mr. O. L. Marfield, his son was made president and manager of the concern. Under his management the business expanded rapidly and had become one of the largest grain houses of Winona when, in 1902, the owners disposed of their entire interests to the Western Elevator Company of Winona. Of this organization Mr. Marfield was made a director, and still holds that office in the company, which now controls a large line of elevators in the northwestern states. Mr. Marfield had acquired valuable training in the grain business through his association with the several firms at Winona, and after the consolidation of the Marfield Elevator Company with the Western Elevator concern, he determined to come to Minneapolis and enter upon the grain trading business on a larger scale. He purchased the Brooks interest in what was then the Brooks-Griffiths Grain Company, the firm continuing to conduct its business under that name until the year 1903. At that time Mr. Marfield incorporated his name in the firm title making it the Marfield-Griffiths Company. That name was retained until August, 1906, when following a reorganization it was changed to its present form, Marfield, Tearse & Noyes. The firm is one of the largest organizations interested in the grain trade in this city, and in addition to the home office here has branch houses in Duluth and Chicago. Mr. Marfield has numerous other business connections, especially with other grain firms of the Northwest. He is president of the Federal Elevator Company which maintains its headquarters in Minneapolis and controls a line of thirty-seven elevators along the lines of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways in Minnesota and North Dakota. He is a director in the Reliance Elevator Company which operates a line of elevators along the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad in Iowa and North and South Dakota, handling grain at sixty-two different points in those states. The Western Elevator Company of which Mr. Marfield is a director and stock



*J. H. Mansfield*



holder has two hundred branch houses in Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota and through them handles annually an enormous amount of grain. Mr. Marfield's interests are not confined to the grain trade, however, extensive as are his holdings in that business. He is the treasurer and a director of the Winona Fire Insurance Company and has other minor connections. His chief association has always been, notwithstanding, with the business which has played so large a part in the commercial development of the Northwestern region. Receiving his early training under his father, who had before him achieved comparative success he took up the management of affairs relinquished by Marfield, senior, at his death, and has been engaged during practically his whole life in that business. By his practical methods and executive genius he has built up a large and well-organized firm and has achieved great success in establishing his private fortunes. His integrity has won the esteem and honor of his business and social associates and he is a member and officer in many of the prominent organizations of the city. He is a director of the Chamber of Commerce; a member of the board of governors and the president of the Minikahda Club and member of the Minneapolis and Lafayette clubs. The family attends the St. Paul's Episcopal Church and Mr. Marfield is one of its vestrymen. He was married in 1892 to Miss Helen Horton, daughter of Charles Horton, a prominent lumberman of Winona. They have three children—Katherine, John Horton and Marcella Russell Marfield.

MARSHALL, James, a veteran among the grain men of Minneapolis, was born at Kinross, Scotland, in 1835. In his youth he attended the common schools and was for some time a pupil in one which had for its principal Robert Burns Begg, a nephew of Scotland's wonderful bard, Robert Burns. Later he graduated from a business college and entered upon the practical business life. In 1862 in his young manhood, he volunteered to serve in the Indian war growing out of the massacre of settlers in Minnesota by the Sioux and was a member of Captain Strout's company, participating in the Battle of Acton and in the defense of Hutchinson. Mr. Marshall has made a most excellent record as a patriot and a public spirited business man. He was president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce for two years. Mr. Marshall takes pleasure in declaring that he is "an old-fashioned, Gold-money Democrat"; but generally he does not care to talk about himself or his experiences, modestly saying that he only "belongs among the all sorts and conditions of men." Mr. Marshall was married in 1871 to Elizabeth Sturgeon and they have one daughter, Mary S. Marshall.

PEAVEY, Frank H., founder of the Peavey system of grain elevators and the largest grain business in the world, was born on January 20,

1850, at Eastport, Maine, and died at Chicago, on December 30, 1901. Mr. Peavey was the son of Albert D. Peavey and Mary Drew Peavey. His father was engaged in the lumber and shipping business and his boyhood was spent at Eastport where he attended school until fifteen years old when he went west to make his own way. He first went to Chicago where he became bookkeeper in the Northwestern Bank. Two years later he moved to Sioux City, where he soon became interested in the possibilities of the grain business. At that time grain handling in the west was in its infancy, both in volume and method. But Mr. Peavey believed in its future greatness, and at twenty-three he was manager and owner of an old-style "blind horse" elevator of 6,000 bushels capacity at Sioux City. In the next year he obtained control of four small elevators on the old Dakota & Southern railroad, and commenced to buy wheat for the account of the first elevator built at Duluth, which had just been completed. At this period the Minneapolis flour mills were expanding rapidly, and Mr. Peavey in 1875 transferred his connection to the Minneapolis Millers' Association, for which he bought wheat during the life of that organization. Gradually expanding his business, he reached the year 1878 with control of elevators at all points on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway in South Dakota. Four years later Mr. Peavey's operations took in the entire "Omaha" road southwest of Minneapolis, and in the same year, the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce having been organized and the grain business here put on a substantial basis, he opened his first offices in this city. Progress was so rapid that Mr. Peavey moved to Minneapolis in 1884 and from that time on took a most prominent part in building up the Minneapolis market. In the same year he extended his operations to all points on the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad. From 1884 the history of the business is one of constant extension and expansion of resources. Only a few notable steps can be mentioned. The year 1889 saw the building of the Interior elevators at Minneapolis; and in the same year Mr. Peavey built a great elevator at Portland, Oregon, and put up thirty country houses on the lines of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company in Oregon and Washington. This was the first great terminal elevator on the Pacific coast. During the next year he built the Union Pacific elevator at Kansas City, extended his operations to the lines of the Union Pacific and leased a terminal elevator at Omaha. In 1893 he took in points on the Northern Pacific. In 1894 he built the Republic elevator at Minneapolis, and in 1897 acquired the Belt Line elevator at West Superior. In 1898 the Peavey elevators at South Chicago were built, and in 1899 the Peavey Duluth terminal house, at Duluth, and the big elevator at Council Bluffs, and operations were in



*James Marshall*

that year extended to a part of the Great Northern railway system. The Duluth Terminal elevator was the result of a long series of investigations and experiments looking to a more permanent and less destructible method of elevator construction. Mr. Peavey sent a special representative to Europe to investigate the concrete storage of that continent, and as a result determined to adapt the system to the needs of grain handling in America. An experimental concrete bin or cell was built at one of the Minneapolis elevators and after being thoroughly tested by filling and operating for some months satisfied Mr. Peavey with the success of the system. He then commenced the erection of the Duluth Terminal elevator which was the first great concrete elevator to be erected in this country. In 1900 the Peavey Steamship Company was organized and four large grain carriers were built to operate on the Great Lakes. This was the last of Mr. Peavey's new enterprises. His sudden death on December 30, 1901, ended a most remarkable business career. Counting from the time he established his Minneapolis business in 1882, only nineteen years had been spent in building up the largest grain handling business in the world, the establishment of the highest credit and the acquisition of a large fortune. A dozen or more constituent corporations had been formed, owned or controlled by F. H. Peavey & Company. The operations of the company, centered at Minneapolis, touched the Great Lakes at Chicago and Duluth, extended far into the southwest beyond Kansas City and Omaha, and reached far away to the Pacific northwest. Since Mr. Peavey's death the business has continued under the management of his son George W. Peavey, and Frank T. Heffelfinger, Frederick B. Wells and Charles F. Deaver, all of whom had been associated with Mr. Peavey for some years. Although engrossed in public matters Mr. Peavey looked forward to the period when he might devote time to other things than business. His interest in the public schools led him to accept a place on the board of education in 1895; otherwise he never held public office. He was a republican in principle and practice though independent in his political thinking. He was connected with the Universalist denomination. Mr. Peavey was married in 1872 to Mary Dibble Wright. They had three children, Mrs. Frank T. Heffelfinger, Mrs. Frederick B. Wells and George W. Peavey.

PIPER, George F., vice-president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, is a native son of Minnesota. He was born in Minneapolis on April 11, 1856, the son of Jefferson Piper and Mary McDuffee Piper. The father had come from New England to Minnesota for his health, stopping first in Minneapolis and afterwards engaging in farming near Mankato. His son, George, though born in Minneapolis, grew up on the farm and did not return to Minneapolis until

1873, when he entered the University of Minnesota. After a time, he entered the linseed oil business making a pronounced success. The larger opportunities opening in Minneapolis led him to remove to this city in 1896 and since then he has been prominently connected with the development of an industry which now has grown to such proportions that Minneapolis is the largest linseed oil producing point in the country. Mr. Piper is one of the principal owners of the Midland Linseed Co. and also has large interests in the Canadian Elevator Co., the Winnipeg Elevator Co. and the Empire Elevator Company of Canada. These companies have extensive elevator holdings in the Canadian Northwest and also operate a line of lumber yards. His acquaintance with the western Canada country has led Mr. Piper to invest extensively in farm lands in that section and he is treasurer and a large stockholder in the Saskatchewan Valley Land Co. Among his other interests are holdings in Douglas & Company of Iowa, one of the large manufacturing concerns of that state. He is director and secretary of the Moran Oil Company in the Indian Territory. This is one of the prominent and substantial oil properties in that part of the country and is also extensively interested in lumber business in British Columbia. In Minneapolis he has many interests and is connected with various financial institutions, holding among other offices a directorship in the Security National Bank. For a number of years he has been associated with the grain commission business in this city, and is now a member of Piper & Company, grain dealers, and of Piper, Johnson & Company, which conducts a large business in grain commission, stocks and bonds. Mr. Piper has been for years a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce and has been its vice-president for several years. He is also a leading member of the social and commercial organizations of the city, including the Minneapolis Club, the Minikahda Club and the Lafayette Club and is also a member of Zuhrah Temple and is a Shriner. He was married in 1882 and has four sons—Clarence B., Louis H., Harvey C. and George F., Jr. The family attends the Westminster Church.

POEHLER, Alvin Henry, a prominent grain dealer of Minneapolis, was born at Henderson, Minnesota, January 15, 1864, the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Frankenfield) Poehler. He attended the public schools of Henderson and then entered the Shattuck School at Faribault from which he graduated in 1883, the valedictorian of his class, and captain of Co. B. In the fall of the same year he began his business career and during the next four years obtained experience in the banking business at Gaylord, in general merchandising with his father at Henderson, and in the grain business at Minneapolis. He located permanently in Minneapolis in 1887. Upon the incorporation of the business of Mr. Henry



SWEET, PHOTO

*L. F. Piper*



BRUSH, PHOTO

ALVIN H. POEHLER.

Poehler and his sons, as H. Poehler Company, Mr. Alvin Poehler became its treasurer and has been its executive manager, in fact, for some years. Is also treasurer of the Exchange Grain Company and vice-president of the Pacific Elevator Company and of the German Bank at Eureka, South Dakota. Mr. Poehler is a democrat in politics and is a member of Governor Johnson's staff with the title of colonel. He is a trustee of Shattuck School, a director of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Duluth Board of Trade, of Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, and St. Louis Merchants Exchange. His club and fraternal associations are many, including membership in the Minneapolis Club, the Commercial Club, the Minikahda Club, and the Linwood Gun Club, while in Masonry he is a Scottish Rite Mason and Knight Templar. Mr. Poehler was married at Minneapolis, February 19, 1896, to Miss Eugenia L. Cole, daughter of the late Emerson Cole.

POEHLER, Henry, president of the H. Poehler Company of Minneapolis, is the oldest living grain dealer of Minnesota and has been actively identified with the mercantile and political life

of Minnesota for the last half century. He is a native of Germany and was born on August 22, 1833, at Hiddesen, a village at the foot of a small mountain along the Teuteburger Wald on the top of which mountain stands the noted monument of Hermann, or Arminius, the deliverer of the Germans from the Roman Yoke, in the year A. D. 9. Mr. Poehler's father was the principal of the school at Hiddesen. Mr. Poehler with an uncle emigrated to America in the spring of 1848 at the age of fourteen, landing at New Orleans. He lived in Iowa a number of years, going to St. Paul from Burlington in the year 1853, and thence up the Minnesota Valley. That same year, he and his elder brother, Frederick, built two of the first log cabins near Mankato, intending to take up claims at that point. A year later, by chance, he became employed by Maj. Joseph R. Brown, a prominent man in the early history of Minnesota, and assisted in the transportation of goods from the outpost of Henderson to Fort Ridgely. All transportation up the Minnesota Valley was then done by boat and teams. In 1855 Mr. Poehler bought out the mercantile business of Maj. Brown at Henderson. The grain business in those days was done by steamboats and barging down the river to market at St. Paul and La Crosse. The experiences of the early days were much the same as that of all the regular pioneers and merchants. The Sioux Indian outbreak of 1862 saw Mr. Poehler with others defending the frontier, while the women and children were transported for safety to Fort Snelling and St. Paul. Mr. Poehler moved to Minneapolis in 1887, became a member of the Chamber of Commerce and established the business in its present form, though it was not till 1893 that it was incorporated. The members of the company are Henry Poehler and sons, Alvin H. Poehler, Chas. F. Poehler, and Walter C. Poehler and Geo. A. Duvigneaud. Alvin H. Poehler became identified with the grain business in 1883 and came to Minneapolis in 1885. George A. Duvigneaud, the vice-president of the company, came from Wisconsin in 1883, having received part of his commercial training in the Milwaukee market and on the Chicago Board of Trade. He became identified with this Company in 1887. Chas. F. and Walter Poehler entered the company upon their graduation from college. A. H. and C. F. Poehler are graduates of Shattuck School and Walter Poehler is a graduate of Minnesota State University. The company is affiliated with the grain trade in its various branches at the principal markets of Minneapolis, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and St. Louis. The company celebrated its golden anniversary or semi-centennial May 1, 1905. Mr. Poehler's political record shows that he was elected a member of the first state legislature in 1857-58, and re-elected in 1865; was elected state senator of 1872-73 and re-elected for 1876-77; and was elected in 1878 to the Forty-sixth Congress



BRUSH, PHOTO

*Henry Fochler*

at Washington as a democrat (the first democratic congressman since 1859 from this state, except Eugene M. Wilson) representing the second of the then three districts. Since his congressional service he has not been very active in politics; but has served on various state boards, including the state reformatory board, he having also been on the commission which located the reformatory at St. Cloud. Mr. Poehler is a member of the local Chamber of Commerce and the Chicago Board of Trade. His church affiliations have been with the German Reform church. Mr. Poehler was married September 15, 1861 to Elizabeth Frankenfield of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. They had six children, five of whom survive and are Alvin H., Charles E., of Minneapolis; Walter C., of Duluth, and the Misses Irene and Augusta of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Poehler moved his residence from Minneapolis to Los Angeles in 1895, but spends the summer and autumn seasons in Minnesota.

POWERS, Walter K., treasurer and manager of the Powers Elevator Company, was born at Tecumseh, Lenawee county, Michigan, in 1869.



JOHN H. RIHELDAFFER.

He commenced his career as a grain man early in life as he left school at the age of sixteen and went to McGregor, Iowa, where he entered the employ of Bassett, Hunting & Co. After two years he came to Minneapolis and since 1887 has been one of the active members of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. The Powers Elevator Company under his management has developed from a small business to an extensive concern operating elevators and lumber yards through North Dakota and handling a large volume of business on the floor of the Chamber.

RIHELDAFFER, John Henry, son of Rev. John G. Riheldaffer, D. D., was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, on December 2, 1859. His father, a Presbyterian minister, came to Minnesota in 1850 and located at St. Paul, where he made his residence until his death. John H. obtained his grammar and high school education in the public schools of St. Paul and after graduating from the latter, entered the University of Minnesota with the class of 1882. He did not desire to take up a profession, so he did not complete his college course, but took up architectural work in the office of A. M. Radcliff of St. Paul. He remained with Mr. Radcliff about a year, and in 1880 accepted a position as clerk at Elevator B, in St. Paul. After a year's experience in that capacity he was made superintendent of the plant and remained in charge until 1893, when he resigned his place to associate himself with J. Q. Adams & Company, grain dealers of Minneapolis. He severed his connection with that firm three years later and associated himself with Commons & Company with whom he remained until 1907. On May 8th of that year Mr. Riheldaffer, with D. L. Raymond, purchased Elevator "H" from the Great Eastern Elevator Company and incorporated as the Sterling Elevator Company. Mr. Riheldaffer is vice president and general manager of this company. Mr. Riheldaffer has become prominent in the grain business of the Northwest and at the present time is chairman of the Board of Appeals of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. He is a member and for six years has been a director of the Commercial Club; he is a member and treasurer of the Automobile Club; is vice president of the Minneapolis Curling Club, and is on the board of managers of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Riheldaffer was married in 1883 to Miss Susan Timmerman of St. Paul and they have five children, Helen, Margaret, Kathryn, Florence V., and John Paul. The family attends the Grace Presbyterian Church.

SHELDON, Albert Millard, was born in Owatonna, Minnesota, on May 15, 1868. The early years of his life he passed at the same place and began his education in the local public schools. In the year 1882 he entered the Owatonna high school and graduated four years later. Not car-



SWEET, PHOTO

ALBERT M. SHELDON.

ing for a professional education, immediately after leaving the high school in 1886, Mr. Sheldon entered upon his active business career and entered the employ of the First National Bank of Stillwater, Minnesota, as bookkeeper. He occupied this position until 1889, when he established the firm of Prince, Sheldon & Company, and organized a private bank at Cloquet, Minnesota. This banking business he managed until 1896 when he became convinced of the great opportunities offered by the grain business in Minneapolis, and together with P. L. Howe organized the Imperial Elevator Company. Since that time he has continuously held the office of treasurer and manager of this business. Mr. Sheldon is a member of the Minneapolis Club and attends the Park Avenue Congregational Church. He was married in June, 1893, to Miss Wilhelmine C. Heegard and has one child, a son, Ralph Milard Sheldon.

TRACY, John L., a member of the firm of Brown & Tracy, grain commission, was born at Titusville, Pennsylvania, June, 1861, the son of John S. and Margaret (Madden) Tracy. He attended the public schools and graduated from a high school course, then entering commercial life. In 1881 he engaged in the speculative branch of the oil business and was in that line for ten years, withdrawing in 1891 to enter the grain trade. Two years later, in 1893, he moved to

Minneapolis. He was first in business under the name of J. L. Tracy & Company, which was changed in 1906, to Lake, Brown & Tracy, when a partnership was formed with William H. Lake, of Chicago, and Edward L. Brown, of this city. Later the firm became Brown & Tracy. The firm is a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, the Chicago Board of Trade and Stock Exchange and the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Tracy has been prominent in the affairs of the Chamber of Commerce and is one of the board of directors. He is a member of the Minikahda, Commercial and Automobile clubs and is a Scottish Rite Mason of the thirty-second degree. In 1886 Mr. Tracy married Miss Kate Tunnicliffe at Erie, Pennsylvania, and they now make their home in this city.

WHALLON, James F., was born at Mayville, New York, on March 13, 1858, the son of G. W. Whallon and Helen Pratt. His father was a merchant both of Mayville and other cities of New York, and in that state Mr. Whallon passed his early boyhood, until the family came west to Minnesota in the year 1866. His father again engaged in business and James F. entered the public schools of this state and there received his elementary training. He continued his education at the Shattuck Military Academy in Faribault, Minnesota, leaving school in 1876 to accept a position in the office of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul



SWEET, PHOTO

JAMES F. WHALLON.



Railroad at Farihault where he remained until 1884 in the capacity of agent. The grain business seemed to offer large opportunities in this city, and in 1884 Mr. Whallon came to Minneapolis, and became connected with the grain firm of Pratt, Porter & Morton. This relation he discontinued in 1890 to begin dealing in grains in his own interests under the firm name of Whallon & Co., and operated a line of country elevators through the Northwest. This proving to be a very successful venture, the company was, owing to the rapid increase in the business, reorganized and incorporated in 1902 as the Columbia Elevator Company, which now controls a system of elevators throughout the whole northwestern territory, and of which Mr. Whallon is vice president and manager. In August, 1901, Mr. Whallon together with Geo. P. Case, Charles M. Case and George C. Bagley established the firm of Whallon, Case & Co., doing a general commission business in stocks, bonds and grain. On January 1, 1908, the firms of Whallon, Case & Co. and Piper, Johnson & Co., consolidated, the new firm becoming Piper, Johnson & Case. The firm is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, of the Chicago Board of Trade, the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and the Duluth Board of Trade, and has a large established clientage in the city. Mr. Whallon is well known among his business associates and is a member of the Minneapolis, the Minnesota, the Minikahda and Lafayette clubs of this city. In politics he is a republican, but does no active work in party affairs. He is a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Whallon was married on January 23, 1902, to Miss Louise Eustis of this city. They have no children.

TIMERMAN, William O., of the grain firm of Stair, Christensen & Timerman, and formerly secretary and treasurer of Nye, Jenks & Company, grain dealers, was born on July 18, 1859, at Minneiska, Minnesota. He was the son of William S. Timerman and Carrie J. (Orton) Timerman; the former engaged in business as a grain dealer. The son received his common school education at Lake City, Minnesota, and in St. Paul, where the family later resided and where Mr. Timerman was in business until he came to Minneapolis in 1890. He has been manager of the business of Nye, Jenks & Company for many years and is one of the well-known grain men in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and a director at the present time. The present firm was formed in September, 1908. Mr. Timerman belongs to the republican party, is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club, of the Masonic fraternity and is a Shriner. He was married in 1884 to Miss May Hazzard of St. Paul and they have two children, Donald and Dorothy. The family attends Fowler Methodist Church.

WENZEL, Charles E., was born in Hillsdale county, Michigan, son of Valentine and Catharine Wenzel. His father was a farmer who came

to this country from Darmstadt, Germany, the capital of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, to test the breezy atmosphere of the New World's Northwest. Charles E. spent sixteen years on his father's farm working in the usual round of a farm boy's duties and attending the public school. Wishing a larger field for his life work, he took a course of training at a business college, and believing that there was profit to an industrious and practical man who understood the grain business, he early gave it attention and study and since he was eighteen years of age has devoted his time and energies to this line. His experience has been chiefly in Minneapolis, where he is now secretary and manager of the Inter-State Grain Company, which has a line of terminal and country elevators with a storage capacity of three million bushels. He is also president of the Belen Mining Company, of the state of Sonora, Mexico. Mr. Wenzel is a democrat in his political affiliations, but did not join it in its rambles among the quantitative and flat money theories and adhered to sound money principles. He is a member of the Minneapolis and the Commercial Clubs and of the Masonic order. He was married in 1879 and has three children.



WILLIAM O. TIMERMAN.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### VARIED PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES

THE first explorer who gazed upon the primitive Falls of St. Anthony must have realized that eventually they must be exceedingly useful to man. This certainly was the conclusion of the later explorers and the opinion of Franklin Steele when he made the first claim at the falls and started the utilization of the power. Just how useful the falls would be could not have been anticipated by the pioneers or explorers, however, for few of them could have fancied that after a while the falls would move but a small part of the wheels of industry turning in the vicinity—having served their purpose of centering production at this point and having been outgrown by the sturdy makers of things who have succeeded to the rights of the pioneers. The falls created Minneapolis but the majority of the manufacturers of the present day scarcely realize their presence and it might almost be said, that they might be wiped out entirely without affecting the permanency of the manufacturing industries of the city.

For decades, however, the falls were the mainstay of the city. The lumber and flour milling industry depended upon the cheap power and got its foothold in the commercial world through this advantage. And to the falls must be given all honor for giving a location to the first manufacturing done in Minnesota. In 1821, when the soldiers of Fort Snelling started up the primitive waterwheel at the Falls of St. Anthony, they laid the foundations of an industrial development which was to demolish precedents and records and be the central figure in the activities of a commercial empire.

Years passed away before any further attempt was made to utilize the power fur-

nished at the falls for other manufacturing. In 1847 the first sawmill was built, and in 1854 the first merchant flour mill. The latter year saw the erection of the first furniture factory. This was built by Orin Rogers, who established a business which has continued to the present time, and is now the Barnard-Cope Manufacturing Company. Mr. Rogers was also the pioneer in the sash and door business. He commenced the manufacture of sash and doors in a small way in the same year that he started his furniture factory, and in the following year erected a building especially for the business. This building was on Hennepin island and water power was utilized. Few people know that the old East Side pumping station occupies this same old sash and door factory of 1855. A certain Mr. Morey established himself in the same line of business in 1857, and from his humble start the great business now conducted by Smith & Wyman has grown. Various small shops were opened during the very early fifties but few developed into anything more.

In 1854 the demand for building brick led R. P. Russell, Isaac I. Lewis, David Bickford and Col. John H. Stevens to form a company for the purpose of opening a brickyard and the foundations of the present great brick-making industry were laid then and there.

The first of the iron workers of the city was E. Broad, who established a shop for making edge tools at St. Anthony in 1855. An iron foundry was established by Scott & Morgan in 1859—the junior member of the firm being George H. Morgan who afterwards became a general in the Union army during the Rebellion. This foundry

was burned and the business discontinued. S. T. Ferguson commenced to make plows in 1860, and was thus a pioneer in the extensive business of manufacturing agricultural implements.

#### PROGRESS FOLLOWING THE WAR.

The census of 1860 reported 562 manufacturing establishments in Minnesota, employing a capital of \$2,388,310. A considerable proportion of this capital was invested at Minneapolis, not a little of it



EARLY MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.  
The building in the background in the center of the view is the old Prescott furniture factory; at its right stands the Scott & Morgan factory which was burned in 1863. These buildings faced on Main Street Southeast.

being in flour and lumber manufacturing. The war brought a cessation of development for a time, but with the close of that struggle the northwest took on new life and manufactures made rapid progress. The story of the development of the flour milling and lumber industries at this period are told in other chapters. Along with their rise almost every line of manufacture prospered in Minneapolis; and at this period many of the strong manufacturing establishments of the present time had their beginnings.

Before the war was over, in 1864, the North Star Woolen mill was built by East-

man, Gibson & Company. After changing hands and names several times it passed into the hands, in 1875, of the North Star Woolen Mill Company, which has continued to operate it ever since. Wm. G. North-up, its president, has been the manager of the business ever since 1879. Another woolen mill was built about this time, but the demands of the flour business led to its diversion to the uses of the millers.

The paper manufacturing business began in 1859, when Cutter & Secombe established the Island Paper Mill on Hennepin island. The Minneapolis Paper Mill was built in 1866, at the foot of Seventh avenue South, and was operated successfully by Warner, Brewster & Co. for many years. It was purchased in 1889 by B. F. Nelson, T. B. Walker and Gilbert M. Walker, who incorporated as the Hennepin Paper Company. This mill stood partly on the site of the old government mill of 1821. It was torn down some years ago to make room for the new building of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, erected for the cereal food department of its business. When the latter building was erected the old foundations of the government mill were brought into view.

The most conspicuous undertaking in iron working immediately following the war, was the business of Lee & Hardenbergh. They had commenced in 1860 and in 1865 built a large plant on South First street. C. M. Hardenbergh, the veteran flour miller, conducted the business until 1879 when the shops were torn down to make room for the Crown Roller mill. Otis A. Pray entered the iron business in 1868 and until his death in 1890 was a prominent figure in the trade. Philip Herzog started a small iron working shop in 1869—establishing the business which grew to prominence as the Gillette-Herzog Company and which is now the Minneapolis division of the American Bridge Company. In 1872 J. E. Lockwood founded the business still well known as the Union Iron Works. Gregor Menzel, in 1874, began business at Third Street and Tenth avenue south, and built up a foundry business which is still in existence.

The beginnings of the furniture industry have been alluded to. The second undertaking which had any permanence was that of M. C. Burr, who, in 1868, opened a small furniture factory on Second street. In 1873 D. M. Gilmore secured an interest and the business finally grew into large proportions as D. M. Gilmore & Co., with a plant on Western avenue, which is now operated by the Luger Furniture Company. Salisbury, Coots, Rolph & Co. began the manufacture of spring beds, mattresses and such goods in 1877. After Mr. Coots' death the concern became Salisbury, Rolph & Co. and in later years was incorporated as Salisbury & Satterlee Company by the present proprietors, Fred R. Salisbury and W. E. Satterlee. They have a large plant on Main street southeast. The Minneapolis Furniture Company commenced business in 1882 with James T. Elwell as president, and George H. Elwell, secretary. The latter had begun the manufacture of furniture in 1874. This business developed rapidly and became one of the largest in the northwest. George H. Elwell is now president and has been for years the executive head of the business. Charles M. Way, who was at one time vice-president and secretary of the Minneapolis Furniture Company, withdrew and founded the Minneapolis Bedding Company of which he is still the head with J. M. Anderson as vice-president and manager.

In the sash and door line Mr. Rogers' pioneer shop was followed by many undertakings, parts of an enormous industry. The Morey business changed hands from time to time but since 1862 when J. G. Smith purchased it, the company has been under the continuous management of himself, his son (the late H. Alden Smith), and James T. Wyman, who became a partner in 1874. The name has been Smith & Wyman since 1881. A sash and door mill was started in 1863 by George Wheaton and C. E. Reynolds, which through successive changes continued to be one of the leading factories for more than thirty years. George A. Wheaton, son of the founder, was for many years the executive head of the concern. In 1872 J. F. Wilcox became a part-

ner, but in 1884 retired and founded the extensive business of J. F. Wilcox & Co., now owning one of the largest plants of the city.

The Bardwell-Robinson factory originated in the partnership of L. C. Bisbee and C. S. Bardwell who built a shop in 1873 about where the Pillsbury A mill now stands. The firm became Bardwell, Robinson & Co. in 1877 and the extensive plant in North Minneapolis was built in 1885. During the later eighties the sash and door business became very profitable and many factories were erected.

Linseed oil manufacture came in 1869, when the Minnesota Linseed Oil Works were started by G. Scheitlin, David C. Bell and J. K. and H. G. Sidle. Four years later the North Star Boot and Shoe Company was organized, and the manufacture of shoes in Minneapolis commenced. Major C. B. Heffelfinger was manager and has always been at the head of the business, which is now one of the largest in the northwest. In the same year the manufacture of crackers and confectionery was commenced by H. F. Lillibridge in a building at Washington and First avenue south.

The plow business founded by Mr. Ferguson in 1860 grew into the Monitor Plow Works, long one of the leading manufacturing concerns in that line. O. M. Laraway, a Minneapolis pioneer, with C. K. Perrine, started the Minneapolis Plow Works in 1868. The Minneapolis Harvester Company was organized in 1873 and for many years was a prominent industry of the city. Its influence was felt in centering the implement business here rather than in St. Paul.

Willford & Northway were the pioneers in the flour mill machinery business. They commenced the manufacture of middling purifiers and other machinery in 1879 and built up a very large business. The Northwestern Casket Company had its beginning in 1882; the manufacture of saddlery and harness was commenced in the same year by Bishop, Dodson & Fisher, now the Dodson, Fisher, Brockmann Company; leaded and stained glass was first made in 1885 by Young & Brown; and knit wear was first



GENERAL VIEW OF THE MINNEAPOLIS THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY'S PLANT.

made in 1888 when the Northwestern Knitting Company commenced business.

#### STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION.

To trace even the beginnings of the miscellaneous manufacturing industries of Minneapolis during this period would be impossible within reasonable limits. But it may be said, in a general way, that during the seventies and early eighties the principal lines had been started in some way or other, and the foundation laid for a great structure of varied industries. Statistics for the period are rather doubtful. The Minneapolis Board of Trade claimed a total value of the product of miscellaneous manufacturing in Minneapolis and St. Anthony in 1866 of \$831,650, as detailed in the following statement written out in a report by George A. Brackett:

	Capital Value of Invested.	Product.
Woolen and carding mills....	\$119,500	\$174,000
Pail and tub factory.....	40,000	60,000
Machine shops, etc. ....	203,700	211,450
Paper mills .....	25,000	100,000
Planing, sash, blind and door mills .....	62,000	84,200
Cooper shops .....	20,700	106,000
Furniture .....	39,000	96,000
Total .....	\$609,900	\$831,650

Ten years later the board claimed a total product of \$3,776,000, and in 1877, \$4,802,000. All these figures are stated to be exclusive of flour milling and lumbering.

#### CHANGING CONDITIONS.

It must be remembered that the conditions under which Minneapolis manufacturing had developed during its first quarter century were vastly different from those which now surround new undertakings. Commencing with war times, the consuming market was very small and shipping facilities were wanting. These conditions changed rapidly but even as late as the early eighties were very different from the present time. Many raw materials then brought from the east and other distant places, are now produced close at hand. Fuel for power was high; electrical power was not thought of. And many lines of production were then impossible simply because inventions now common and of necessity to the business were not then in existence.

Changes came rapidly with the enormous growth of tributary population, the rapid railroad extension and the development of inventions in the decade of 1880-90.

One of the first changes was the scattering of factories to suburban locations. This was due to the rapid growth of individual concerns and to the great advance in real estate prices. Expansion was imperative in many instances, and it was natural to seek cheap locations in outlying districts. It was also necessary in many cases to locate upon railroad lines for convenience in receiving and shipping. The invention of the telephone and the electric street car

made this change in manufacturing locations easy. The move brought into existence the manufacturing suburbs of St. Louis Park and Hopkins, and led to the development of other districts considerably distant from the business center.

Coincident with the tendency to establish manufacturing establishments of the larger kind in suburban locations came the development of the small manufacturing business in groups in large buildings. In the earlier time all the manufacturing was small; but the shops were for the most part scattered. Where they used power it was steam power, operated at large comparative cost. The first notable move towards consolidation of plants was the erection by the Island Power company of a building on Nicollet island, in 1882. This building was supplied with power from the east side dam, and has always been filled with small manufacturing establishments, which have economical power and the economy of one roof. As electricity came in, opportunities for these economies of concentration multiplied. The most notable example of concentration with the use of electrical power was in the Edison building, which was put up about 1890.

As transportation facilities developed Minneapolis manufacturers rapidly extended their selling territory from a circumference of a few hundred miles to almost world-wide limits. Of course, foreign territory is open to but a few lines. Minneapolis flour is exported across both the Atlantic and Pacific; and not a few of the other manufactures reach foreign parts. But for the most part the Minneapolis territory is the western part of the United States; and in a still more restricted class of products—staples which come into competition with staples of substantially the same quality—the Minneapolis territory is the immediate "Northwest"—that is Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, western Wisconsin and northern Iowa.

But in many lines Minneapolis manufacturers are not confined to a local or logical territory. The makers of some kinds of building materials are in a position to compete in almost any part of the country and

frequently accept orders for construction in distant parts of the south and east in competition with bidders from nearer points.

#### CONCRETE EXAMPLES.

A few examples will suffice to show the wonderful advance of manufacturing enterprise in Minneapolis during this latter period of development. The Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company was organized in 1887 with a capital of \$300,000, and erected an extensive plant at Hopkins on the western borders of the city. In twenty years this plant has been enlarged, modernized and developed in productive capacity until it is the equal of any thresher manufactory in the country. It now produces threshers, thresher engines and traction engines besides various accessories. Its product now sells in every part of the United States and in many foreign countries. Shipments have been made in recent years to European countries, to Constantinople for the Turkish trade and to South America. F. E. Kenaston, president of the company has been for years its executive officer, and it is to his policies and progressive management that its remarkable success is due.

In 1890 the business managed for years in Wisconsin by S. E. Davis was moved to Minneapolis and incorporated as the Monitor Manufacturing Company with a capital of \$200,000. The plant was established at St. Louis Park where it has grown to large proportions. Subsequent changes made it the Monitor Drill Company with a capital of \$1,000,000. It is one of the largest manufacturers of grain drills and other farm implements in the west. Mr. Davis has always been the executive head of the business.

In 1902 the Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Company was organized by a group of Minneapolis men headed by J. L. Record, who had large experience in steel construction; and George M. Gillette, who had been engaged for years in the structural iron and steel business. A complete plant was erected near Lake street and Minnehaha avenue and buildings covering many acres of ground were put up with the utmost rapidity so that the company was able to commence active business at once. It

immediately undertook the largest contracts to be had and has erected the structural steel work for many prominent buildings in Minneapolis and the Northwest as well as on the Pacific coast and in Honolulu. Steel construction for mining and manufacturing purposes has extended to all parts of the west and into Mexico; bridge construction has been undertaken in distant states and steel elevators in every part of the grain-producing section. The plant employs 1,200

Other knitwear factories have been established, each manufacturing some special class of goods and are making rapid advances as, for instance, the Northland Knitting Company, which has recently absorbed a concern from another city and erected a new factory where knit jackets, coats, fine sweaters, toques, shawls and other specialties are made. Another factory produces the coarser wear wanted in the outdoor industries of the north, another makes under-



VIEW OF THE MINNEAPOLIS STEEL AND MACHINERY COMPANY'S WORKS.

hands and is the equal in equipment and effectiveness of any in the country.

Another establishment which demonstrates the way in which Minneapolis has developed manufactures at a distance from usual supply of raw materials is the Northwestern Knitting Company, which has built up the largest knitwear business under one brand or name in the country. This company was organized in 1888. Twenty years have been sufficient to put it in the front rank of underwear makers. The plant which is modern and complete in every detail, now has a capacity of 20,000 garments per day and these goods are sold in every part of the United States and in some foreign countries. Clinton Morrison is president of the company, E. J. Couper, vice president and active executive manager, F. M. Stowell, secretary and C. S. Gold, treasurer.

wear to order, and so on. The total output of the industry now exceeds \$1,000,000 per annum.

#### FIRST IN LINSEED OIL.

The making of linseed oil has progressed so rapidly in late years that the city is now the first in the country in this line and linseed oil ranks third in value among the manufactures of the city. There are seven linseed oil mills in the city and vicinity, whose product approximates \$5,000,000 in value yearly and with a capacity of about 700,000 barrels.

It will surprise many well-informed Minneapolis people to learn that the fourth industry of the city, according to the census of 1905, was bag making. There are only two bag factories in the city, those of Bemis Bro. Bag Company and the Hardwood Manufacturing Company, but their output

is valued at upwards of \$5,000,000 per year. They not only supply the great Minneapolis flour mills but sell to hundreds of mills in every part of the northwest.

Within a short time Minneapolis has become the principal point of manufacture of artificial limbs and this "commodity" is sent to every part of the country. No one has been able to give any logical reason for the development of this industry here, except the enterprise and energy of the men

every part of this continent and abroad. A few years ago the old Minneapolis Exposition building, one of the largest structures in the west was purchased to house this business and the allied industries which have grown up about it. Numerous other stock food and stock medicine factories are in operation and the entire volume of the trade, including patent medicines of all kinds, now approximates \$2,000,000 annually.



THE KILGORE-PETELER COMPANY'S MANUFACTURING PLANT.

Here is manufactured much of the equipment for the great contracting business conducted at Minneapolis.

engaged in the business. It is equally difficult to account for the large production of saur kraut in a community where the prevailing foreign element is not German.

On the other hand, it is very easy to understand the development of such industries as the sash and door line (now sixth in importance in the city), the cooperage industry, the cereal foods line, the fur business and others which find their raw materials ready to hand.

A little more difficult to account for is the remarkable growth of the stock food or stock medicine business. M. W. Savage came to Minneapolis in 1889 and founded the International Stock Food Company, which manufactures a tonic or stimulant which is sold in enormous quantities in

#### CONTRACTING AND OUTFITTING.

Another large business of which little account is taken by the general public, but which has had much to do with the prosperity of the northwest in the past twenty years, is that of railroad and other heavy contracting. The building of railroads, though not properly classed as manufacturing, requires the maintenance of large executive organizations, the employment of many men and the purchase and maintenance of a great amount of equipment. Many heavy contracting firms have their headquarters in Minneapolis and a great amount of capital is invested in the business. One of these firms, Winston Bros. Company (composed in earlier days of the late Philip B. Winston, Fendall G. Winston



and W. O. Winston) carried on many of the larger contracts in railroad building during the past thirty years not only in the northwest but in distant parts of the country. F. G. Winston is still at the head of this business. The late R. B. Langdon with A. H. Linton were very prominent in railroad construction work and the business is still carried on by Mr. Linton and C. S. Langdon.

The outfitting of contractors has been an enormous business and it is a most interesting fact that a Minneapolis manufacturer and inventor—Col. Francis Peteler, who invented the dump car—made possible railroad construction which could hardly have been accomplished otherwise. In 1870 Col. Peteler organized the Peteler Portable Railway Manufacturing Company and put on the market his dump car then just invented and perfected. It was the first dump car ever used in railroad construction and revolutionized the contracting business. To introduce his cars and show their merits Col. Peteler took contracts on some of the early railroad construction in the northwest. The car was a success and has been imitated by other manufacturers, but the Peteler car made in Minneapolis is still the standard all over the country. A few years ago the business was consolidated with that of the Kilgore Machine Company and is now the Kilgore-Peteler Company. This concern manufactures dump cars, steam shovels and sawmill machinery, but the largest output is in dump cars. The plant, which is a large one, is on Thirtieth avenue southeast. Charles S. Hale is president of the company; F. B. Snyder, vice president; Frank C. Bestor, secretary and treasurer, and Charles B. Peteler, superintendent. The latter is a son of Col. Peteler, who has retired from active business but still lives in Minneapolis.

The citation of such examples of the diversity, progress, success and general economic value of Minneapolis manufacturing industries might be carried on at great length if space permitted.

#### THE CENSUS RESUME.

A more comprehensive and, at the same time, a luminous showing of the variety,

extent and importance of the manufacturing industries of the city may be found in the returns of the census of 1905. Until the United States census bureau put the collection of manufacturing statistics on a business basis all figures were wholly or partly estimates. And the constant changes in the methods of taking the census make comparisons difficult, if not actually misleading. A very crude census in 1880 gave the city credit for about \$29,000,000 as the value of its manufactures. In 1890 the total was placed at \$82,922,974; in 1900 (new basis of collection) \$94,407,774 and in 1905, \$121,593,120.

The census reports the number of wage earners as 21,752, the wages paid as \$11,460,385 and the cost of materials as \$89,086,269.

#### LEADING CITY OF THE STATE.

In the whole state of Minnesota the total value of products was \$307,858,073. A comparison of the manufacturing of Minneapolis with that of the two next largest cities of the state is this:

#### MANUFACTURING IN FOUR CITIES.

	Number of Establishments	Capital
Minnesota .....	4,756	\$184,903,271
Minneapolis .....	877	66,699,604
St. Paul .....	614	36,401,282
Duluth .....	163	9,537,548
	Wage Earners	Value of Products
Minnesota .....	69,636	\$307,858,073
Minneapolis .....	21,752	121,593,120
St. Paul .....	14,363	38,318,704
Duluth .....	3,987	10,139,009

From these figures it may be seen that St. Paul employs but one-half as much capital, and about two-thirds as many wage-earners, and produces just about one-third the product.

Even with flour and lumber eliminated from the Minneapolis totals, the city is still some millions ahead of St. Paul. It is also interesting to observe that, although the combined population of St. Paul and Duluth was, in 1905, about the same as that of Minneapolis, the combined values of the manufactures of the two places do not approach

the Minneapolis figures in any classification—number of establishments, capital, wage-earners or product.

Among the great manufacturing centers of the country Minneapolis ranks fifteenth as shown in the subjoined table:

## RANK OF PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING CITIES.

1 New York .....	\$1,526,523,006	\$1,172,870,261
2 Chicago .....	955,036,277	797,879,141
3 Philadelphia .....	591,388,078	519,981,812
4 St. Louis .....	267,307,038	193,732,788
5 Boston .....	184,351,163	162,764,523
6 Cleveland .....	172,115,101	126,156,839
7 Cincinnati .....	166,059,050	141,677,997
8 Pittsburg .....	165,428,881	165,002,687
9 Baltimore .....	151,546,580	135,107,626
10 Newark .....	150,055,227	112,728,045
11 Buffalo .....	147,377,873	105,627,182
12 Milwaukee .....	138,881,545	110,854,102
13 San Francisco....	137,788,233	107,023,567
14 Detroit .....	128,761,658	88,365,924
15 <b>Minneapolis</b> .....	<b>121,593,120</b>	<b>94,407,774</b>
16 Kansas City, Kan.	96,473,050	80,023,107
17 Providence .....	91,980,963	78,657,103
18 New Orleans.....	84,604,006	57,446,116
19 Louisville .....	83,204,125	66,110,474
20 Rochester, N. Y..	82,747,370	59,668,959
21 Indianapolis .....	82,227,950	59,322,234
22 Jersey City.....	75,740,934	72,929,690
23 South Omaha....	67,415,177	69,508,899
24 Peoria .....	60,920,411	44,569,371
25 Bayonne, N. J....	60,633,761	38,601,429
26 Lynn, Mass.....	55,003,023	39,347,493
27 Paterson, N. J...	54,673,083	48,502,044
28 Omaha .....	54,003,704	38,074,244
29 Worcester, Mass..	52,144,965	46,793,372
30 Youngstown, O..	48,126,885	33,908,459

It will be noted that the position of Minneapolis is much nearer the cities immediately above her in rank than the group right below. And the advance in manufactures during the three years since the taking of the census has been such as to warrant the belief that had the comparison of the results of 1908 been possible Minneapolis would have had a considerably higher place in the list.

ANDERSON, Josiah M., was born March 3, 1863, at Eden Prairie, Minnesota, son of Robert and Mary Anderson. His father was a farmer and both parents were of Scottish descent, the forebears coming from Paisley, Scotland, to this country, where the family distinguished themselves for their public spirit in the Colonial period and in the War of the Revolution. Josiah M.,

born and brought up on a Minnesota farm, had the advantage of a good common school education and having otherwise prepared himself, he entered the state university when he was twenty years old and remained there through the Junior year winning high honors in oratorical work, and then entered the service of a mining syndicate in Canada for a year, and was engaged during the next fifteen years in Minneapolis in the music business. Mr. Anderson in 1905 entered upon the manufacturing business as vice-president and manager of the Minneapolis Bedding Company, a position which he now holds. He is a republican in politics. He was appointed by Governor Clough one of the commissioners to represent Minnesota at the Omaha Exposition. Mr. Anderson was a member of the Executive Committee of the Y. M. C. A. for ten years. He is a member of the Minnesota Congregational Club and a member of the Commercial Club. He is a Congregationalist in his church relations. He was married on September 26, 1888, to Mary J. Dyer and to them have been born four children,—Alice, Edward, Margaret and Elizabeth.

ANDREWS, George C., was born on May 10, 1863, at Minneapolis, or St. Anthony, as it was called at that time. Among the early pioneers that settled at St. Anthony was Thomas Francis Andrews, who came here from Merrimac county, New Hampshire, in the fall of 1855, and was a resident of Minneapolis for many years and one of its public-spirited and useful citizens. For nearly twenty years he was engaged in business as a merchant in company with his brother, and built up a large and substantial business. In 1862 he was elected as an alderman, and at various times served for thirteen years, being in 1882 president of the council and holding at times the office of acting mayor. He was appointed by Mayor George A. Pillsbury as one of the Board of Water Commissioners in 1884, and held at other times various offices of public trust. In 1859 he was married to Miss Lizzie Fisk, the mother of his son, George C. He lived in Minneapolis continuously until his death, on July 14, 1892. George C. Andrews has passed his whole life in this city. He attended the public schools, graduated from the high school in 1882, and then entered the mechanical engineering department of the University of Minnesota and graduated with the class of 1887. For a short time he held a position with the Porter Steam Heating Company of this city and then began business on his own account. Since that time he has been engaged in the various branches of the heating business. He originally directed his attentions toward a contracting business in steam and hot water heating plants, and during this period installed some immense and elaborate plants, such as those in the Northern Pacific Railroad shops at Tacoma and the Great Northern shops at Spokane. He also executed contracts for heating many of the buildings belonging to the Uni-



BARNETT, PHOTO

GEORGE C. ANDREWS.

versity of Minnesota and several of the Minneapolis school buildings. He later began the manufacture of radiators under the name of the Minneapolis Radiator & Iron Company, and at one time the firm supplied to the trade one-half of the radiators used in Minneapolis. Mr. Andrews invented several new forms of radiators, one of which resulted in gaining an increase of twenty-five per cent. in the heating capacity, and this was used in the new Hennepin County Court House. About 1898 Mr. Andrews organized what is now known as The Andrews Heating Company, for the purpose of selling by mail steam and hot water plants. This has now been built up into a business that extends over the whole country, an innovation in the heating business that was pronounced impossible when begun. He has supplied heating plants to customers in all but one of the states and Canada and Alaska. Under the name of the Andrews Heating Company he has offices in Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul, and Winnipeg, Canada, and handles much important contract work, among his present commissions being the heating in the two new main buildings of the Minnesota State University and the new shops for the Twin City Rapid Transit Company. Mr. Andrews has at all times kept in touch with every branch of the business, and by his personal supervision and the employment of educated engineers as assistants

he has made the company one of the best organized and widely known concerns in the country. In politics Mr. Andrews is a republican and has always taken an interest in the local campaigns and elections with a view of promoting the cause of good government and civic progress. He is a member of the St. Anthony Club, of the Publicity Club and Delta Tau Delta fraternity. He was also for a number of years one of the few members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in the state. He attends the First Congregational Church. Mr. Andrews was married on April 30, 1903, to Miss Jessie Fuller, who died on March 13, 1904, at the birth of her son, Thomas Franklin Andrews. Mrs. Andrews was a woman of unusual beauty of person and character, and possessed of wonderful business ability. She had been with the Andrews Heating Company from its beginning, and much of its success as a national business was due to her efforts.

BARNARD, Frank M., is a native of Minnesota, being the son of one of the state's early pioneers, Dr. Albion Barnard. Dr. Barnard, before moving to this state had a successful medical practice in Maine, which he was forced to abandon in 1858, owing to ill health. He came to Minneapolis, and built a home where the warehouse of Wyman-Partridge & Company now stands at First avenue north and Fourth street. His father had been associated with the original survey of considerable land in Minnesota, including a large part of the grant to the state university. Albion Barnard engaged in a continuation of this work for some years. In 1865 he was appointed superintendent and physician of the Leech Lake Indian Agency. He had married Miss Emily A. Marshall and their son, Frank M., was born in Minneapolis on October 27, 1860, so that he was not yet six years of age when he moved with his father into the Indian country. At that time the agency settlement, consisting of but five families, all government employees, was located in the heart of a wilderness reached only after a journey by stage from St. Cloud, the nearest railroad point, to Crow Wing and from there to Leech Lake by team. Dr. Barnard held the position from 1865 until about 1875, during which time the settlers, located in the midst of three thousand Indians, were several times in danger by uprisings. In these surroundings Frank Barnard spent six years of his boyhood, acquiring a knowledge of the Chippewa language almost equal to that of his own tongue, as well as becoming familiar with the habits and traditions of the tribe. Dr. Barnard returned to Minneapolis after ten years of service and engaged in the milling business. He still makes his home here although now retired from active business. His son attended the public schools, and in 1876 entered the preparatory department of the University. He began the scientific course with the class of 1882 but

after the sophomore year he left college to begin business. While in school Mr. Barnard had carried papers for the local dailies, first for the "Evening Mail," at the time when Charles W. Johnson and Fred L. Smith were the publishers. He also served as carrier on the Pioneer Press, the Tribune and the Journal, and upon leaving college obtained a situation with the circulating department of the Tribune then owned by General A. B. Nettleton. He soon became manager of his department and later, with Lucian Swift, bought the contract to handle the circulation of the paper. When Mr. Swift bought an interest in the Journal, Mr. Barnard purchased his interest in the Tribune contract and for some time handled it alone. After being with the Tribune about ten years he organized the Minneapolis Printing Company. About this time Mr. Barnard was appointed United States stamp-agent and served until the repeal of the law after the Spanish-American war. In 1900 he withdrew from the printing business to become promoter of paving for the Kettle River Quarries Company and has since been connected with that corporation. He was made assistant secretary and treasurer and later, in 1905, became secretary, the position he now holds. Mr. Barnard is a republican in politics and is a member of the Commercial Club and the Elks. He was, from 1898 to 1902, a director of the first named organization. In 1883 he was married to Miss Minnie A. Wilson and they have had two children—Marshall and Margaret, of whom the latter is living.

Mr. Barnett has become a conspicuous figure, the construction of grain elevators. In 1880 he began his career as a contracting builder, making a specialty of elevator construction. During the past twenty-eight years Mr. Barnett in his elevator building has kept pace with the wonderful progress and development of this producing section. The extent of his operations can be realized from the fact that the company has designed and built approximately one thousand grain elevators, many of them among the greatest elevators in the world. Mr. Barnett in 1892 organized the Barnett & Record Company, he being president of the company. Soon after this corporation was formed F. R. McQueen became prominently identified with it and is now general manager. In 1905, owing to the rapid development of the Canadian Northwest, Mr. Barnett together with Mr. McQueen organized a corporation under the laws of Canada, the Barnett-McQueen Company, limited. These two companies in their extensive building operations are using to advantage patents on grain elevators and grain handling devices issued to Mr. McQueen. In the construction of fire proof concrete and tile grain eleva-

BARNETT, Lewis Cass, president of the Barnett & Record Company, is a native of Kentucky and descended from ancestors who came across the mountains soon after the War of the Revolution and settled the new state in the wilderness. The line is traced even farther back to Scotch Presbyterian emigrants to the North of Ireland in the days of religious persecution. From Ireland, William Barnett, great-grandfather of Lewis C. Barnett, emigrated to America in 1750 settling in South Carolina. His sons served in the continental army and after the war emigrated to the new lands in the west, William, grandfather of Lewis C. settling in Kentucky where he became extensively possessed of land and slaves. His son William married as his second wife Lucy Reed Cable (whose family also had a revolutionary record) and of twelve children, eight of whom were boys, Lewis was the seventh son. He was born January 13, 1848, at Greensbury, Kentucky, where he passed his boyhood, attending the public schools until fourteen years of age. In 1864 the family moved to Rock Island, Illinois, where Lewis continued his schooling. He also studied at Davenport, Iowa, before entering the Iowa State University, where he spent four years but left before graduation to take up farming. From farming he turned to the grain business. This led by degrees to the line of business in which



LEWIS C. BARNETT.

tors these companies are easily among the most prominent concerns in the world. Among the elevators erected are, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company's elevator at Kansas City, Missouri, being of original fire-proof terminal elevator construction, with a storage capacity of 1,000,000 bushels; the "PV" elevator at Duluth, a fire-proof tile working elevator, with a capacity of 650,000 bushels; the steel working elevator, fire-proofed with tile, built at Fort William, Ontario, in 1905, for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, having a working capacity of 1,700,000 bushels, and the Canadian Northern Railway Company's elevator at Port Arthur the largest in the world with a capacity of approximately 7,000,000 bushels. This type elevator is the result of many years experience and experimenting and the demand for absolutely fire-proof construction. The company has also constructed many coal, dry, iron ore and other docks on the Great Lakes and on the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Barnett has never been active politically. His principles so far as national policy is concerned are democratic. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club, the Iroquois Club of Chicago and the Kitchi Gammi Club of Duluth. He is affiliated with the Presbyterian church. On November 16, 1893, Mr. Barnett married Miss Laura A. Tombler, and they have one child Lucy Cable Barnett.



SWEET, PHOTO

GEORGE K. BELDEN.

BELDEN, George K., son of Henry C. Belden, attorney, was born in Vermont, at the town of Lyndon in 1870. The family moved to St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and at that place George K. spent the early years of his life. Later his parents removed to Minneapolis and in this city he completed his education. He entered the academic department of the University of Minnesota and graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1892. Mr. Belden was anxious to take up the profession of his father and with that end in view returned to college two years after receiving his first degree and studied law. He graduated from the legal department in 1897 and soon afterwards was admitted to the bar. For several years he was connected with Thomas F. Wallace Jr., under the firm name of Belden, Wallace & Company, and held the agencies for several bonding and liability companies. In 1903 he engaged in the electrical contracting business as a partner in the W. I. Gray Company and is in that business at the present time. Mr. Belden is a member of the prominent clubs of the city—the Minneapolis, the Minikahda, the Roosevelt and the Minnetonka Yacht clubs. He has been connected with the Minnesota National Guard for many years and held a commission as captain of Company M. Fourth Regiment, sargeant major of the First Regiment and now holds a commission as first lieutenant of Battery B. Mr. Belden is a republican in politics and in his connection with the Roosevelt club has been interested in the work of that party in Minneapolis. He was married in January, 1906, to Miss Edith H. Knight of this city. They attend the Methodist Church.

BESTOR, George Wilber, is the son of George L. Bestor, a lawyer and railroad contractor of Peoria, Illinois. He was born in that town on August 19, 1865, and his early life was spent in Illinois and Ohio. In the schools of those states he received his preparatory education and after moving to Minneapolis in 1887 he entered the University of Minnesota, graduating from the College of Law in 1891. For a short time he was in the grain business both in this city and Illinois, then went to Seattle to accept a position there with the Trust Company during 1892-3. He returned to this city, however, and was attorney for the Minneapolis Trust Company for two years. Mr. Bestor recognized the opportunities offered by the stone quarrying business and in 1895 turned his energies in that direction, assuming control of the Kettle River quarries at Sandstone, Minnesota. Since that time he has been continuously connected with the stone business as president of the Kettle River Quarries Company. Mr. Bestor inherited through his father a membership in the Loyal Legion and also belongs to the Minneapolis, Lafayette and Commercial clubs. He attends the Westminster Presbyterian Church. In 1900 he was married to Miss Nelle P. Hale. They have two children, George Clinton and Flora Hale Bestor.



BRUSH, PHOTO

*George Bester*



CHARLES J. BINTLIFF.

BINTLIFF, Charles J., was born in Ashland, Minnesota, on May 25, 1861. He attended school at Ashland until he was twelve years old when he moved with his parents to Minneapolis where he continued his schooling and began his business life by selling newspapers after school hours. When he left school he secured work at the Ninety-nine Cent Store at three dollars per week. After several years he left this position to become book-keeper for Zesbaugh Bros., and about five years later bought out the half interest of one of the brothers. This was the beginning of his career as a manufacturer of mouldings and picture frames. The firm was then known as Zesbaugh & Bintliff. In 1888 the firm of Zesbaugh & Bintliff was succeeded by the Bintliff Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Bintliff is now president. Through his efforts the company has been built up from a small concern to one of the largest of its kind in the Northwest. In 1902 he was elected a member of the board of education for the term of six years and in 1906 was elected president of the board. About the same time he was also elected one of the directors of the Commercial Club. He is and has always been a staunch supporter of the republican party. Mr. Bintliff was a member of the Centenary Church, Wesley Church, and is at present a member of the Fowler M. E. Church. In 1887 he was married to Miss May C. Kinsey. They have one son

twenty years of age, who is attending the University of Minnesota. Mr. Bintliff's father, Gershom Bintliff, was born in Salterebble, Yorkshire county, England, on September 22, 1830, and came to America in 1840. He is secretary of the Bintliff Manufacturing Company at the present time.

BOUSFIELD, Edward Franklin, head of the Bousfield Wooden Ware Company of Minneapolis, is a native of Ohio. He was born September 4, 1849, at Kirtland, Lake county, a few miles from Cleveland, the son of John and Sarah Bousfield. His father was a manufacturer of wooden ware—sash and doors, lumber, matches and other wooden products—at Cleveland and it was in his father's establishment that Mr. Bousfield obtained the acquaintance with the wooden ware business which has been the ground work of his success in later years. During his boyhood he attended the country schools at Kirtland and public schools of Cleveland, afterwards going to Oberlin College at Oberlin, Ohio. After leaving college he spent several years with his father in the business at Cleveland and in 1875 moved to Bay City, Michigan, where he was in business for twelve years. In 1890 he came to Minneapolis and commenced the manufacture of wooden ware, developing a large and profitable business which is at the pres-



BRUSH, PHOTO

EDWARD F. BOUSFIELD.

ent time being rapidly extended. Mr. Bousfield was married in 1872 to Miss Delia B. Weed. They have three children, Fayette, Louis and Gladys, and another son, Clifton, who died in 1888.

COUPER, Edgar J., vice-president of the Northwestern Knitting Company, was born July 21, 1864, at Morristown, New York. His father, J. P. Couper, was a farmer. His connection with the Northwestern Knitting company dates from 1887—or about the time of the organization of the business. Since that time the business has developed from quite small proportions to one of the largest knitgoods concerns in the country, producing and marketing its goods under its own brand or name. A capacity of 10,000 garments of new buildings and the installation of new machinery is being doubled through the erection of new buildings. Through the period of its greatest growth and development Mr. Couper has been actively associated with the management of the company.

DOERR, Henry, of the well known tobacco firm of Winecke & Doerr, and vice president of the Minneapolis Drug Company, is a native of Wisconsin. He was born at Milwaukee. His father was Val Doerr, the owner and proprietor of a hotel at La Crosse, and Henry passed the early years of his life in Milwaukee and there received his education graduating from the Milwaukee Academy and entering immediately upon business life. For some time he was located at La Crosse, Wisconsin, and then came in 1870 to Minneapolis, where he has since been engaged in business. His first employment in this city was with a wholesale cigar house, where he acquired his training for the business in which he has since been so successful. In 1873 Mr. Doerr formed a partnership with Henry Winecke and engaged in the wholesale and retail cigar and tobacco business in Minneapolis. Mr. Winecke died in 1901, and at that time Mr. Doerr became full owner and manager of the business though the firm name remained unchanged. From a modest beginning the company's business grew until it was one of the largest wholesale tobacco handling establishments of the Northwest, and carried its trade all over that territory. It also operated a large number of retail stores in Minneapolis. In 1907 the wholesale branch of the business was consolidated with the Eliel-Jerman Drug Company under the name of the Minneapolis Drug Company, Mr. Doerr becoming vice president of the new corporation. The city retail business has continued as before under his individual ownership and supervision and the same firm name as that taken in 1873. Mr. Doerr has extensive interests outside of the tobacco business. He is secretary and treasurer of the Salzer Lumber Company which operates a line of country yards; and is the president of the Minneapolis Plow Works. He is also a director of the German-

American Bank of this city. Mr. Doerr is a republican. He is prominently identified with the club life of the city; is a member of the Minneapolis, Minikahda, Commercial and Lafayette clubs, and also associated with the Masonic order. He attends the Presbyterian church. Mr. Doerr is married and has three children, George, Henry, Jr., and Clara.

ELWELL, George Herbert, was born November 25, 1856, at St. Anthony, Minnesota. His father, Tallmadge Elwell, was engaged in the photograph business at that place which was then regarded by many as the real "future great" city of the Northwest. George Herbert was educated at the public schools of the town with supplementary higher education at Carleton College and the state university. In 1874, in his early manhood, he began the manufacture of spring beds and furniture and has since 1882 been president of the Minneapolis Furniture Company. The manufacture of furniture has been one of the noticeable features of the industrial activity of Minneapolis, the abundant supply of hardwood timber inviting investment in this business. The intelligent direction of the activities of the Minneapolis Furniture Company under Mr. Elwell's presidency has given that firm a leading place in the business. Mr. Elwell has served as chairman of the manufactures committee of the Commercial Club and is one of the directors of the St. Anthony Commercial Club. He is a staunch republican in politics, but has never been a candidate for office. He is a member of the First Congregational Church and superintendent of its Sunday school. He was married in 1882 to Miss Belle Horn, of Appleton, Minnesota. To them have been born seven children, of whom five are living.

DAVIS, Spencer E., was born March 30, 1841, at Cazenovia, Madison county, New York, son of Edmund and Ada Curtis Davis. His father was a farmer whose ancestors came from Wales and settled in New England, where the great-grandfathers took part in the War of the Revolution. Spencer worked on his father's farm and for neighboring farmers and worked teams in the lumber woods and clerked in the village hotel and took a turn at buying cattle and working in a melodeon factory at Syracuse until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted at New Woodstock, New York, on August 13, 1862, in the 114th New York Volunteers, a regiment which made a splendid record of pluck and endurance during the war. It was engaged in most of the severe battles in Louisiana and at Winchester, Virginia. Mr. Davis' clothing was cut in five places by Minie balls, one of which struck an army and navy dictionary which he carried in a breast pocket and glanced off leaving him uninjured. This book he keeps among his war relics. After the battle and on the battle field at Winchester, Virginia, he showed such skill in



dressing the wounds of his fellow soldiers that his work attracted the attention of Surgeon Wagner, who, finding out who had done the work, detailed him, against his will, to become field hospital assistant. He protested vigorously, as he wanted to stay afield under any circumstances. He did wound dressing thereafter and when Surgeon Wagner was made medical director of the Middle Military Division, Mr. Davis was put in charge of the wound-dressing department. His regiment had 197 men killed and wounded at the battle of Winchester out of 300 men that were engaged; and 128 were killed and wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek a month later where 250 recruits and veterans were engaged. The state of New York erected a monument at Winchester in commemoration of the heroism of the 114th New York. After the close of the war Mr. Davis returned to New Woodstock, New York, and embarked in the grocery business, but, not satisfied with the outlook, sold out and went to Wisconsin where he worked as baggageman for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and then entered the employment of Van Brunt & Barber of Horicon, Wisconsin, as shipping clerk, to which was soon added the responsibility of the purchase of lumber for the company's factory. In 1870 Mr. Davis became assistant super-

intendent for the Northwestern Furnace Company, manufacturers of pig iron, at Mayville, Wisconsin, and in a few months was given entire charge of the works. In 1872 he went into business for himself and formed a copartnership with Mr. Van Brunt, son of his former employer, under the firm name of Van Brunt & Davis. In 1878 a stock company was organized with \$75,000 capital, as the Van Brunt & Davis Company. The capital was increased in 1882 to \$100,000 and in 1890 Mr. Davis bought a controlling interest and the plant was moved to Minneapolis and capitalized for \$200,000 under the name "Monitor Manufacturing Company" and upon a further reorganization, the name "Monitor Drill Company" was adopted with capitalization for \$1,000,000, embracing one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the Northwest. During the thirty-four years Mr. Davis has been in the manufacturing business he has experienced the inconvenience of only one strike. He has looked after the financial part from the start, 1872, and has promptly met every pay roll to date. He was a director in the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis for two years. In recent years he has conducted a sheep ranch in Wyoming and a rice plantation in Texas. Mr. Davis is a self-made and a very successful man and he must be credited with the admirable chivalry of proudly conceding to his wife eminent ability as a counselor of great wisdom and an unusually good financier through all the varied experience of his career. This lady holds stock in all the various enterprises in which her husband has been engaged. Mr. Davis is a member of John Rawlins Post, G. A. R., of Minneapolis and has been First Commander of John Hanf Post, Horicon, Wisconsin, for two terms, and was member of E. B. Wolcott Post, Milwaukee. He cast his first vote while in the army for Abraham Lincoln's second term and has always voted the republican ticket at presidential elections, but has at times exercised his power and right of contrary choice at local elections. When in Wisconsin, Mr. Davis was elected mayor of Horicon for three terms and was a delegate to Wisconsin State conventions and has generally been active in politics. He is a member of the Masonic Order; an Odd Fellow and an Elk. He is a member of the Commercial Club and his religious sympathies and affiliations are with the Christian Science Church. Mr. Davis, on December 26, 1871, was married to Alice Sherman, and to them have been born two children, Spencer Edmund and Phosa.

FLETCHER, Henry Erskine, is descended from early pioneer families of New England—Robert Fletcher, born in England in 1592, emigrating to this country in 1650. The remote ancestors of the family were natives of Switzerland, from whence various members of the line moved and settled in England, establishing the branch of the family from which Mr. Fletcher is de-



BRUSH, PHOTO

HENRY E. FLETCHER.



*A. E. Davis*

scended. Captain Joel Fletcher, grandfather of Henry E., was born November 26, 1763, and thirty years later moved to Vermont where his ninth child, Joel, was born on March 3, 1818, at Lyndon, Caledonia county. Henry E. was born on July 31, 1843, at Lyndon, the son of Joel Fletcher and Zerviah Townsend Meigs. His family moved to St. Johnsbury, Vermont, where he secured the major part of his education, attending the grammar schools and St. Johnsbury Academy, and in 1859 entered Dartmouth College. He did not complete his college course, but entered the general office of his father's wholesale flour and grain business as bookkeeper, later being sent to Newport, Vermont, on Lake Memphremagog, as manager of a branch house. Having acquired some knowledge of the flour-manufacturing business he moved to Chicago in 1867 where he became a member of the milling firm of Marple & Fletcher, and was building up a promising business when the mill was totally destroyed by explosion and fire. His father's health had been rapidly failing and in 1869, Mr. Fletcher returned to Vermont to take charge of the business there. His father spent several years in the Northwest, where his health seemingly improved, but, returning to his old home for a visit in 1875, he suddenly died of apoplexy. Mr. Fletcher remained in St. Johnsbury until 1879, continuing the business established by his father, and became connected with other interests at that place, holding the office of vice president in the Merchants National Bank of St. Johnsbury from its organization in 1875 until 1879. In the latter year he came to Minneapolis and became a member of the firm of Sidle, Fletcher, Holmes & Company which erected the well known Northwestern Mill and began the manufacture of flour. Under the firm name of Fletcher Bros. he was engaged in the lumber business from 1880 to 1886. In 1886 he was elected president of the Northern Pacific Elevator Company and held the office for one year. Mr. Fletcher was one of the incorporators of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic Railroad and was the treasurer and a director of the Minneapolis and Pacific Railroad. After the consolidation of the two roads into the "Soo" Line Mr. Fletcher resigned his directorship. He was the president of the City Elevator Company organized in 1889. Mr. Fletcher's business life has been active and varied and in the course of his commercial career he has been connected with enterprises that have not alone been successful from his point of view but have materially helped to make known the rapidly increasing importance of Minneapolis. Politically he is a republican but has never desired public preferment. He is a member of the Minneapolis and Commercial clubs and with his family attends the Plymouth Congregational Church. On December 8, 1866, Mr. Fletcher was married to Miss Rebecca A. Smith and they have had two children both of whom died in infancy.

GILLETTE, George M., the son of Mahlon B. Gillette, a farmer, was born December 19, 1858, at Niles, Michigan. His ancestors were French Huguenots, who during the period of Huguenot persecution fled to England. Thence the direct ancestors of Mr. Gillette came to America, in 1620, in the ship "Mary and John," and took their part in the early colonial events. His parents located on a farm in Michigan, and he spent the early period of his life there. He obtained the common school education, graduated from the high school at Niles, and then entered the University of Michigan. He graduated from the literary department in 1880, and for a time employed himself on the farm. He then engaged in the manufacture of farm implements, and later established a plant for the production of strawboard. In the year 1889 he moved to Minneapolis, and almost immediately became interested in the manufacture of structural iron and steel and bridge work. Since that time he has been almost continuously engaged in that business and is now vice-president and treasurer of the Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Company, the largest concern of its kind in the city, if not in the Northwest, employing a force of one thousand to twelve hundred men. Mr. Gillette is a republican, and served for one term in the state legislature. He is active in the social and



CHARLES GLUEK

BRUSH, PHOTO



JOHN G. GLUEK

SWEET, PHOTO

club life of the city and is a member of the principal clubs of Minneapolis and holds a membership also in the Engineers' Club of New York. Mr. Gillette attends the Baptist church. He was married to Miss Augusta M. Perkins on October 18, 1883, and they have three children.

GLUEK, Charles, was born in Minneapolis June 6, 1860, son of Gottlieb Gluek, who came to this country from Germany in 1854, and after working in Philadelphia one year came the next year to Minneapolis where in 1857 he started a brewery, which has now developed into imposing dimensions through the business energy of his sons. Charles Gluek attended the public schools of Minneapolis and took a full course in business college and, when fully equipped with preparatory business training, he took up his father's business and became vice president of the Gluek Brewing Company, which succeeded to the business of Rank & Gluek, and represents a plant having an annual capacity of over 100,000 barrels of beer. Mr. Gluek is also vice-president of the German-American Bank, a member of the leading clubs of Minneapolis, including the Commercial Club, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is a prominent member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On December 8, 1888, Mr. Gluek was married to Mary Thielen, of Minneapolis, who died leaving three children: Carl G., Emma C., and Alvin G.

GLUEK, John G., was born in Minneapolis, May 11, 1868, son of Gottlieb and Caroline Foel Gluek. The father died in 1881 and the mother is still living. Gottlieb Gluek established the Rank & Gluek Brewery in 1857, which has now developed, through the activity of the sons, into the large Gluek Brewing Company. John G. Gluek was educated in the public schools of Minneapolis and received a thorough business college training and was admirably prepared to take a responsible position in the conduct of the brewing business, which had been established by his father. He became secretary and treasurer of the Gluek Brewing Company, of which his brother is the president. Mr. Gluek was a young man of fine business ability and, like his brother, was numbered among the effective industrial forces of Minneapolis. He was a member of the B. P. O. E. and of the Knights of Pythias. He was married on April 24, 1895, to Minnie Miller of Minneapolis. They have one child, Eugene G. Mr. and Mrs. Gluek were killed in an automobile accident near Lake Minnetonka August 19, 1908.

GLUEK, Louis, president of the Gluek Brewing Company, was born at St. Anthony, now the east division of Minneapolis on September 21, 1858, the son of Gottlieb and Caroline (Foell) Gluek. His father was one of the pioneers of Minneapolis who very early established himself



LOUIS GLUEK.



BRUSH, PHOTO

WILLIAM I. GRAY.

in the brewing business in the northeastern part of the city. Louis attended the public schools of Minneapolis and was early apprenticed to the brewing business. Under the instruction and direction of his father, he early became an expert in this department of manufacturing. After his father's death, about thirty years ago, he succeeded to the management of the business and upon the incorporation of the Gluck Brewing Company, became its president, and has remained its executive head and active manager ever since. The business, which was established in 1857, is the oldest in its line in the city and one of the oldest business concerns of any kind in the state of Minnesota. It has been continuously prosperous for more than forty years. Mr. Gluck was married at Minneapolis in 1893 to Miss Laura Giesmann. Mr. Gluck is social in his tastes and is a member of many societies and orders, including the I. O. O. F., B. P. O. E. and Knights of Honor, and takes an active interest in the commercial affairs of the city, having membership in the St. Anthony Commercial Club since its organization. In politics he is a democrat; in church affiliations, a Lutheran. Such time as he finds for recreation, he devotes to the management of a farm near Minneapolis, or to fishing and hunting.

GOLD, Chas S., treasurer of the Northwestern Knitting Company and vice-president of the Frank S. Gold Company, jobbers of notions, is a native of Northfield, Vermont. His parents were Sherman Gold and Eunice A. Gold—and from the father who was a manufacturer, Mr. Gold perhaps inherited his business instincts and abilities. He was one of the founders of the Northwestern Knitting company and has been its treasurer and one of its directors for upwards of a score of years. His political sympathies are with the republican party and his church connection with the Universalist denomination. He is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club. Mr. Gold is married and has two children—Frank S. Gold and Carolyn L. Gold.

GRAY, William Irving, of the contracting firm of W. I. Gray & Co., was born at Lake City, Minnesota, the son of Alexander Gray and Mary Dingwall Gray. All his ancestors were Scotch and his parents came to this country in 1862, settling in Wabasha county, Minnesota. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, eight miles from Lake City, where he attended district school, later attending and graduating from the Lake City high school. He then entered the University of Minnesota, and graduated from the engineering department in 1892 with the degree of electrical engineer. After a short time spent in practical experience in his profession, Mr. Gray, in 1894, engaged in the business of a contracting engineer under the firm name of W. I. Gray & Co. taking contracts for mechanical plants of all kinds, such as heating, electric lighting, ventilating and plumbing. In addition to doing a large local business, the operations of the firm extend to three or four adjoining states and to Western Canada. Mr. Gray is independent in his political beliefs, but takes an active part in the public affairs of the city, is a member of the Commercial Club, and has been president of the State Board of Electricity since 1899. He is a member of Park Avenue Congregational Church and of the Congregational Club of Minnesota. In 1899 Mr. Gray was married to Isabelle W. Welles, and they have two sons, Alexander Welles and Frank Dingwall.

HALE, Charles Sumner, president of the Kilgore-Peteler Company, was born on April 1, 1870, in Minneapolis, the son of Jefferson M. and Louisa M. (Herrick) Hale. His father was one of the pioneer merchants of Minneapolis and was long identified with the dry goods business in the firm which was originally G. W. Hale & Company and later Hale, Thomas & Company. On his mother's side Mr. Hale also springs from pioneers of the city, his grandfather, Mr. Nathan Herrick, having established a marble yard in Minneapolis in 1851 on the present site of the Minneapolis Loan & Trust Company on Nicollet avenue. Mr. Herrick, who died in 1891, was one of the first business men in Minneapolis. At the



SWEET, PHOTO

*Chas. S. Hale*



SAMUEL J. HEWSON.

time of Mr. Hale's birth the family home was at the corner of Sixth street and First avenue south. As a boy he attended the public schools of the city, graduating from the high school in 1888 and, entering the university, took the academic course and graduated in 1892. His first business experience was in the dry goods store of his father and uncle, G. W. Hale & Company, then located at the corner of Third and Nicollet. After graduation he was associated in the lumber business for four years with the late Jesse G. Jones and afterwards was with W. S. Hill in the same business. In 1896 he became secretary and treasurer of the Kettle River Quarries Company, a corporation controlling extensive properties at Sandstone, Minnesota. This company does a large business in supplying building and paving material. In 1904 Mr. Hale with George W. Bestor organized the Kilgore Machine Company which soon afterwards absorbed the Peteler Portable Railway Manufacturing Company, the consolidated company taking the present name, Kilgore-Peteler Company, and engaged extensively in the production of contractors' machinery, making a specialty of the manufacture of dump cars. Mr. Hale is also president of the American Locomotive Equipment Company of Chicago and president of the Sandstone Land Company, owners of the town site and electric and water companies at Sandstone. Mr. Hale is a member of the Min-

neapolis Club, Minikahda Club, Minnetonka Yacht Club and of the Chi Psi fraternity. He was married on June 23, 1897, at Mankato to Miss Marjorie L. Patterson. They have one son, Sumner Patterson Hale. The family attends Plymouth Congregational Church.

HAYFORD, George Warren, secretary and treasurer of the Electrical Engineering Company, was born October 27, 1854, at Boston, Massachusetts. His parents were Warren and Abby (Lewis) Hayford. His father was a builder. On both sides of the family Mr. Hayford traces his descent back to colonial times and his ancestors took part in the stirring affairs of the colonies, the war of the Revolution, and the interesting events incident to the building of a new nation. Mr. Hayford's boyhood was spent in Boston where he attended the public schools—the Brimmer Grammar School and the English high school—and completed his education with a course at the Boston University School of Law from which he graduated in 1875 with the degree of LL. B. The rapid development of electrical invention attracted his attention and after he came west in 1896 he became one of the founders and officers of the Electrical Engineering Company, one of the oldest concerns of its kind in Minneapolis. The company has recently established itself in new and commodious quarters at 21 North Sixth street. Mr. Hayford was married on December 17, 1885, to Ida A. W. Bright and they have two children living. He is a member of the Commercial Club and other business and social organizations of the city.

HEWSON, Samuel James, for twenty years prominent in the building material business of Minneapolis, was born at Detroit, Michigan, on September 28, 1857, the son of John and Alice Hewson. His father held a position in the office of one of the larger firms of Detroit. Samuel J. passed the early years of his life in the city of his birth and was educated in the public schools there. He obtained a business position, and was associated with various firms of Detroit, until 1879 when he moved to St. Paul where he entered the employ of one of the large jobbing houses as shipping clerk. He remained with that company for about eight years, filling various positions and finally was made a traveling salesman. He continued his connection with the firm until 1887 when he resigned to come to Minneapolis and enter the building material business, as the general sales agent of the Menomonie Hydraulic Press Brick Company and has been interested in that organization since that time. This company, with headquarters at Minneapolis, does a large business in the manufacture of staple and fancy lines of especially constructed bricks. Mr. Hewson, who as the general manager of the company has charge of its actual operation, has built up a large and successful plant which has furnished the material for a majority

of the finer brick buildings of the city. Mr. Hewson is a member of the Minneapolis Club, the Minikahda Club, and the Automobile Club. He was married on August 20, 1885, to Miss Fannie J. Burdick and they have two daughters, Katherine and Alice.

**HEYWOOD, Frank**, founder of the Heywood Manufacturing Company, has been engaged in the paper box manufacturing business in Minneapolis for twenty-five years. He is the son of C. R. Heywood and Sarah A. (Brown) Heywood, his father being for many years in business at Rutland, Massachusetts, where he owned and operated a saw mill. His son, Frank, was born on July 9, 1857, and passed the early years of his life in the place of his birth. He began his commercial career by accepting a position with a paper box manufacturing concern of Lowell, Massachusetts, and there acquired the training and experience in the line of work which he has since followed. He continued with the company in different capacities for four years and in 1878 resigned his position to continue his education at Phillips Andover Academy. He was at the academy four years, leaving school in 1882 to come west, where he located in Minneapolis. He engaged soon after his arrival in the paper box manufacturing business, starting a factory at 123 Nicollet avenue. The company has grown from a comparatively small beginning to the largest of its kind in the Northwest and is organized now as the Heywood Manufacturing Company, in which Mr. Heywood is president and general manager. Later Mr. Heywood added facilities for the manufacture of envelopes and a printing department, and with these lines the plant now occupies a large three story building for manufacturing and warehousing purposes. Mr. Heywood is a Mason, and is also a member of several other local fraternal orders.

**HOWELL, R. R. & Company**—About 1878 R. R. Howell and D. R. Howell came to Minneapolis from Cambria, Wisconsin, where they were born and where they had been engaged in the machinery business, and commenced the manufacturing and jobbing of well and pump machinery at 222 North Washington avenue. The business rapidly expanded and in a few years a manufacturing plant was erected at Prospect Park in southeast Minneapolis. This plant was entirely destroyed by fire in 1890, but was immediately rebuilt and has since been enlarged from time to time to meet the growing demands of the business until it is now one of the leading general manufacturing plants of the city. The firm has constantly added to its line of products and now makes a great variety of machines, including engines, boilers, saw mills, gang edgers, lath and bolting machines, shingle and excelsior machines, well boring machines, rock drilling machines, feed mills, feed cookers, wood saws, drag saws, self feeders, horse powers, hay tedders and complete grain

elevator outfits. The business is one of the substantial manufacturing enterprises of the city, and its product is distributed all over the United States, Canada, Alaska, and Mexico.

**KELLY, Hubert**, was born in New York City in 1862, the son of Hubert Kelly and Mary McClure Kelly. His father remained in New York only a few years after the birth of Hubert, moving to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1868, where the family remained but two years, in 1870 moving farther west to Minnesota, where they made their home at Leaf Valley. Mr. Kelly spent his boyhood there and began his education in a neighboring town attending the public school at Alexandria. His parents came to Minneapolis from Leaf Valley in 1879 and his education was continued here in the public schools but in 1881 he decided to leave school and prepare himself for a commercial life by an active business training. He immediately became connected with the business with which he is so prominently identified at the present time, starting in the plumbing and steam heating business in this city. He spent several years in acquiring a knowledge of the trade and then engaged in business under his own name, organizing the firm of H. Kelly & Company which has since done general work in plumbing, gas fitting and the installation of steam and hot



HUBERT KELLY.



water heating plants. Mr. Kelly is the active head of this company and through his capable management and energy the business has grown steadily and rapidly from the time of its inception until at the present time it does probably the largest business in that line in the Northwest. The company's operations are not confined to the Northwest, however, but extend to all parts of the country. It has equipped some of the largest elevator and other power plants in nearly every state in the Union as well as many in Canada and several of the big malting plants in the country have also been furnished and erected by them, the largest being in Montreal, Winnipeg and Omaha. Mr. Kelly is also largely interested in the Engineering & Steam Supplies Company which was incorporated in 1902, and in which he holds the offices of president and treasurer. This organization, as its name implies, engages in the furnishing of steam fitting and engineering accessories, and has a heavy trade in those lines. Mr. Kelly, though he devotes the principal part of his time to his business interests, is also active in the social and fraternal life of the city. He is a member of the Commercial Club, the Automobile Club, the Elks, and the Knights of Columbus. He attends the Catholic Church. In 1883 he married Miss Julia A. Mowery, who died in 1894, leaving four children, Violet M., Frank J., Thomas E., and Irene. Mr. Kelly was again married in 1897, to Miss Bernadette Byrnes.

JOHNSON, William Chandler, was born at St. Anthony Falls, Minnesota, on November 1, 1856, son of Luther G. and Cornelia E. Morrill Johnson, the father being a merchant. William C. attended the public schools of St. Anthony and those of Minneapolis after the consolidation, and studied three years at the state university, but did not graduate. Mr. Johnson's activities have been chiefly in manufacturing lines and he has been a strong factor in the building up of the great manufacturing interests of the city. The railroads perform the essential work of providing the inlets and outlets of transportation, while the manufacturing forces of a city perform the major part in determining the amount of business the rolling stock shall carry. A city's expansion is measured by the expansion of its industries and the manufacturers deserve all the credit they can receive as builders of the majesty of cities. Mr. Johnson is one of those builders, and, as treasurer of the Northwestern Casket Company, and vice president of the Minneapolis Office and School Furniture Company, he can feel that he has contributed his share to the progress and greatness of the metropolis of the Northwest. Mr. Johnson is a republican in politics and is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club, the St. Anthony Commercial Club, the Lafayette Club and the Native Sons of Minnesota. In 1891 Mr. Johnson was married to Blanche Gilbert McCall.

KENASTON, Frederick Eugene, was born November 14, 1853, at Hatley, Stanstead county, Province of Quebec, Canada, son of Joseph P. and Jane W. E. Kenaston, both of Scotch ancestry. Mr. Kenaston received his early educational training in Canada and the United States, coming to the latter country when he was eleven years old. His training was largely under private tutelage. After living seventeen years in Iowa, he came to Minnesota in 1881. Although he studied law and was admitted to the bar, Mr. Kenaston has never practiced although he would beyond doubt have stood high in the profession had he willed to put as much energy into the law as he has into his business activities. His training on the farm and in the shop and in the counting-room has borne fruit in the production of a man of extraordinary executive ability, with a far-reaching vision in business operations. As president of the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company, Mr. Kenaston, who fills the positions of president and treasurer, is at the head of one of the largest industries in that line in the country. The business reaches into Canada and Mr. Kenaston, who was born in Canada, is one of those enterprising men who believes that international boundary lines and hostile tariffs are not able to fatally restrict profitable commercial intercourse between countries which geographically were intended to trade with the least restraint possible. The part his firm is playing in making a practical demonstration of the necessity for reciprocity is noticeable. He is interested in other lines of business, having Canadian connections which present the same suggestion. Mr. Kenaston stands high in the estimation of the community. He was married on November 22, 1874, to Julia E. Smith at Northwood, Iowa. They have one son, Burt Kenaston.

LANGDON, Robert Bruce, was born in 1826, at New Haven, Vermont, the birthplace, also, of his father, Seth Langdon, a farmer of that locality. He is of English descent on both sides of the family, his ancestors having settled in New England during the colonial days. His grandfather was an officer in the patriot army, who later settled in Vermont. Mr. Langdon's mother came of an old English family, bearing the name of Squires. Robert Bruce received the usual academic education, and in 1848 became connected with the railroad construction business as a foreman with the Rutland and Burlington road. He came west shortly after and for several years was engaged under Selah Chamberlain, in Ohio and Wisconsin, and then began constructional contracting for himself, his first work being the fencing of the Chicago & Northwestern line from Fond du Lac to Minnesota Junction. In 1853 he constructed for the Illinois Central a section of track from Kankakee to Urbana, and following that filled contracts for the Milwaukee & La



SWEET, PHOTO

*J. E. Keenaston*

Crosby, and Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien roads. In 1858 he superintended the construction of the first railroad in Minnesota and two years later took the contract for the building of the Mobile and Ohio road but the out-break of the Civil War interrupted this work. In 1860 he moved to Minneapolis where he soon after became connected with the building of the Minneapolis Mill Company's canal. Outside of the railroad construction business Mr. Langdon's interests were large and extended. He erected and owned at various times several blocks of buildings in this city, being president of both the companies which built and owned the Syndicate block and the Masonic Temple. He was also the first executive officer of the Terminal Elevator Company and of the Belt railway, connecting the stockyards at New Brighton, of which he was a director, with the interurban systems of railroad. He held at one time a directorship in the City Bank and was interested in the wholesale grocery trade, being partner in the house of Geo. R. Newell & Company. Very naturally he became connected with the railroad business, and was a director and vice president of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad and vice president of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic, now known as the Soo Line. Mr. Langdon was a republican in politics, active in the political affairs of the state, and several times the successful candidate of his party. In 1872 he was elected to the state senate and served the interests of the people so well that he was successively re-elected until 1878. He was again elected to the senate in 1880 and served at the biennial sessions of 1881-3 and 1885. His party again nominated him in 1888, when he was defeated at the election. During his senatorial service he was strictly devoted to the interests of the people and state, and filled the duties of his office with honor and integrity. He served on the more important standing committees, such as election, railroad, prison, retrenchment and reform. In the national republican conventions of 1876 at Cincinnati, 1884 at Chicago, and 1888, he was a delegate from this state; and at the time of the national convention in Minneapolis served on several committees on arrangements. Mr. Langdon was for many years president of the Minneapolis Club and of the Vermont Association. His family attended St. Marks Episcopal Church and he was a vestryman of that parish. When he moved to Minneapolis in 1866 Mr. Langdon built a handsome home and lived there until his death in 1895. He was married in 1859 to Miss Sarah Smith, daughter of Horatio A. Smith, a physician of New Haven, and at his death left three children, Mrs. H. C. Truesdale, and Mrs. W. F. Brooks, both of this city, and a son, Cavour S. Langdon, a partner of his father's former business associate, A. H. Linton, in the Linton & Company railroad constructing firm. As was his father, C. S. Langdon is a member of the Minneapolis Club, and has been the president of the organization.



JACOB KUNZ.

KUNZ, Jacob, one of the enterprising business men of Minneapolis, is of German parentage and birth, but has been a resident of Minnesota for forty years, for the greater part of which time he has been engaged in business in Minneapolis. He was born in Germany in 1857, and spent his early boyhood in that country. When eleven years old, in 1868, his parents left Germany to emigrate to America, and settled near Chaska, Minnesota, where his father entered the farming business. Jacob Kunz, remained at home upon the farm, and attended the public schools, until he was sixteen years of age. At that time he sought a position in which he might learn the railroad business, and secured a position as a locomotive fireman with the Omaha railroad. He continued in this work for five years and then came to Minneapolis, in 1878. W. W. Eastman was then in charge of the management of the Island Power Company and he offered to Mr. Kunz an opportunity to enter the service of that company as engineer and millwright. Mr. Kunz was connected with the company for several years and was advanced through a number of offices until he was finally placed in charge as general superintendent. He is largely interested in this company at the present time and is its general manager. His business associations have extended, however, to several other local concerns and he is now the vice-president and a

director of the North Star Malting Company; the treasurer and a director of the Minneapolis Brewing Company; the organizer and president of the Kunz Oil Company; and a director of the German-American Bank. Varied as Mr. Kunz's interests have been, he gives to each his personal attention, and it is in a large part due to his energy and efficient management that they now rank among the leading concerns of the Northwest. Mr. Kunz's time is, necessarily, largely taken up by his commercial responsibilities, but he has also found time for the social life of the city and is a member of some of the larger clubs, among them the Automobile Club and the Commercial Club.

LEIGHTON, Horace Newel, one of the building contractors of Minneapolis, was born at Machias, Maine, on January 8, 1853. His father, Joseph H. Leighton, was a lumberman—the type of sturdy New Englander who has done so much in person or through his descendants for the building of the northwest. During his early boyhood Mr. Leighton attended the schools at Machias but at fifteen left school to begin work, completing his education as so many successful men have done, in the shop, mill and business office. Seeing opportunities in the west he followed the example of many Maine men and came to Minnesota establishing



OLIVER B. MCCLINTOCK.

BRUSH, PHOTO

himself in Minneapolis. For the past twenty-five years he has been a contractor and builder and has erected many of the larger and more conspicuous buildings of the city. Although Mr. Leighton is a good type of the successful business man of today he has not confined his activities entirely to his private enterprises but has taken a large interest in public affairs, and, though not an office seeker, was induced to serve the city as alderman from his ward, the Third for four years from 1898 to 1902. He is a republican in political faith though by no means party bound in municipal affairs. He is a member of the Pilgrim Congregational Church and a trustee of Windom Institute at Montevideo, Minnesota,—one of the educational institutions fostered by the Congregational denomination of the state. Mr. Leighton was married on May 19, 1875, to Sarah L. Heaton, and they have had seven children, Mabelle E., Addie I., Maud A., Lizzie A., Lewis L., George E., and Sara L.

MCCLINTOCK, Oliver Bonaffon, president of the McClintock-Loomis Company, is a Wisconsin man, born near Berlin, Green Lake county, on November 20, 1865, the son of Robert C. and Ann David McClintock. Much of the larger part



HORACE N. LEIGHTON.

SWEET, PHOTO

of his life has been spent in Minnesota. After attending the common school, night school and a commercial college, Mr. McClintock entered the grocery business at Owatonna in 1880 under the firm name of McClintock & Lennon. Seven years later he went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, as collector and solicitor for the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company. Only a few months later he was appointed manager of the branch house at Council Bluffs and filled that position until 1901 when he organized the American Bank Protection Company and moved to Minneapolis where the corporation established its office. Mr. McClintock was elected secretary and treasurer and as such managed the business of the concern until March, 1908, when he resigned the active management, remaining a stockholder and director of the company. He is also a stockholder in the Sperry Manufacturing Co., of Owatonna, and other manufacturing corporations of the Northwest. Mr. McClintock's many business duties have not prevented him from taking a keen interest in public affairs, although he has never held office except as a member of the board of education at Owatonna for three years, 1892, '93 and '94. He is a republican in politics and is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. P., R. A. and the Minneapolis Commercial Club. He was married October 28, 1892, at Owatonna to Miss Evva Webb. They have one daughter, Margaret.

McMILLAN, Frank Griggs, was born October 4, 1856, at Danville, Caledonia county, Vermont, son of Col. Andrew McMillan, a graduate of West Point. Educated in the public schools and at the Dummer Academy of Massachusetts, he learned the printer's trade and, until 1878, he set type in Boston and elsewhere in New England, and then, because of failing health, he came to Minneapolis, where he worked as printer, carpenter and millwright until he found the life work which brought him deserved prominence in the community where he had cast his lot. He stands in the front ranks of the builders and contractors who have played such a great part in the promotion of the material welfare of Minneapolis. Throughout the business and residence portions of the city may be seen in varied forms of attractive architecture the evidences of Mr. McMillan's designing and constructive skill. His industry and conscientious activity brought him into demand for the service of the public and among his public services may be mentioned his four years' work in the state senate where he introduced a resolution looking to the building of a new Capitol. He was chairman of the State Capitol Commission for two years and drew up the bill under which the present magnificent structure was erected. Mr. McMillan served as a member of the board of park commissioners for two years and for six years on the board of education, of which he was elected secretary, and was chairman of the building committee, under whom the new East Side high school was con-

structed. He introduced measures in the board to secure the system of savings banks in the public schools. Mr. McMillan was appointed by Governor Lind a member of the State Board of Equalization for this district and, in recognition of his fine business sense he was elected president of that important body and his work there has been strongly in behalf of correct assessments and honest valuations. Mr. McMillan was six years president of the Master Builders Association of Minneapolis and president of the Minnesota Society Sons of the American Revolution and president of the John A. Rawlins Post of the Citizens Staff. He is a charter member of the Vermont Association of Minnesota to which he has given earnest and effective work, serving on the executive committee and as vice-president and latterly as president. In 1881 Senator McMillan married Miss Lillian A. Conner, a native of Minneapolis, and to them have been born four children. The family attend the First Congregational Church of which Senator McMillan is a member and a trustee.

NORTHUP, William G., was born at Salisbury Centre, Herkimer county, New York, July 21, 1851. His father was Daniel A. Northup, a merchant of that town. Mr. Northup came to Minneapolis in 1867 after receiving a common



FRANK G. McMILLAN.

school education at the place of his birth and has resided here since. He was bookkeeper and mailing clerk in the office of the Minneapolis Tribune in 1871, and then learned the hardware trade in the establishment of John S. Pillsbury & Co., remaining there until 1874. Mr. Northup then went into the service of the North Star Woolen Mills Company, which was organized in 1864. In 1879, he was placed in management of this successful enterprise of which he is now the president. The company is widely known as the largest manufacturers of fine blankets in the country. It is one of those industries, the quality of whose product advertises the city where it is located. The company has a branch office at Twenty-first street and Fifth avenue, New York City. The success of the business is illustrative of the value of Minneapolis as a distributing point for merchandise. Mr. Northup is vice president of the Minneapolis Trust Company, a director of the Northwestern National Bank, a trustee of the Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank and a director of the North American Telegraph Company. He is a member of the Minneapolis and Lafayette Clubs. His ancestors accompanied Roger Williams when he left the Massachusetts Bay Colony and sought to establish a new colony in Rhode Island where religious freedom and real self-government could be enjoyed, in 1636-63. Mr. Northup attends the Universalist Church. He was married in 1874 to Lela Tucker, of Providence, Rhode Island.



SWEET, PHOTO

WILLIAM G. NORTHUP.

PAULLE, Leonard, was born at Buffalo, New York, April 23, 1855. He is of French descent, his father, who lived to the age of ninety-five years, having served in the French army in the campaigns of Napoleon I. The family has an unbroken record of longevity on the father's and mother's side, the latter being of German descent. Mr. Paulle, the subject of this sketch, spent his early years and was educated chiefly in the parochial schools of Buffalo and St. Paul. Leaving the latter city in 1872, he came to Minneapolis where, after a few years, he embarked in the show case manufacturing business in which he has been engaged ever since with marked success. Mr. Paulle started in business where the Loan and Trust building now stands, and it is an interesting fact that he sold to William Donaldson the first show case the latter bought after he began business in Minneapolis, the article being bought on credit. Mr. Paulle is first vice-president of the Germania Bank; a member of the Commercial Club; a member of the Masonic order since 1875, and one of the oldest thirty-second degree Masons in the city. He is a republican in political preference. He held a colonel's commission on the staff of former Governor John Lind. He was married in September, 1905, to Miss Minnie Crozier of La Crosse, Wisconsin. Mr. Paulle has a part in every movement for the advantage of the community.

PECK, Park W., secretary, treasurer and general manager of the North Star Woolen Mill Co. of Minneapolis, is a native of Illinois. He was born in 1869, son of Edwin Peck, a farmer, and Nellie Warren Peck, and spent his boyhood on the farm in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota. He entered the employ of the North Star company in 1891 while still a very young man, and worked up through various positions until he reached that of executive head of the business. Mr. Peck is a modest and unassuming man whose business ability and high character have won him the confidence and esteem of his friends and business associates.

RAWITZER, Clarence M., was born on November 2, 1868, in Omaha, Nebraska. His father, William Rawitzer, was a veteran of the Civil War, who enlisted as a private in the Forty-first Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers at the beginning of the war, and was promoted before the term of service was over to the rank of corporal. He married Sophia Erdman of Platteville, Wisconsin, and after the war located in Omaha where he engaged in business as a merchant. Clarence M. passed the first twenty-five years of his life in that city and was educated in the public schools. After completing his course, he began a business life and a little later engaged in the tent and awning business, organizing a company and operating



BRUSH, PHOTO

CLARENCE M. RAWITZER.

a factory at Omaha for several years, but discontinued his relations with this in 1897 to come to this city. He immediately organized the American Tent & Awning Company and took charge of the active management himself. The factory was first located at First avenue north and Second street, but in 1905 the capacity of this plant had been altogether outgrown, and the establishment was moved to its present situation on North Washington avenue, between Third and Fourth avenues. The firm there occupies a three story building with the factory, warehouses and general offices, a significant proof of the development of the company since its organization in 1897. The plant is now one of the largest in that line west of Chicago, and the business of the firm extends over all the west and northwest territory. The demand for their goods in these states steadily increases, and during 1906 the Montana trade alone amounted to more than \$25,000, facts that put the business in the front rank of growing enterprises in the Twin Cities. Mr. Rawitzer is well known among his business associates and is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club. He is also a member of the Masonic order and has risen to the thirty-second degree. He was married on August 2, 1890, to Miss Lizzie M. Keeler of Omaha, and they have one daughter, Geneve.

SAVAGE, M. W., president of the International Stock Food Company of Minneapolis, began life as the son of a physician and druggist of moderate means and largely made his own way from boyhood. His father wished him to become a doctor and the young man commenced the study of medicine but a natural love of animals and growing things turned him away from the practice of the medical profession, so that immediately after his marriage he settled upon a farm in Iowa and commenced the breeding of livestock. It is probable that Mr. Savage would never have turned aside from farm life had not a tornado completely destroyed everything above the ground on his farm. Finding himself crippled, he moved to Dubuque to make a new start and commenced the manufacture of stock food and remedies put up after prescriptions long used in his father's practice. After a short time he moved to Minneapolis and since that time, 1889, has made steady and rapid advances until the business is much the largest of its kind in the world. The quarters first occupied were rapidly outgrown and some years ago Mr. Savage purchased the Minneapolis Exposition building on the East Side and has since occupied this enormous structure. From his boyhood it had been his ambition to raise fine horses. As soon as his growing business made the realization of this dream possible, Mr. Savage bought a farm of some 700 acres about ten miles south of Minneapolis on the Minnesota river, where he established the largest horse breeding farm in the country, buying such horses as Dan Patch—1:35, Crescens—2:02 $\frac{1}{4}$ , Directum—2:05 $\frac{1}{4}$ , and others of fine breeding and notable records. This farm is equipped in a most complete way and has a fine mile track for exercising and speeding. A half-mile covered track, entirely enclosed, has recently been erected where his horses are trained and worked during the winter. The farm and the surrounding country are very attractive and Mr. Savage has made it his summer home. He has erected a beautiful house on the bluffs overlooking the farm and the valley for twenty miles or more and during the season spends much of his time here. Besides his many manufacturing interests and his horses, Mr. Savage has other subjects of importance to which he gives attention. Notable among these is the electric railway the Dan Patch Air Line to run from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Dubuque, which is now under construction, and of which he is president. He has two sons, E. B. Savage who is manager of the Toronto branch of the business as well as its foreign affairs, and Harold M. Savage, still in school in Minneapolis.

SATTERLEE, William Eugene, vice president of the Salisbury & Satterlee Company, with which firm he has been associated for the past twenty-eight years, was born in Wisconsin, at the town of Viroqua. He is the son of William

Wilson Satterlee and Sarah Satterlee. William Wilson Satterlee was a Methodist minister, who at the time of his son's birth on April 2, 1861, was in charge of a parish at Viroqua. When William E. was but a few years old the family moved to Minnesota, and first located at Elysian. There he entered the grade schools, continuing his studies in the schools at Waseca and St. Cloud, Minnesota, to which towns the family had moved; and later graduated from the high school at Minneapolis and immediately entered upon a commercial life. He first entered the employ of Salisbury-Rolph & Company in 1880, and began his training in the bedding and furniture manufacturing business. He became a partner in the business in 1887. This association was continued for several years and then with Fred R. Salisbury, Mr. Satterlee formed the Salisbury & Satterlee Company. This organization has since been incorporated and the present officers are Fred R. Salisbury, president; W. E. Satterlee, vice president, and A. F. Smith, secretary. The firm carried on a general business in the manufacture and wholesaling of mattresses, spring beds and iron bedsteads—and now handle a trade which covers

the entire Northwest. Among his other business interests Mr. Satterlee was one of the promoters and an organizer of the East Side State Bank and is at present a director of that institution. Mr. Satterlee is associated, politically, with the republican party. He takes an active interest in municipal and party affairs and at the election of 1904 was made alderman of the Second ward, and at present is a member of the Charter Commission. Though his time is filled, in great measure, by his numerous business and political interests, Mr. Satterlee has not been separated from the social side of the city and is a member of several organizations, among them the Minneapolis Commercial Club, the Minneapolis Whist Club and the St. Anthony Commercial Club, and in October, 1907, was elected president of the last named organization. In 1883 Mr. Satterlee was married to Miss Lillian M. Barton and they have three children—Gertrude Lillian, Roland Eugene and Dorothy Adelaide.

SIMMONS, Chester, son of Chester W. and Emily White Simmons was born in New York City, December 26, 1850. His father was a merchant of New York and both parents were English by birth. Mr. Simmons spent his early years in Tarrytown and Yonkers, New York, and received his education in the public schools, early developing fine business qualifications, which, actualized in his maturer years, gave him a most honorable position in the business world. He has been identified with the Bemis Brother Bag Company for more than thirty years and has been a strong contributory force in that progressive firm. He is a member of the Minneapolis and the Commercial clubs, and is a member of Trinity Baptist Church. In politics he has always been a republican and an active member of his party. In 1875 he was married to Fannie A. Bemis and to them six children have been born—Chester B., Ethel, Lois M., Marmion J., Emily R. and Donald B.

SMITH, Bela Winfield, was born November, 1861, at Norwich, Connecticut, son of Ezra L. Smith. His early years were spent at Norwich, until he was thirteen years old, when he came to Minneapolis where he was trained in the sash and door manufacturing business and, in 1895, he organized the City Sash & Door Company, which has taken a conspicuous place among the larger operators in that business, notably in the jobbing line of activity, the firm claiming to be the largest jobbers in that specialty in the city. Mr. Smith is thoroughly identified with the group of active promoters of the material interests of the city, and is himself an illustration of what pluck and energy will accomplish in the stimulating atmosphere of the Northwest. Mr. Smith is a member of the Commercial Club and of the Minneapolis Automobile Club. He is a member of the Lyndale Congregational Church.



WILLIAM E. SATTERLEE.





ARTHUR W. STEVENS.

STEVENS, Arthur Wellington, secretary and treasurer of the Northland Knitting Company, is a native son of Minnesota. He was born January 30, 1875, at Rushford, Minnesota, the son of Andrew J. Stevens and Clara M. (Bentley) Stevens. His father who died in 1880 was president of the Winona Wagon Company, a large manufacturing establishment at Winona, Minnesota. The family is of English descent, Mr. Stevens' ancestors on both sides coming to this country before the Revolution. Mr. Stevens passed his boyhood at Rushford and Winona, attending the public schools of the latter city and completing his education in the Minneapolis central high school from which he graduated in 1894. His business experience was obtained through several years with F. H. Peavy & Company and two years in a bank which he left in 1903 to organize the Twin City Knitting Company. This concern commenced the manufacture of specialties in knit wear, rapidly developing a large business which was put on a much stronger basis in 1907 by consolidation with the Appleton Knitting Company of Appleton, Wisconsin, the Northland Knitting Company being incorporated to take over both concerns. The new company has a

capital stock of \$150,000, occupies a large factory at 1301-1331 Central avenue and is the largest manufacturer of knit specialties in the world. On account of ill health, Mr. Stevens resigned active connection with the company in May, 1908. Mr. Stevens is a member of the republican party, attends the Methodist church and is one of the manufacturing committee of the Minneapolis Commercial Club. In 1899 and 1900 he was a member of the Minnesota National Guard. In 1901 he married Miss Nellie G. Stickney and they have one son, Gould S. Stevens.

WILCOX, John Finley, a prominent manufacturer of Minneapolis, was born at Middlebury (now Akron) Ohio, on January 4, 1847, the son of David G. Wilcox and Hannah C. Wilcox. He received his education in the public schools of Akron and at Dennison University, Granville, Ohio, where he took the scientific course. Mr. Wilcox's father was in the lumber, sash and door business and when, in 1867, he came to Minnesota he naturally turned to that line of business and entered the employment of Wheaton, Reynolds & Francis, pioneer manufacturers of sash, doors and interior finish. In 1871, when Mr. Francis retired, Mr. Wilcox became a partner, the firm then becoming Wheaton, Reynolds & Company. In 1885 he disposed of his interest to his partners and started on his own account as manufacturer of wood specialties in which he still continues, carrying on an extensive business on Marshall street northeast, in a very large plant which he has developed during the past score of years. He is also vice president of the City Sash & Door Company, Gugler Electric Manufacturing Company, Wilcox Bros., H. E. Wilcox Motor Car Company and is a director in the St. Anthony Falls Bank. Mr. Wilcox is a Mason (32nd degree) and a member of the Minneapolis, Commercial, Minikahda and Lafayette Clubs. In 1907 Mr. Wilcox was elected president of the Citizens Alliance. In politics he is a republican but has never held office. On June 13, 1871, Mr. Wilcox was married at Minneapolis to Miss Emma E. Clement and they have four children,—Harry E., Archie E., Myrtice E., and Beatrice E. During a large part of the year the family resides at their beautiful summer residence, Old Orchard, Minnetonka. They attend the Congregational church.

WASHBURN, Edwin C., general manager of the Washburn Steel Casting & Coupler Company, manufacturers of steel castings and couplers, was born in Minneapolis, on April 11, 1870. He is the son of Senator William D. Washburn, so prominently identified with the development and growth of the city, and Lizzie (Muzzy) Washburn, daughter of the Hon. Franklin Muzzy of Bangor, Maine. The American branch of the Washburn family traces back to the earliest New England colonists; John Washburn, who served as the secretary of the council at Plymouth, being the first to come to this country. His son, John Washburn, Jr., accompanied him when he came



SWEET, PHOTO

*John F. Wiley*

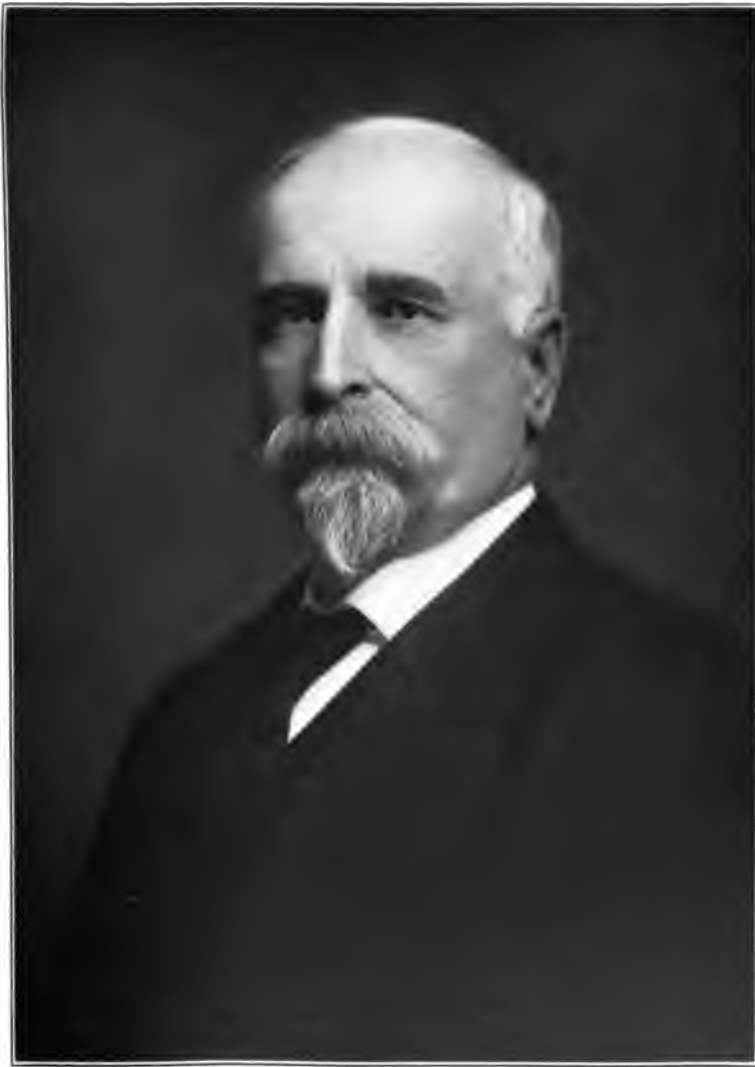
to New England and later married Elizabeth Cook, granddaughter of Francis Cook, one of the Pilgrim settlers that crossed in the Mayflower. Edwin C. Washburn attended the public schools of Minneapolis, and then continued his education in Exeter Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts. Graduating from that school he entered the Lawrenceville Academy at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and pursued his studies there for some time. He did not take a full professional course, however, as it was not his intention to follow a professional life, but returned to Minneapolis and at once became associated with his father's business interests. He was connected for a time with various branches of railroad work, and received a practical training as a mining engineer. His time has been chiefly devoted, however, to the steel and iron manufacturing business, and he has not only successfully assumed the management of the Washburn Company, but is himself the inventor of numerous mechanical devices. The most important of these is, perhaps, the Washburn coupler, an automatic car coupling contrivance now in general use on many railroads. Some of his other patents have been car trucks, draft rigging, and

various other railway appliances. Mr. Washburn was first connected with the Washburn Steel Casting & Coupler Company as its general manager and was then associated for a time with the B. W. & Gt. F. railroad. He has also been an active officer of the Washburn Lignite Coal Company and the Washburn Steamboat Company. At the present time he again holds the office of general manager of the Washburn Steel Casting & Coupler Company, which operates an extensive casting and manufacturing plant at Minneapolis. His business interests are not confined to the companies mentioned, however, but extend to numerous subsidiary and allied concerns both in Minneapolis and throughout the Northwest. Mr. Washburn is a republican in politics but has never taken an active part in the affairs of his party. He is a prominent social and club man, and is connected with several of the larger social organizations, among them the Minneapolis Club, the Commercial Club, Lafayette Club and Town and Country Club. On November 21, 1907, he was married to Miss Ethel Dunning Fraser of Brooklyn, New York.

WINSTON, Fendall G., president of Winston Bros. Company, contractors, and of Winston, Harper, Fisher Company, wholesale grocers, has been a resident of Minneapolis since 1872. He is a native of Virginia where he was born in 1849, the son of William O. Winston, a farmer, and Sarah Ann Gregory Winston. He spent his boyhood on his father's plantation at Courtland, Hanover county, attending the local schools. When he came to Minnesota in 1872 he joined one of the engineering parties engaged in laying out the Northern Pacific Railroad and a few years later with his brothers Phillip B. Winston and Wm. O. Winston, engaged in railroad contracting. In the past thirty years the Winston brothers have constructed many miles of the existing system of Northwestern railroads and have also taken extensive contracts in many of the western and central states as well as their native state of Virginia. Mr. Winston has been very successful and has gradually extended his interests in many directions. In 1893 he became interested in the old wholesale grocery house of Harrison, Farrington & Company which, since its re-organization, has become the Winston, Harper, Fisher Company. He is also identified with various financial institutions, notably the Security National Bank, and has made extensive investments in Minneapolis property. In political faith Mr. Winston is a democrat and he has taken a very active interest in politics although seldom a candidate for office. The most notable exception was his candidacy for lieutenant governor in 1904, though he was not elected, Minnesota being a strong republican state. In the following year he was appointed Surveyor General of Logs and Lumber by Governor Johnson, holding office during 1905 and 1906. In municipal matters he is



EDWIN C. WASHBURN.



SWLEY, PHOTO

*J. G. Winston*



STANLEY WASHBURN.

independent in his views and has been an active participant in all movements for the betterment of municipal conditions without regard to party affiliations. He is a member of the Minikahda and Minneapolis Clubs. Mr. Winston was married in 1876 to Alice L. Olmstead of Minneapolis, who died in 1881. He was again married in 1884 to Lillian Jones of Virginia, who died in 1903. There are two daughters and one son by each marriage. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

WASHBURN, Stanley, is a native son of Minnesota, born in Minneapolis, February 7, 1878, and of a distinguished family, and though still a young man, has seen more of stirring and eventful life than falls to the lot of most civilians. He is a son of Senator William D. Washburn, one of the most prominent citizens of Minneapolis, and his boyhood was spent in this city and in Washington, where he attended the public schools. He prepared for college at the Hill School at Potstown and entered Williams College in 1897, graduating in 1901 with the degree of A. B. After attending Harvard Law School he returned to Minneapolis and entered upon newspaper life as a reporter on the Minneapolis Journal. He

remained on the Journal during parts of 1901 and 1902, and then went with the Minneapolis Times, on which he was successively commercial editor, police reporter, Sunday editor and editorial writer during 1902 and 1903. Upon the breaking out of war between Russia and Japan, in 1904, Mr. Washburn obtained the appointment of staff correspondent for the Chicago Daily News, and went at once to the far East. During the spring of 1904, from March to July, he operated the dispatch boat for the News in connection with the operations of the Japanese navy, and had many exciting and thrilling experiences. In the fall of the same year he served with General Nogi before Port Arthur. January, 1905, found him in Turkey and Bulgaria for the News, and in Russia, covering the revolutionary uprising of that period. He soon returned to America, but went at once again to Japan and then to Manchuria, where he remained with the victorious Japanese army until the close of the war. Mr. Washburn then organized a news service for his paper in China, Japan, Straits Settlements, Ceylon and India, returning west as far as Constantinople in time to cover the Russian revolution on and about the Black Sea. At Constantinople he chartered a dispatch boat, the "France," and went to the front, where he took an active part in the exciting scenes of the revolution at Odessa, Sevastopol and that region. He carried dispatches for the British foreign office to Odessa, then cut off from communication, and his boat was the first carrying the American flag to enter Batuum in eighteen years. The town was then in a state of siege, under martial law and entirely isolated. The "France" brought out refugees, mails and dispatches for the British and American governments. After the revolutionary movement was suppressed, Mr. Washburn reorganized the news service in Russia, returning to America on March 1, 1906. In two years he had twice circled the globe, taken an exciting part in the greatest war the world has seen, and accomplished distinguished service in the newspaper profession. Returning to Minneapolis, Mr. Washburn joined his brother in The Washburn Company, of which he became a director and sales manager. On November 27th of the same year he was married to Miss Alice Langhorne of Virginia and Washington. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club, the St. Paul Town and Country Club, the Minneapolis Commercial Club, of the fraternity of Delta Psi and an honorary member of the Japanese Red Cross Society.

WINSTON, Philip B., mayor of Minneapolis in 1890 and 1891, was the oldest son of William Overton Winston and Sarah Anna Gregory Winston, both of whom were natives of Virginia and descendants of the early colonists who came over in the seventeenth century. They were in the best sense members of Virginia's best families. They were imbued with a patriotism which they passed on to the sons. Hence we have the picture of Philip B. Winston at the age of seventeen enlisting in



*A. J. Wmiston*

that army of the south which was to immortalize the name of Robert E. Lee and hold the forces of the Union at bay for four years of terrible warfare. The list of engagements in which the young lieutenant (the rank to which Mr. Winston was promoted as the result of gallantry on the field) participated included Gettysburg where he faced the men who in later years became in Minnesota his most ardent supporters in politics and his warmest personal friends. At the close of the war Mr. Winston returned to the old homestead where he re-engaged in farming until 1872 when he came west. Settling in Minneapolis he organized with his brothers, Fendall G. and William O., the contracting firm of Winston Bros. This firm had as its first large contract the building of one thousand miles of the Northern Pacific railroad, and afterwards built many thousands of miles of railroad throughout the country. Philip B. Winston entered politics as a democrat in 1888 when he was the democratic candidate for mayor of Minneapolis. He was defeated. Two years later he was renominated and was successful by over six thousand majority. He declined renomination as mayor but was elected to the legislature in which he took an active part as a member of the house. Two acts that he was instrumental in pushing through characterized his service in the house. The first was the general election law, the other the free text book law for Minneapolis which has proved

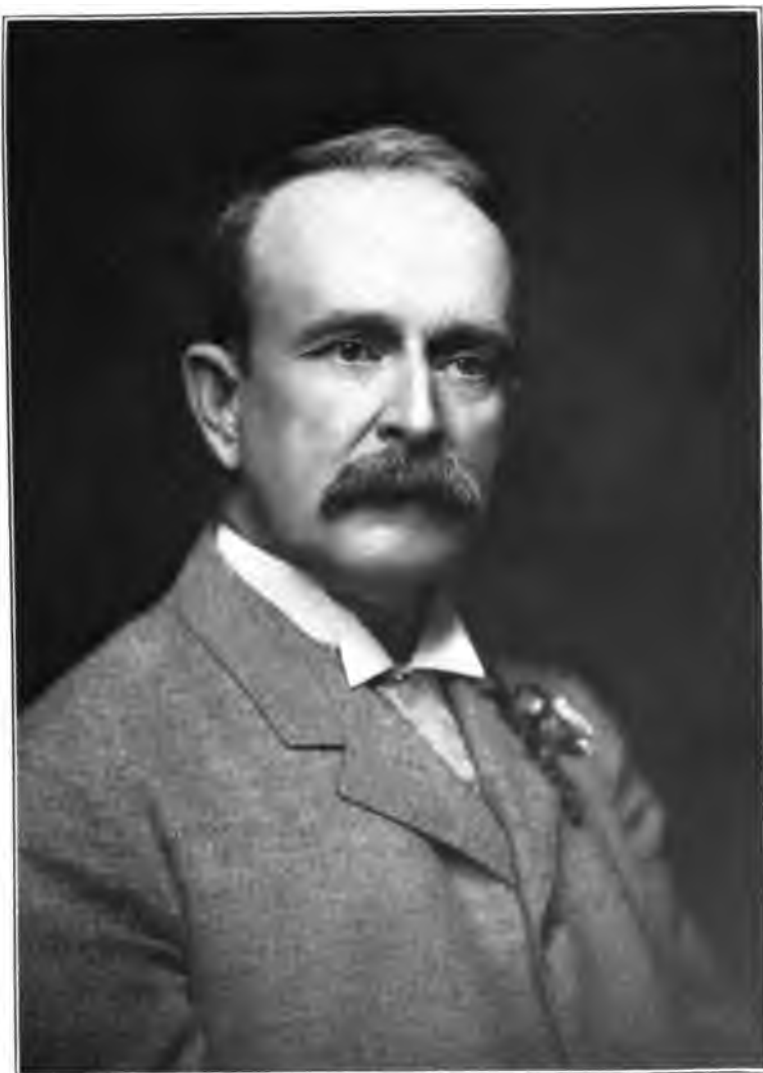


CHARLES M. WAY.

a great economy for the taxpayers having children in the public schools. Mr. Winston, after his legislative service, withdrew from active politics refusing many times to head his party ticket for different offices. He retained his interest in the democratic organization, however, and made liberal contributions to its campaigns besides serving as delegate to its national and state conventions. Mr. Winston married in 1876 Katherine D. Stevens, the daughter of Colonel John H. Stevens, the first settler of Minneapolis. Mrs. Winston survives him, with her two children now grown.

WAY, Charles M., son of Marshall and Georgiana M. Way, was born at Blue Earth City, Minnesota, March 9, 1860. His early life was spent on his father's farm in southern Minnesota, and, after attending the state university for three years and a half, he turned his attention to business and soon devoted his energies to the upbuilding of a plant for the manufacture of furniture and bedding and the fruit of his intelligent activities is seen in the extensive establishment of the Minneapolis Bedding Company. Mr. Way has been successful in solving the problem of the proper relations of employer and employed, by promoting confidence between them. He promotes stability of relations by making an annual gift of \$1,000, as a nucleus for the purchase of a home, to the oldest employe of the company and several of the men are now enjoying the fruits of this liberality. Advantages are given them in the way of free lectures and in various other ways, and Mr. Way sets a most excellent example of personal interest in the welfare of the employes. He is a Congregationalist in church relations and is a member of the Como Avenue church, of whose Sunday School he has been superintendent for twenty years. In politics he is a Prohibitionist and is an active member of that party and was a candidate for the mayoralty of Minneapolis on one occasion. He is a member of the State Central committee of his party and a member of the executive committee of the St. Anthony Commercial Club. As president of the Minnesota Furniture Manufacturing Association, Mr. Way has shown himself a strong factor in the making of the progress of Minneapolis and to stand among those "makers" is recognized as a most honorable distinction. Mr. Way was married in 1885 to Fanny Kamrar, of Blue Earth City, and to them have been born three sons—Henry, Kenneth and Milden.

WINSTON, William Overton, son of William O. and Sarah A. (Gregory) Winston, was born in Hanover county, Virginia, on February 6, 1853. He passed his boyhood and youth on a farm, and received his education in private schools. In 1872 he left school and entered the service of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad in Richmond, Virginia, as rodman in an engineering corps. In



SWEET, PHOTO

WILLIAM OVERTON WINSTON



May, 1874, he left Virginia for Minnesota, taking up his residence in Minneapolis. From 1874 to 1879 he was engaged for part of the time in engineering work, government, municipal and railroad, and a part of the time employed by his brothers, Philip B. and Fendall G. Winston on contract work of various kinds. In 1879 the three brothers formed a partnership under the firm name of Winston Brothers, and made contracting their business. In 1902, the year following the death of Philip B. Winston, the corporation of Winston Brothers Company was organized, of which William O. Winston was made, and still remains, its vice-president. On December 9, 1885, Mr. Winston married Francisca S. Whitaker, widow of Charles S. Whitaker and daughter of Captain and Mrs. Jacob Schaefer.

STOWELL, Frederick M., secretary of the Northwestern Knitting Company, is a native of Holden, Massachusetts. He was born August 1, 1870, the son of F. M. Stowell, a manufacturer, engaged in business in Holden, and received his first schooling at Newton, Mass. As secretary of the Northwestern Knitting Company he has had a prominent part in the development of one of the best organized and most successful of Minneapolis manufacturing institutions. He is a republican in politics though not taking an active part in party affairs. Mr. Stowell was married in 1893 and has two children. He is a member of the Commercial Club and the Roosevelt Club.

WYMAN, James Thomas, was born October 15, 1849, at Millbridge, Maine, one of a family of twelve children born to John and Clarinda Wyman, both of whom were of English ancestry, the first arrivals in this country settling at Woburn, Massachusetts, in 1640. On the father's side the family came from West Mill, Hertfordshire, England, and on the mother's side from Leeds, Yorkshire. The ancestors took part in the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars, and, after the War of the Revolution, Mr. Wyman's great-grandfather removed to Maine, which was then a part of Massachusetts. The father of Mr. Wyman was a dealer in building material with limited means, and James, after obtaining a good common school education at home, when eighteen years old, went to Northfield, Minn., where, during 1869, he attended Carleton College but did not graduate. His business training began in early boyhood, as he worked for a living during all school vacations and his reading was of books relating to business life as far as possible. Although he was unfortunate in his first business venture, a small sash, door and blind factory, and a saw mill cutting hard wood lumber, the mill burning down, with no insurance, he pluckily paid his share of the liabilities, one hundred cents on the dollar, and, in 1871, looking to the larger field of Minneapolis for business, he came to this city and was employed by Smith & Parker (Jothan G.

Smith and Lorenzo D. Parker) who operated a small sash, door and blind factory on the old sawmill platform at the foot of Cataract Street, now Sixth Avenue South. The same year Mr. Wyman became superintendent of the factory and became a member of the firm in 1874, under the firm name of Smith, Parker & Co. In 1881, associated with his present partner, H. Alden Smith, they bought out the interests of the senior partners and changed the firm name to Smith & Wyman and have operated the same line of business since, the business having grown from the early days to a plant employing three hundred hands. Mr. Wyman, with others, founded the Metropolitan Bank of Minneapolis in May, 1889, and became a member of the board of directors. In January, 1900, he was elected president of the bank and held that office until March, 1902, when the bank was merged in the Northern National Bank, paying stockholders premium on their stock. Mr. Wyman became a director in the Northwestern National Bank, a position he still retains. During the money panic of 1893 he was a member of the Clearing House committee of the associated banks of Minneapolis and later became president of the Clearing House Association for one term. He was chairman of the committee on manufactures of the Minneapolis Board of Trade for many years and was president of the Board for two terms, 1888-89. In the latter year he helped to organize the Business Men's Union of Minneapolis and became a member of the board of directors.

Mr. Wyman has been identified with the republican party since he became a voter, but wields his power of contrary choice, notably in the election of municipal officers. His public services have been conspicuously valuable. As a member of the lower house of the state legislature in the session of 1903-4, representing the East Minneapolis District, and of the state senate for the same District in the sessions 1905-6 and 1907-8, he left the impression of his practical business experience on important legislation, such as the present banking law of the state, of which he is the author and promoter, and which has received the most favorable criticism from banking experts throughout the country. He is the author of the present laws for the protection of employees from accidents in machinery of factories and in building operations. Another important law due to Mr. Wyman's public spirit, is the University tax law for the support of the University of Minnesota. He was appointed a member of the board of regents of the state university for a six-year term in 1901 and was elected president of the board in 1904 and chairman of the executive committee, which positions he held until the expiration of his term. He was one of the founders of the Associated Charities of Minneapolis and was for several years on its board of directors and served as president of the board for some time. He has been for more than a

quarter of a century a trustee of Hamline University, the denominational college of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a member of the executive committee and vice-president of the board. Mr. Wyman has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1866. is a communicant in the Hennepin Avenue church and is a member of its board of trustees. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club, the Minikahda Club and the St. Anthony Club, and a staff member of John A. Rawlin's Post, G. A. R.

Mr. Wyman was married September 3, 1873, to Rosetta Lamberson, daughter of a Methodist clergyman. To them were born seven children—Roy L., Guy A., Grace A., James C., Ethelwynne, Earle F., and Ruth. The first wife died April 15, 1899. On June 12, 1901, Mr. Wyman married Mrs. Anna G. Shotwell, daughter of Jonathan D. Seaton, an early settler of Minneapolis engaged in the dry-goods business.

McIVOR, Lawrence A., for many years one of the foremost artist-decorators in the Northwest, was of Scotch descent though born in Canada. He was the son of William and Eliza (Mercer) McIvor, the former a native Scotchman who came to America when a young man and lived in Canada and afterwards in Binghamton, New York, where he was a prominent business man. The son was born at Hamilton, Ontario, in 1853, but the family almost immediately moved into the United States and his education, both primary and professional was obtained in this country. His artistic tastes led him to form a connection with a New York house engaged in decoration and furnishing, which was given up later to form a partnership with Warren Hayes at Elmira, New York. Later he went to Chicago and in 1888 moved from that city to Minneapolis where he formed the firm of L. A. McIvor & Company. In this city he rapidly achieved prominence and the rapid advance of the northwest in wealth and culture gave him ample opportunity for the exercise of his refined taste and unusual artistic ability. He came here at about the time that many people were beginning to call for the best in interior fittings and decorations for their homes and public buildings. His ability was immediately recognized by architects among whom he was regarded as a man of genius in his profession and as one of the leading decorators in the country. Among the prominent buildings which he decorated are the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Gethsemane Episcopal Church, the Northwestern National Bank, and the Orpheum Theatre of this city, the Auditorium and the Orpheum Theatre of St. Paul and many other structures in other cities of the country. Many beau-



LAWRENCE A. MCIVOR

tiful residences testify to his skill—in fact he did his full share in beautifying the city and raising the standard of art in interior decoration. During later years he was called to distant parts of the country and frequently had commissions and contracts under way in widely separated places—a situation, which, though very complimentary to his ability, was certain to result in overwork for a man of his temperament. During his professional career of nearly a score of years in Minneapolis—which was terminated by his sudden death on April 24, 1907—he had not only achieved a high reputation but had made many warm personal friends. He was a member of the Masonic Order, of the B. P. O. E. and of various local clubs and organizations. In political faith he was a republican. While living in Chicago he was married to Miss Mary E. Wheeler and to them were born two daughters who reside in Minneapolis.

## CHAPTER XXII.

### WHOLESALE TRADE

**T**RADE in commodities at wholesale must in the nature of things be one of the later developments of a commercial community. The first commercial undertaking in a new village is ordinarily the "general store," which sells goods of all descriptions, but at retail. It must be years before the village can become a market for distribution to the business men of other villages in the surrounding country. It must first be a buying or consuming market, means of transportation must be developed, the tributary region must be sufficiently settled to warrant the maintenance of wholesale stocks of goods at a central point, and capital must be available for the larger trade. These well-recognized laws of business governed in the early days of Minneapolis. And beyond them was the prevailing idea that Minneapolis was to be a manufacturing city exclusively—an idea which seems to have been so generally accepted that the thought of jobbing trade was given little attention for several decades. The neighboring city of St. Paul had become a distributing market before Minneapolis was fairly settled and was, in the very earliest years, looked upon as the market and supply point for the traders and trappers of the Indian times. Minneapolis people turned their attention to her undoubted manufacturing advantages and so thoroughly was the thought of leaving the wholesale trade to St. Paul cultivated that it is difficult at the present day to convince some Minneapolis people that their city has far surpassed St. Paul in the wholesale field.

Under these conditions it was not strange that eastern merchants seeking new opportunities for development of business, should establish jobbing houses in St. Paul rather than in Minneapolis, and that country deal-

ers, educated to buy at St. Paul, should find it difficult to change their custom. But the conditions which developed manufacturing so rapidly in Minneapolis were operating quietly to promote wholesaling. It was inevitable that the receiving market for grain and other farm products of the northwest should become in time the principal distributing market for the goods for which these products were to be exchanged. As the greatest grain market of the west Minneapolis was bound to become a jobbing city as well.

As in the case of manufacturing the jobbing business of Minneapolis has grown to mammoth proportions from the simple beginnings of the frontier country village. The first wholesaling done in Minneapolis was the result—rather oddly it may seem—of a great financial disaster. After the panic of 1857 there was universal distrust in the business world, and the storekeepers of the northwest, at least outside of Minneapolis and St. Paul, had great difficulty in securing credit. The region was too remote from eastern markets, and communication was so uncertain that it was not worth while for eastern jobbers to extend credits into what they regarded as a wilderness. But some of the larger Minneapolis dealers weathered the panic successfully and were able to carry large stocks of goods. To these the country storekeepers turned in their difficulty. At first they would drive in with their teams and buy small supplies for cash. Later they were able to show themselves worthy of credit and obtained goods in larger quantities. It seems that this first wholesaling was more of an accommodation than anything else, but the idea took ready hold, and in a few years a number of the leading general merchants of the village were doing both a wholesale and retail busi-

ness. This continued for a long time, and it was not until after the war that any exclusive jobbing business was to be found in the city.

#### EVOLUTION FROM RETAILING.

For the most part the jobbing of the later period was the result of the establishment of new mercantile houses having the definite purpose of wholesaling goods. But a few of the pioneer establishments developed gradually into jobbing houses, dropping after a time, their retail departments. This process of evolution has developed, from the pioneer hardware store established by Gov. John S. Pillsbury in 1855, the great wholesale house of Janney, Semple, Hill & Co., now and for years the largest hardware house in the northwest. Gov. Pillsbury's business was at first exclusively retail, but it gradually entered the wholesale field and in 1875 was the largest house of its line in the city. In the meantime Thomas B. Janney had come to Minneapolis, in 1866, and had entered the retail hardware business in partnership with his brothers. In 1875 Gov. Pillsbury's other interests demanded his entire attention and he sold out to Mr. Janney, who associated with himself Messrs. Brooks and Eastman under the firm name of Janney, Brooks & Eastman. For some years the new firm continued at the same place—on Bridge Square—and then sold out its retail department and moved the wholesale business into the large warehouse at the corner of Second street and First avenue south, where it has since remained, although the building has been more than doubled in size since its first occupation. Mr. Eastman retired from the business in 1883, and Mr. Brooks died soon after. The late Frank B. Semple entered the firm in 1884 and the name then became Janney, Semple & Co. Later Horace M. Hill was admitted to partnership, and in 1898 the business was incorporated as Janney, Semple, Hill & Co. Thus while the business has changed in name and ownership and location, it is essentially the same enterprise established by Gov. Pillsbury more than fifty years ago; although to Mr. Janney is due credit for developing it from the

comparatively small establishment of 1875 to the great commercial institution of 1908.

The wholesale grocery trade affords another example of this gradual development of a small village store into a large jobbing house. P. H. and Anthony Kelly, two brothers who came to Minneapolis in 1857, opened a retail grocery the following year. It was at the corner of Washington and Second avenues south; but the growth of the business necessitated several moves which ended in the establishment of the warehouse at Second avenue north and Washington where the business has been conducted since 1877. P. H. Kelly withdrew from the firm in 1864 and went to St. Paul and established the business which still bears his name. After a short time Anthony Kelly formed a partnership with H. A. Wagner which continued for many years under the firm name of Anthony Kelly & Co. Retailing was gradually abandoned and for thirty or thirty-five years the house has been an exclusively jobbing concern. After Mr. Kelly's death the business came into the hands of W. B. & W. G. Jordan but has continued at the same place without intermission.

John Dunham went into the grocery business in Minneapolis in 1859, and in 1870 developed into a jobber under the firm name of Dunham & Johnson—a concern which was the father of two large grocery jobbing houses of to-day, the Green & De Laittre company and the John C. Johnson company.

Thomas K. Gray with his brother John D., as Gray Brothers, opened a drug store on Bridge Square in 1857. Under the same circumstances as in other instances mentioned, he commenced the wholesaling of goods and continued it in connection with his retail business for many years only discontinuing when the establishment of large exclusive drug jobbing houses rendered the combined business unprofitable. Mr. Gray was, however, the pioneer drug jobber of Minneapolis.

In 1861 C. H. Pettit founded a retail hardware store and employed Joshua Williams as a clerk. In a few years Mr. Williams became a partner, and after a while jobbing was added to the business. It is

now the Williams Hardware company, and exclusively a jobbing house.

#### JOBBER AFTER THE WAR.

None of the other jobbing houses of the present time originated before the war. And it was not until the reaction after the war time that any exclusively wholesale house was established in Minneapolis. In 1866 George R. Newell came to Minneapolis and soon entered the grocery business. In 1870

and First avenue north, only to again out-grow its quarters and to erect the large warehouse at Third street and First avenue north which has been occupied for the past twenty years. The business has been incorporated for some years with Mr. Newell as president and his son, L. B. Newell, as secretary and treasurer.

In 1860 the firm of Lyman & Tucker was established soon to be succeeded by Lyman Brothers, the first exclusive wholesale drug



MODERN TYPE OF WHOLESALE BUILDING IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Wyman, Partridge & Company, Wholesale Dry Goods.

he became partner in the firm of Stevens, Morse & Newell, wholesale grocers, and has continued the business ever since without intermission, though there have been several changes in the firm. After the withdrawal of Messrs. Stevens and Morse, Mr. Newell continued the business alone a short time and then formed a partnership with H. G. Harrison as Newell & Harrison. In 1882 the firm became George R. Newell & Co. For years the concern occupied the building at 9, 11 and 13 North Washington avenue, but in 1881 moved to Washington

house in the city. George R. Lyman, who founded the business remained at its head for thirty-six years. His brother, Frederick W., who entered the firm during the 70's had been associated with Dorilus Morrison in the Minneapolis Cotton Mill. Both were young and energetic men. Their business developed rapidly and in 1883 was incorporated as the Lyman-Eliel Drug Company, the late J. C. Eliel and H. H. Eliel coming into the business at that time. The business was located at 423 and 425 Nicollet avenue in buildings which have since been

displaced by the Powers Mercantile Company building. After a disastrous fire in this location the concern moved to 111-113 First avenue south, reopening at once on a larger scale. The business grew so rapidly that the large warehouse at First avenue north and Washington was occupied as soon as vacated by George R. Newell & Co. about 1888. This building was in turn outgrown and the present structure at First avenue north and Third street was secured.

1873. The Kennedy-Andrews company was one of the later wholesale houses of the city.

#### DRY GOODS.

The jobbing of dry goods in Minneapolis commenced with the formation of the firm of Wyman & Mullen in 1874. At the beginning the business was conducted on a small scale, the young concern occupying but a single floor of a warehouse and having to meet the competition of long established



A MODEL FARM IMPLEMENTS WAREHOUSE.

Building of Dean & Company. Bertrand & Chamberlin, Architects.

In 1905 the Lymans retired to give their attention to their large private interests and Charles A. Jerman acquired a large holding in the business, the name at the same time being changed to the Eliel-Jerman Drug Company. During 1907 the business was consolidated with that of the Kennedy-Andrews Drug Company and the wholesale cigar business of Winecke & Doerr, as The Minneapolis Drug Company, making it the largest house in its line in the northwest. Winecke & Doerr was the pioneer cigar jobbing house, having commenced business in

houses in other cities. But progress was rapid and within a comparatively short time the building at 214 and 216 Hennepin avenue was erected especially for the occupancy of the firm. O. C. Wyman, then, as now, the head of this business, early developed marked abilities for wholesaling and handled his business with skill and facility. In 1880 W. J. Van Dyke was admitted to partnership, the firm becoming Wyman, Mullen & Van Dyke. In the meantime the firm of Coykendall Bros. & Co. had been formed, first as a retail house in 1873; and

later turning to jobbing (in 1877) and occupying the building at Second street and First avenue north now housing the business of the Paris-Murton Company. John R. Coykendall, the resident member of the firm was drowned in Lake Minnetonka in 1885 and the sudden interruption of the business made necessary a change which was effected by consolidation with Wyman, Mullen & Van Dyke. At this reorganization the firm became Wyman, Mullen & Company. Five years later upon the retirement of Mr. Mullen, George H. Partridge, who had long been with the concern, was admitted to partnership, and the house assumed its present name of Wyman, Partridge & Co. For some years the large warehouse at First avenue south and Second street was occupied and in 1897 the modern building at First avenue north and Fourth street was erected. This has since been supplemented by the construction of an immense warehouse at Seventh street and Third avenue north, a factory on First avenue north near Seventh street and the leasing of other warehouse buildings. The house does the largest dry goods business northwest of Chicago, giving Minneapolis a pre-eminence in this department of jobbing.

The coal business of the city in a large way had its beginnings with the organization of the Northwestern Fuel Company in 1875 with John A. Armstrong, the pioneer Minneapolis fuel dealer, in charge of the business at this place.

A wholesale fancy grocery house was opened in 1877 by W. W. Harrison at 222 Hennepin avenue. In 1880 the firm of W. W. Harrison & Co. was organized and the business was transferred to 19 Washington avenue north. D. H. Murray & Co. soon succeeded to the business and in 1882 the concern became Murray, Warner & Co.—the company being T. A. Harrison, a prominent capitalist and president of the Security bank. For several years the firm did a very successful business at 217, 219 and 221 North Third street, but upon the death of Mr. Harrison, retired from the trade. Another large business was founded by H. G. Harrison, brother to T. A. Harrison, in

1880. This was the wholesale grocery firm of H. G. Harrison & Co., which almost from the beginning occupied a building at First avenue south and Second street, now the home of the W. S. Nott Company. In 1884 H. G. Harrison retired and his son Hugh and Samuel P. Farrington continued the business as Harrison, Farrington & Co. Mr. Farrington had had long experience in grocery jobbing in Chicago and the business at Minneapolis was rapidly developed. In 1892 Mr. Harrison retired and his interests were purchased by Fendall G. Winston, the firm name becoming Winston, Farrington & Co. Mr. Farrington remained in active management of this business until his death in 1897 and was succeeded by his son, L. H. Farrington. The business was incorporated in 1904 as Winston, Harper, Fisher & Co. It occupies a large warehouse at Fourth street and Second avenue north.

The name of Harrison occurs frequently in the records of Minneapolis commercial enterprises. The brothers, T. A. and Hugh G. were actively engaged in banking, but took a lively interest in the promotion of jobbing and manufacturing. Another large concern which T. A. Harrison fostered at the beginning was the heavy hardware house of Harrison & Knight, which he (with J. M. Knight) founded early in the eighties. Commencing business at 207 Nicollet avenue the firm soon moved to 240 and 242 First avenue south. There have been various changes in its management and location but it is now the Minneapolis Iron Store Company and is located at Second street and Second avenue north. H. S. Gregg is the president and executive head of the concern.

The pioneer in the wholesale glass business was the firm of Steele, Forman & Ford, which in 1880 opened a warehouse at 414-16 Third avenue north. This concern subsequently became Forman, Ford & Company, and under that style is now the leading wholesale glass house in the northwest. Its warehouses extend from Washington to Second street between First and Second avenues south.

In the wholesale rubber goods and belting line W. S. Nott was the pioneer. He

entered the field in 1880 as the manager of the firm of E. B. Preston & Co. Business was commenced at 240 Hennepin avenue and rapid expansion necessitated several removals until suitable quarters were found at Second street and First avenue south. For many years the firm has been the W. S. Nott Company.

#### THE PAPER TRADE.

Wholesale trade in paper was commenced early in the eighties by the Bradner-Smith Paper Company at 121-23 North Washington avenue. They were succeeded by James H. Bishop. This concern subsequently closed out but the jobbing of paper has been continued and developed by several firms. The Minneapolis Paper Company, founded about 1890, first occupied a small store on Nicollet avenue near Second street, and after repeated moves to accommodate growth of business built a modern paper warehouse at Fifth street and Fourth avenue south. Its president and executive head for many years has been E. J. Stilwell. In 1892 John Leslie, who had been for three years the manager of the Minneapolis Paper Company, founded the firm of Leslie & McAfee, which became after the death of Mr. McAfee, the John Leslie Paper Company. After several enlargements of quarters the firm erected its present large warehouse at Fifth street and Third avenue south. The McClellan Paper Company was established about the same time and grew from small beginnings to the occupancy of a large warehouse on First avenue north between Washington and Third street.

The jobbing of hats, caps and furs was begun in 1884 when Robert H. Patterson came to Minneapolis from Ohio and organized the Patterson & Chestnut Company. Quarters were first secured at 511 Hennepin avenue, but these were speedily outgrown and several moves were made before the present large warehouse was occupied at 422 First avenue north. Thomas W. Stevenson came into the firm in 1891 and it is now the Patterson & Stevenson Company.

Immediately after the war Maj. C. B. Heffelfinger opened a retail shoe store in Minneapolis in partnership with John S. Walker. Seeing larger opportunities Maj.

Heffelfinger in 1873 organized the North Star Boot & Shoe Company, which at once entered the jobbing and manufacturing of footwear. At first the jobbing end was the largest part of the business but the firm has gradually developed manufacturing until the most of the goods sold are of its own make. It is now the North Star Shoe Company and Maj. Heffelfinger remains at its head as president of the corporation.

#### FIRST IN FARM IMPLEMENTS.

William J. Dean commenced the jobbing of agricultural implements in Minneapolis in 1877—the pioneer in a line which has grown to be one of the most important branches of local wholesale trade. A few years ago Dean & Company erected one of the most complete implement warehouses in the country at the intersection of Washington avenue north and the Great Northern Railway. David Bradley & Company commenced business in 1879 and have continued without break, except the change of name to Bradley, Clark & Company, caused by the admission of George A. Clark to partnership. The Deere & Webber Company had its beginning in 1880 as a branch of C. H. Deere of Moline, Illinois. About



A MODERN MINNEAPOLIS JOBBING BUILDING



the same time the J. I. Case Implement Company was started. This is now the Great Northern Implement Company. T. B. Lindsay entered the trade about the same period and in 1886 William Lindsay was admitted to the partnership. The firm (Lindsay Brothers) built one of the most substantial of the great warehouses devoted to implement jobbing and has carried on a large business for twenty years.

These are but a few of the earlier implement concerns. To mention all which have been started during the thirty years would be impossible. Many manufacturing establishments in all parts of the country have opened branches or agencies here and there have been changes and consolidations, dissolutions and new arrangements, without number. A large part of the sale of implements is that of the products of local factories and the more conspicuous firms, especially interested in manufacturing are mentioned in the chapter on that subject.

Minneapolis now leads Kansas City as a jobbing point for farm implements, no other

city in the country approaching these two as a distributor of this class of merchandise.

#### THE PRODUCE BUSINESS.

The wholesaling of fruits, vegetables and country produce generally has become one of the important branches of Minneapolis jobbing. It was commenced soon after the first railroad entered Minneapolis in a very small way. George H. Whiting, F. S. Gibson, Levi Longfellow and C. G. Hilman were pioneers. In the early days the trade was practically all on a commission basis and each merchant handled any and all classes of goods which might be consigned. With the development of the business it became specialized and exclusive fruit, or butter houses appeared, while the dealers are now very generally buyers as well as commission men. At first the business was much scattered but was finally centralized at the present "commission row" on and about North Sixth street in the vicinity of the central market erected by T. B. Walker. The Minneapolis Produce exchange was or-



THE LARGEST JOBBING BUILDING WEST OF CHICAGO.  
Butler Brothers' Northwestern Department, Harry W. Jones, Architect.



ONE OF THE NEW WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE TYPES.

Building of the John Leslie Paper Company. Bertrand & Chamberlin, Architects.

ganized in 1884. Prominent firms at this time were S. G. Palmer & Co., E. P. Stacey & Sons, E. G. Potter, Woodward & Co., L. Longfellow, G. C. Hillman, and Wm. M. Sargent & Co. Even at this date the produce and grain businesses were still more or less mixed, but the division lines were soon clearly drawn. Minneapolis has now become the fourth largest fruit distributing point in the United States and the annual business in fruit and produce aggregates at least \$25,000,000.

#### GREAT VARIETY OF LINES.

Practically every line of goods handled by merchants may now be purchased in Minneapolis wholesale houses. Within the past two decades, or a little longer, there have been established houses handling all

sorts of goods not already enumerated, including specialties handled also by the larger wholesalers. The lines include crockery, glass ware, paints, oils, shoes, notions, cigars and tobaccos, candies, leather goods and findings, spices, coffee and tea, machinery, bakers' supplies, barbers' supplies, brick and building materials of all kinds, vehicles of all kinds, carpets, furniture, clothing, coal, electrical machinery and apparatus, fireworks, fish, fruits, gentlemen's furnishings, harness, hides, hops, hosiery, jewelry, laundry machinery and supplies, leaf tobacco, lime and cement, liquors, lumber and all kinds of lumber specialties, forest products of all kinds, meats, flour mill machinery, sawmill machinery, elevator machinery, millinery, mirrors, mouldings and picture frames, oils, paints, paving materials,

plumbers' supplies, radiators and steamfitters' supplies, scales, seeds, silks, cloth and tailors' supplies, wall papers, plaster, watches, wool, etc., etc.

While many specialty houses have been established, perhaps the most notable event in wholesaling in many years was the selection of Minneapolis as one of its places of business by Butler Brothers, the great wholesalers of general merchandise. This concern erected in Minneapolis, in 1906-07, a mammoth warehouse in which is carried every article of merchandise likely to be wanted in a country store. Minneapolis is made the Northwestern headquarters of a business which covers the United States and this city shares with New York, Chicago and St. Louis the commercial distinction of the maintenance of such headquarters.

#### IMPROVED ARCHITECTURE.

The Butler Brothers building is one of the examples of modern commercial architecture in Minneapolis. One of the interesting and very creditable evolutions of the later period of local wholesaling has been the distinct change from slipshod building to substantial architecture. No class of business is now better housed than the wholesale trade of Minneapolis, and many of the structures are models of the best business architecture. It has been found that beauty is not incompatible with business utility, and that architectural correctness is not necessarily prohibitively expensive. The implement warehouses of the Advance Thresher Company, the Great Northern Implement Company and adjacent concerns, the new warehouse of the Hurty-Simmons Hardware Company, the Wyman-Partridge & Company main building, as well as the warehouse on Seventh street, the Leslie Paper Company building, the Minneapolis Paper Company building—these are all structures which show the progress which is being made in wholesale architecture in Minneapolis.

Several times during the last quarter century the ultimate location of the jobbing center has been considerably in doubt. The latter part of the period has, however, determined more definite bounds and limits.

The general wholesale trade of the city is rapidly getting into quarters in the district immediately north of Hennepin avenue, from the river to Sixth street. There is a tendency in the agricultural implement line to scatter beyond this limit, the main purpose being to secure track facilities, but there seems no doubt that the main wholesale center will be in the district mentioned.

Figures purporting to give the totals of the wholesale business in any city are apt to be far from accurate. No government statistics are collected and private tabulation is largely based on estimates. Such estimates have always been made, however some of them in the early days when jobbers were few, probably quite accurate. At the present time any canvass of the city wholesaling is obviously impossible. In 1880 the wholesale trade was estimated at about \$24,000,000; in 1890, at \$135,000,000; in 1900, about \$200,000,000; and in 1907, about \$280,000,000.

In the latter year Minneapolis wholesale trade had reached a point of unquestioned supremacy northwest of Chicago, and there seemed no limits to its future development.

BROWN, Charles William, a prominent business man of Minneapolis in the decade following 1886, was born on June 14, 1858, at Newburyport, Massachusetts, the son of Jacob B. and Anna A. Brown. His father was a sea captain and after attending the primary schools and such secondary schools as Allen's English and Classical School at West Newton, Dummer Academy at Byfield and Newburyport high school from which he graduated, the son at the age of sixteen gratified an intense desire for a sea life by sailing for China in a sailing vessel. He was for some time in the employ of the China Merchants Steamship Navigation Company and obtained rapid advancement, becoming master of a ship at a very early age. Captain Brown served as master mariner for five years in command of a vessel engaged in the Australian and Chinese trade but in 1885 left the sea and came to Minneapolis where he established the first stained glass works in the Northwest. The firm was at first Brown & Haywood. In 1891 its scope was enlarged to include the jobbing of plate and window glass and the business was incorporated as the Brown & Haywood Company. It developed rapidly and was one of the leading concerns in the city in 1898 when the business was sold to the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. With this consolidation Captain Brown became a stockholder

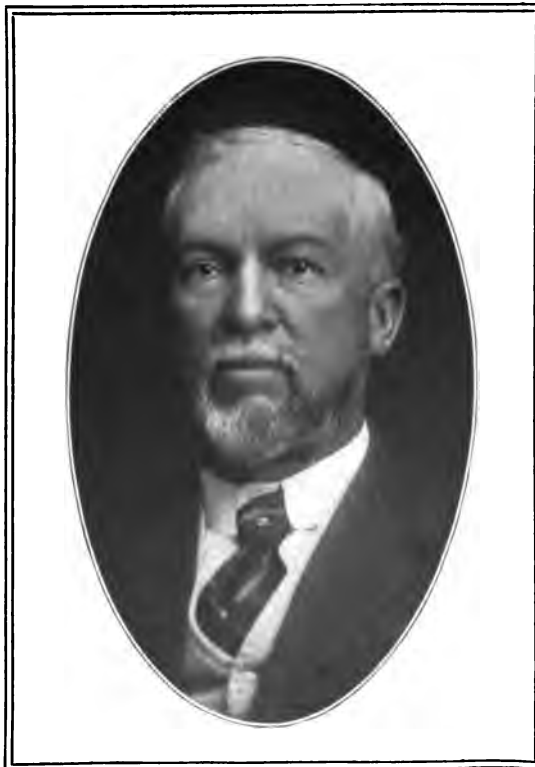


CHARLES W. BROWN.

and director in the Pittsburgh company and was appointed its secretary and at once moved to Pittsburgh where he has since lived. He is now vice-president and chairman of the commercial department of that company. While in Minneapolis Captain Brown took an active part in the commercial and public affairs of the city. He was president of the Jobbers' association in 1896 and 1897 and a director in the Commercial Club from 1894 to 1898. During the campaign of 1896 he served as chairman of the non-partisan business men's sound money committee and rendered such effective service that he was tendered, after the election, a complimentary banquet at the West Hotel at which about five hundred of the leading men of the city joined in the expression of their appreciation. This work and its recognition was the more appropriate in that Captain Brown has always been especially independent in political matters, making no party affiliations, and supporting the best men and measures without regard to party. In 1894 and 1895 Captain Brown was president of the National Window Glass Association. He is also president of the Michigan Chemical Company and a director of the National Bank of Western Pennsylvania. Captain Brown retains his membership in the Minneapolis Club and Zuhrah Temple, Zion Commandery and Minneapolis Lodge 44 B. P. O. E., Alleghany Country Club and is president of

the Edgeworth Club. He was married in 1885 to Miss Alice Greenleaf and they have six children—Agate, Jacob Bartlett, Theodore F., Alice G., Charles W., Jr., and Harold DeWolfe. The family home is at Sewickley, near Pittsburgh.

BURNETT, William J., manager and proprietor of the Northwestern Hide & Fur Company, of Minneapolis, was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1842, the son of Virgil Justice Burnett and Harriet S. Burnett. His ancestry on both sides of the family was Scotch-English, his father's family presumed to have been of the same as that of Bishop Burnett. His fore father in America was Thos. Burnett who landed in Salem, Mass., from England about 1635, and who moved from there and helped to settle the town of South Hampton, L. I. in 1643. There most of the family lived until about 1700 when two of his ancestors moved to Madison, N. J. This was the last settlement of the old Puritan stock. Mr. Burnett's father was engaged in business at Newark, N. J. in 1837 when the panic of that year brought him financial ruin. He started west with his family and it was while enroute that his son William was born at Pittsburgh. They came west by boat from Pittsburgh to Evansville, Ind., and by river to Terre Haute. When they arrived there the father had just fifty cents left, but having friends, industry and skill he was soon in comfortable cir-



SWEET, PHOTO

WILLIAM J. BURNETT.

cumstances. He was a man of studious tastes, and like Elihu Burritt, became known as the "learned blacksmith." He was elected to the legislature in 1856 and was one of the prime movers in the passage of the famous Indiana liquor law. He died in 1859 honored by all who knew him and survived by his wife, six boys and two girls. The mother died at the advanced age of ninety-four. In 1858 William J. Burnett entered the hide and fur business with a cousin at Terre Haute and after thoroughly learning the business and following it in several locations came to Minneapolis. He came here in the fall of 1890 and established the firm name of the Northwestern Hide & Fur Co., renting a two-story building at 417 Main Street Southeast. In the fall of 1895, he purchased the property at 409 Main Street Southeast but his business soon outgrew this warehouse and he moved to the west side where he built at the corner of First Street and Second Avenue North a warehouse of five times the capacity and equipped with all modern facilities for handling the business. Mr. Burnett's pronounced success is largely due to his progressive methods in advertising and to a number of devices of his own invention pertaining to the hide and fur trade. He has displayed unusual enterprise in the conduct of his business. In 1897 he sent men to explore the almost unknown regions of the northern part of Minnesota to secure information as to the resources of the country. The facts showing the richness of the territory he gave to the public through the press, and his publication called "Hunters and Trappers Guide," and he has been a consistent advocate of the development of the region which he believed would become one of the richest parts of the state. The rapid advance of the railroads to the north in the past few years has proved the soundness of his contention and settlers are rapidly filling the great north country. Mr. Burnett married Miss Alida Suits of Huron, S. D. in June, 1888. They have one daughter, Harriet Alleda, age sixteen. They reside in southeast Minneapolis and are members of the Como Congregational Church. He has one son by his first wife, W. F. Burnett, who lives in Rodonda, California.

COOLIDGE, Marshall H., president of the Marshall H. Coolidge Company of Minneapolis, is a native of Wisconsin and was born on July 27, 1860, at Dotyville, and was the son of John H. Coolidge and Elizabeth (Coleman) Coolidge. His father was a railroad tie contractor and manufacturer of lumber and the son, after receiving a common school education in his native state, came to Minneapolis some years ago and established himself in the same line of business. He has been very successful and his company has a very extensive trade in railroad ties, cedar poles, piling and other forest products. Mr. Coolidge affiliates with the republican party, is



MARSHALL H. COOLIDGE.

BRUSH, PHOTO

a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner and a member of the Minneapolis and Minikahda clubs. He was married in 1883 to Miss Jennie A. Holmes. They have three children,—Harry H., Byron H., and Marshall H., Jr. The family attends the Episcopal church.

DEAN, William J., was born July 19, 1843, at Fort Hope, Canada, whither his parents, Matthew and Ann Dean, had gone from their native Ireland. The father was a farmer and, in that year of great migration westward, 1855, he came to the territory of Minnesota and settled on a farm. The son William spent his early life on his father's farm and as the splendid common school system was only a process of development in Minnesota territory, educational advantages were not many in the farming country, but the boy learned to do good work on the farm and subsequently showed his ability to make up for any educational deficiencies on his part. When he was nineteen years old he responded to the call for volunteers and left the harvest field where

he was working to enlist in Company I, Ninth Minnesota Volunteers, and went to the front, serving for three years as a private soldier and corporal, his regiment participating in many battles of the Civil War. Returning home in 1865, Mr. Dean began business life as a clerk in a country store and, after four years service he spent seven years as bookkeeper and superintendent of agencies in a wholesale implement business. In 1877, he commenced the implement trade in Minneapolis, his being the first jobbing house in agricultural implements in the city, and he has since continued in the business with marked success. Mr. Dean adhered to the republican party until 1886, after which he became a conscientious champion of the principles of the prohibition party and has been a candidate for various offices, state and municipal, on the ticket of that party. He was a member of the Board of Charities and Corrections for four years and a director in the Children's Home Society for thirteen years, and was a director of the Young Men's Christian Association for seventeen years and president of that organization nine years, and is well known as an active promoter of many other institutions for the moral and intellectual good of the people. Mr. Dean has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty-two years and has held every office in that church to which laymen may be called upon to

fill. Mr. Dean was married in 1867 to Cordelia Rebecca Pond and four children have been born to them.

FARRINGTON, Samuel Putnam, was born on January 29, 1819. The ancestors of the family settled in this country before the Revolutionary War, and the grandfather of Samuel P. fought with the Colonial troops and was the first person to erect a frame house in Concord, New Hampshire, a building which was still standing in 1896. Benjamin E. Farrington, father of Samuel P. was living near Concord at the time of his son's birth. The latter passed the early days of his life in Concord. He attended the public schools and later the Gilmonton Academy, graduating from that institution in 1836. He went to Boston about a year later, and there entered the wholesale dry goods business. After three years he became a member of Clark, Sweet & Company, wholesale dry goods dealers in Boston. He severed his relation in 1850 and moved to Chicago where he entered the wholesale grocery business, first as a partner in the firm of Day, Allen & Company. For thirty-five years Mr. Farrington was engaged in that business in Chicago, establishing after a few years the firm of Farrington & Schnall and later organizing the firm of S. P. Farrington & Company, of which his interests formed the major part. In 1884 he sold out his establishment in Chicago and moved to Minneapolis, where he reorganized the wholesale grocery business of H. G. Harrison & Company as Harrison, Farrington & Company. By his executive ability and capable management he put this business on a solid basis, and built up one of the largest wholesale houses of the Northwest. In 1893 his senior partner, Mr. Harrison retired, Mr. F. G. Winston purchasing the interests of Mr. Harrison and the firm name was changed, becoming Winston, Farrington & Company. Mr. Farrington was the head of this company and retained its management until his death in 1897, making it one of the most successful business concerns of the city. After his death his place was taken by his son L. H. Farrington, who, when the company was incorporated in 1904, under the name of Winston, Harper, Fisher Company, was made secretary of the organization—a position which he still holds. Mr. S. P. Farrington was prominent among his business associates, both in Minneapolis and other cities where he resided and connected with numerous trade and social organizations, being for eight years president of the Chicago Wholesale Grocers' Association while in that city. He was also a well known member of the Presbyterian Church and during his life was an active worker and supporter in a number of charitable and benevolent institutions. In 1853 Mr. Farrington was married to Miss Harriet L. McKay, daughter of Benjamin McKay.



WILLIAM J. DEAN

FISHER, Elmer E., was born December 11, 1862, at Boston, Massachusetts, son of Freeman A. and Marion W. Fisher. His father was a large contractor who built such structures as the Boston Block, Temple Court, Masonic Temple, the old Chamber of Commerce building and others which marked the earlier advance in modern business building construction. Mr. Fisher, who was head of the firm of F. A. Fisher & Company, died in 1902. His son, E. E. Fisher, came to Minneapolis in 1879 from Chicago. He had his earlier educational training in the common schools and received a thorough business training in a business college and in practical mercantile life. In 1883 he organized the hardware and saddlery manufacturing firm of Dodson, Fisher, Brockmann Company. The firm first located at Nos. 247-249 Hennepin avenue and three years afterward they found their business was rapidly outgrowing their quarters and removed in May, 1886, to their present location, 15-17 and 19 North Third street. In July, 1883, when the firm began business, they operated in western Wisconsin, Minnesota, and a portion of North Dakota and today they do an increasing business in northern Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada and the Southwestern country to the Pacific Coast. The firm employs from 175 to 200 men and fourteen traveling men. They have installed an up-to-date plant



WILLIAM P. HALLOWELL.

for the manufacture of saddlery harness and collars. Such a record of business and industrial expansion is one of the gratifying evidences of the mighty growth of Minneapolis as a business center. Minneapolis men have made the growth and made the center. Mr. Fisher is a member of the Commercial Club. He was married on January 3, 1883, to Miss Carrie Whittier, who was born in Minnesota. They have one son—Freeman G. Fisher.

HALLOWELL, William Penrose, Jr., for nearly twenty-five years a resident and for many years a well-known fuel dealer of Minneapolis, is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born at Germantown on November 30, 1863. He is the son of William P. Hollowell, Sr., and Elizabeth D. Hollowell, his mother having been before her marriage Miss Elizabeth C. Davis. When William P., Jr., was a few years of age the family moved to Philadelphia and he there passed the early years of his life and obtained his education. Commencing his studies in the Cheltenham Academy he later continued his preparatory training in the Friends' Central School at Philadelphia. His college education he also received in Pennsylvania, at Swarthmore College, where he remained until 1883 when he left to come to Minneapolis, arriving in September of that year. He was variously engaged for a few years in this city and then about 1888 he entered the fuel business in which he has since been continuously engaged. Mr. Hollowell has always had his headquarters in this city, and at the present time he is a member of the Holmes & Hollowell Company, holding the offices of vice president and treasurer in that organization, its other officers being A. J. Holmes, president, and H. L. Murray, secretary. The firm has offices in both St. Paul and Minneapolis and handles a large and increasing business in coal and wood both in the Twin Cities and in the surrounding northwestern territory. Mr. Hollowell has for many years been a member of the larger club organizations of the city, among them the Minneapolis Club, the Minikahda Club and the Lafayette Club. Shortly after coming to the city in 1883 he became connected with Company I, N. G. S. M. and was a member until 1888. Politically Mr. Hollowell has always been a republican but is not an active party worker and has never desired public preferment. On June 5, 1888, he was married to Miss Agnes Hardenbergh. One son has been born, William Penrose Hollowell, III. The family attends St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

JANNEY, Thomas B., president of Janney, Semple, Hill & Company, wholesale hardware, was born at Schanerville, Ohio, October 5, 1838, the son of Phineas M. and Frances (Smith) Janney. His parents moved from Ohio to Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1839, and to Henry, Illinois, in 1851, and their son received his education in the common schools of Iowa and in the

academy at Henry. His first business experience was as clerk in a general store. He came to Minneapolis in July, 1866, and entered the retail hardware business with his brothers. In 1875 Mr. Janney bought the hardware stock of Governor J. S. Pillsbury (the business which had been established in 1855) and a new firm was formed under the title of Janney, Brooks & Eastman. In 1884 this firm was succeeded by Janney, Semple & Company, and in 1898 was changed into a corporation under the present name. The business is the largest wholesale hardware business in the Northwest as it is the oldest. During his long business career in Minneapolis, Mr. Janney has taken a very prominent part in the commercial and public life of the city and has been connected with many of the leading business corporations and organizations for the benefit of the public or of a philanthropic character. He took a prominent part in the Minneapolis Exposition project and has from time to time done effective work in the public organizations of the city. He is a director of the Northwestern National Bank and the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank and a member of the Minneapolis, Commercial, Minikahda and Lafayette clubs. Mr. Janney was married at Minneapolis to Miss Mary Wheaton.

LYMAN, Frederick Wolcott, for many years prominent in the jobbing trade of Minneapolis, was born June 18, 1849, at Plymouth, Connecticut. His father was Ephraim Lyman, a Congregational minister one of whose ancestors was Lord Mayor of London. His mother was Hannah D. Richards whose ancestor, General Huntington of the war of the Revolution, was a member of General Washington's staff. Mr. Lyman's early life was spent in Plymouth and Washington, Connecticut, and in Northampton, Massachusetts. He attended the Gunnery School and public schools, and at Northampton, Massachusetts clerked in a dry goods store. On September 15, 1871, he arrived in Minneapolis where he entered business first as a partner of Dorilus Morrison in the Minneapolis cotton mill. Later he entered into partnership with his brother, George R. Lyman, as Lyman Bros., in the wholesale drug business, and became treasurer of the Lyman-Elie! Drug Company when it succeeded to the business in 1883. In 1905 he withdrew from this corporation to give his attention to his private interests. Mr. Lyman has been vice-president of the Lyman Bank at Sanford, Florida; president of the Winter Park Florida Hotel and Town Site Company, and president of the board of trustees of Rollins College, of which he was one of the organizers. In political belief Mr. Lyman is a republican, although of independent attitude in local matters. He is deeply interested in the promotion of good government and has given his influence to all movements in this direction. He has served as a member of the Minneapolis Charter Commission, as treasurer of the

Citizens' League, and as chairman of the Business Men's Association. He is a member of the Minneapolis, Lafayette, Six O'Clock, and Commercial clubs. He is a member of Plymouth Congregational Church, and is chairman of its board of trustees. Mr. Lyman married Miss Elizabeth H. Clark on May 9, 1876. They have three children—Katherine H., Margaret F. and Frederick C.

LYMAN, George R., for many years a prominent wholesale merchant of Minneapolis, was born at Plymouth, Connecticut, December 27, 1844. He was the son of Ephraim and Hannah D. (Richards) Lyman. His father was a Congregational clergyman, who graduated from Yale College in 1832 and from Yale Theological Seminary in 1835 and was settled in Plymouth and Washington, Connecticut, from 1835 to 1864. He subsequently came to Minneapolis where he died in 1880. On his mother's side Mr. Lyman is descended from revolutionary ancestors, his grandfather, Gen. Jedediah Huntington, having been on General Washington's staff and a warm friend of Washington and Lafayette. Mr. Lyman was the eldest of eight children of whom four are still living. One brother, Hart Lyman, is editor-in-chief of the New York Tribune; Frederick Lyman has been for years a resident of Minneapolis, as has been Miss Ellen Hart Lyman. Mr. Lyman received his education at The Gunnery, Washington, Connecticut; Wiliston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts; Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and Yale Scientific School. Soon after leaving Yale he came to Minneapolis in March, 1868, and entered the retail drug business, succeeding the firm of Leonard & Gardiner, and later established what has since grown to be the second largest wholesale drug house in the Northwest, from which he retired in 1905. During this long period the firm name was successively Lyman & Tucker, Lyman & Williams, Geo. R. Lyman, Lyman Bros., and the Lyman-Elie! Drug Company—now the Minneapolis Drug Company—of which he was the president. He was also a partner for years in the retail drug firm of Melendy & Lyman. Mr. Lyman's entire business career has been one of uninterrupted success during more than forty years. During his mercantile life in Minneapolis Mr. Lyman acquired large interests outside of the house which he founded and since his withdrawal from wholesaling continues the care of these and related interests in association with his brother Frederick under the names of Lyman Bros. and the Lyman Bros. Company, of which he is president. Mr. Lyman has taken a lively interest in the affairs of the city, though never becoming prominent in politics or official life in any way, but has been a member of the republican party since he came of age. He has been especially prominent as a member of Plymouth Congregational Church, which he joined in 1868. For thirty-five years



he was officially connected with the church in the various offices of deacon, trustee and member of the prudential and music committees and other working bodies in the church. He has always been interested in music, and was for a long time a member of the Plymouth church quartette and choir, and was one of the organizers and the first president of the Minneapolis Choral Society, one of the earlier musical associations of the city. He was also the bass in a noted Minneapolis quartette of the seventies, of which Mrs. Alexander Tyler was soprano, Miss Ettie Ballou, alto, and Mr. Henry Tucker, tenor. For many years he has been a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association and was its president from 1891 to 1895, during which years the present building was erected. He has been a trustee of Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, since 1892. He was a charter member of the Minnesota Congregational club and its first secretary; and is a member of the Lafayette Club at Lake Minnetonka. Mr. Lyman was married on August 10, 1875, to Miss Marietta P. Ives of Minneapolis, only daughter of Solon E. and Emma (Crockett) Ives, who came to the city from Newark, New Jersey, in 1871. They have had seven children of whom six are still

living—Mrs. Mabel Lyman Flocken, Florence R. Lyman, Marietta, Alice, Henry De Forest and Marjorie. The eldest son, George H., died in December, 1902.

MARTIN, Herbert H., northwestern manager for the Columbus Buggy Company, is an Ohio man, born in Columbus in 1867, and of a family which has resided in that city since 1818. Mr. Martin was educated in the public schools of Columbus and at an early age entered the employ of the Columbus Buggy Company and remained in the establishment for about seventeen years, working up through various departments until he had thoroughly mastered the business. This concern is the largest builder of high class pleasure vehicles in the world. It was founded in 1875 by C. D. Firestone, who is still at its head, and at one time maintained branches in all the large cities of the country. The Minneapolis house was established in 1891 and is the only branch house of the company still maintained, a change in the policy having led to the closing of all the other agencies. The Minneapolis house has, however, been so successful that it has been continued and is, perhaps, the only exclusive vehicle house in the northwest. Its territory covers Minnesota, North and South Dakota and parts of the adjoining states. The company has recently commenced the manufacture of a power carriage—a vehicle which has a feature of both an automobile and a horse carriage and which is expected to revolutionize the road transportation methods. Mr. Martin was appointed northwestern manager in 1902 and has resided in Minneapolis since that time, taking an active part in the business affairs of the city but devoting himself closely to the development of his trade.

MARTIN, James H., has been for about fifteen years, identified with the commercial development of Minneapolis, and in that time has achieved rapid and substantial success. The J. H. Martin Leather Company is now recognized as one of the leading jobbers of shoe-store supplies in the Northwest. Mr. Martin is a descendant of one of the oldest families of Illinois, his mother's family, the Harrells, having been among the first pioneer settlers at Decatur. His father, Capt. Isaac N. Martin, fought in the Federal army during the Civil War and at the end of his service returned to Illinois, where he engaged in business. For many years he conducted a contracting business at Decatur, doing work from that place as headquarters on an extensive scale. He has now retired from active business life. Shortly after the close of the war he became one of the first members of Post 1 of the G. A. R. At the time of his son's birth, on August 9, 1860, his home was at Decatur, and in that city James H. Martin passed his boyhood. He attended the public schools of Decatur until 1881, when he entered the employ of a leather-handling establishment, and with that firm acquired his first knowledge of the



SWCET, PHOTO

HERBERT H. MARTIN.



JAMES H. MARTIN.

business with which he has since been identified. He remained with the Decatur house for three years and then went to a Springfield concern in the same line. In 1887 he returned to Decatur as cashier of the branch office of the Standard Oil Company. He left this company in 1893, with the intention of entering business on his own account, and appreciating the advantages of Minneapolis, came to this city. Owing, however, to the financial panic of 1893, Mr. Martin postponed the organization of his business until 1894. He then formed the firm of J. H. Martin & Co., to engage in the leather business in which he had acquired experience in Decatur and Springfield. A store was opened on First avenue south and Sixth street with a small stock, and to the development of his business, from this beginning to its present proportions, Mr. Martin has devoted all his energy and ability. The business grew rapidly and in 1902 was moved from its original location to the building it now occupies, which was especially designed and constructed for it at 20 and 22 North Fourth street. This building was put up by Major C. B. Heffelfinger, who had observed the growth of Mr. Martin's business and believed in its future success. Here the firm occupies four floors, and has the best facilities possible for handling its trade, which extends not only over the local territory, but the whole Northwest. And this successful growth has been due, in large

measure, to Mr. Martin's conservative yet enterprising methods and reliable policy. In 1896 Mr. L. G. Adams was taken into the organization, and at the present time is the manager of the Martin & Adams Leather Company at Spokane, of which Mr. Martin is president. In addition to his other business interests, Mr. Martin is vice president of the I. N. Martin Dry Goods Company of Peoria, Illinois. Mr. Martin is a member of various commercial and social organizations. Before coming to this city, he served in the National Guard of Illinois. He is a thirty-second degree Mason—being a member of Ark Lodge of Minneapolis. At the time of the formation of the National Leather & Shoe Finders' Association in 1905, he was honored with the office of secretary, which office he still holds. Mr. Martin attends the Wesley Methodist Church; is the superintendent of its Sunday School, and holds the position of chairman of the executive committee of the State Sunday School Association.

NEWELL, George R., head of the grocery jobbing house of George R. Newell & Co., was born in Jay, Essex county, New York, July 31, 1845, the son of Hiram and Phoebe Newell. The father was a dry goods merchant and the family originally came from New England, where the name is traced back to an early period. As a boy Mr. Newell attended the public schools, but at twelve years of age went into business, obtaining a general experience in general stores of various kinds until the age of twenty, when he came West. At first he obtained a position as clerk in Minneapolis, and has thus been identified with the business interests of this city for forty years. In 1870 he became a partner in the firm of Stevens, Morse & Newell, the beginning of the present extensive wholesale business. This partnership was dissolved in 1873, and for one year Mr. Newell continued the business alone. He then entered into partnership with H. G. Harrison, the firm being known as Newell & Harrison. After about ten years the firm of George R. Newell & Co. was organized, and after a time the business was incorporated under the same name, Mr. Newell being its president, and his son, L. B. Newell, secretary and treasurer. The business is one of the largest of its line in the Northwest and among the oldest under one continuous management in the city. Mr. Newell has been an active member of the various public organizations and is a member of the Minneapolis, the Commercial and other leading clubs and societies. In political belief he is a republican. He is a member of the Masonic body and of other fraternal organizations. In 1876 Mr. Newell was married to Mrs. Alida Ferris of Wyoming, New York.

NORTHROP, Jesse E., president of Northrup, King & Company, Minneapolis, was born at Saline, Michigan, December 1, 1857, the son of Elijah S. and Sarah (Brown) Northrup. His

father was a man of standing in the state and at the time of his death was a state senator representing the Thirty-second district of Michigan. Mr. Northrup attended Waterville Academy, Waterville, New York, and Hungerford Institute, Adams, New York. Soon after completing his education he entered business as a seedsman and since 1879 has been continuously in that line. In 1884 he came to Minneapolis and founded the firm of which he has always been the head, and since its incorporation, president. During the quarter of a century of his business life in Minneapolis, Mr. Northrup has taken a deep interest in originating and introducing valuable seeds suited to northern conditions and through constant experimentation has been successful in extending northward the practicable limits of many crops as well as contributing effectively to the diversification of northwestern farming operations. Notable in this work has been the development of corn until it is now raised hundreds of miles farther north than was thought possible in 1884. Mr. Northrup's interest in plant life and outdoor beautification early led to his selection for membership in the park board on which he has served altogether sixteen years, taking an active and intelligent part in the development of the Minneapolis park system. He was elected president of the board in 1907 and again in 1908 and has just been re-elected to

membership for the term beginning January 1, 1909. Mr. Northrup is the vice-president of the Northern Warehouse Company and has other business interests in the city. He is a member of the Minneapolis, Minikahda, Commercial, Six O'clock and Publicity clubs; is a republican, and affiliated with the Congregational church. He was married at Adams, New York, to Miss Carrie White (now deceased) and has five children.

**RUHNKE, Albert R.**, president of the Minneapolis Milk Company, was born in Germany, April 25, 1851, the son of Michael Ruhnke and Louise (Held) Ruhnke. His father was a miller and farmer and the son lived at home on the farm until he was twenty years of age, attending the public schools of the vicinity. In 1871 he emigrated to America and after two years came to Minneapolis remaining here about six years. The next ten years were spent in southern Minnesota but in 1882 Mr. Ruhnke returned to this city and embarked in the dairy business, his sole capital being two hundred dollars. In 1888 the business had made such progress that he organized the Minneapolis Milk Company which has since become one of the largest concerns of its kind in the west and one of the prominent business institutions of the city. At the outset about twenty-five years ago, Mr. Ruhnke did a business of about ten dollars a day which has been developed by progressive methods and close attention until at the present time it is averaging eighteen hundred dollars a day. The company not only does a very large retail business in supplying families with milk and cream but handles dairy products extensively at wholesale and also manufactures ice cream. Mr. Ruhnke is a republican in politics. He was married in April, 1888, to Miss Ida G. Osmer.



ALBERT H. RUHNKE

**PATTERSON, Robert H.**, was born at Athens, Ohio, May 10, 1846, son of John and Octavia Farlin Patterson. His father was a farmer and Robert H., was bred to the farm life and worked until he was twenty-one years old, meantime attending the public schools and taking a short course at college. He then was a salesman in a wholesale boot and shoe establishment for eight years and subsequently went into the hat and cap business for himself at Chillicothe, Ohio, for six years. In 1884, Mr. Patterson left Chillicothe and came to Minneapolis and organized the Patterson & Chestnut Company in the same line of business, opening in the old J. E. Bell store at No. 511 Hennepin avenue, which is still standing. The quarters were too contracted and the firm moved to First avenue north and, in January, 1903, they moved into their new building at No. 422 First avenue north, which is eighty by ninety feet and seven stories high. Mr. T. W. Stevenson entered the partnership in 1891, and the firm, now Patterson & Stevenson Company, does one of the largest businesses in the Northwest in the wholesale line of hats, caps, gloves, mittens and furs. Mr. Patterson is a



HENRY K. RICHARDSON.

member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and of the Commercial and Lafayette clubs. He is a republican in politics.

SESSIONS, John Hebard, was born at Randolph, Vermont, the son of Milan H. Sessions and Caroline C. (Chandler) Sessions. His father was a lawyer who practiced his profession at Randolph until a few years after his son's birth on November 6, 1848, and then removed with his family to the middle west, making his home at Waupaca, Wisconsin. There his son John passed the early years of his life and began his education, which he later continued in the Randolph Academy at Randolph, Vermont, from which institution he graduated when about twenty years of age. Shortly after finishing his course and leaving the academy, in 1868, Mr. Sessions began his business career taking up railroad work, which he followed for many years. He first secured a position with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Louis Railroad as their clerk at Sparta, Wisconsin, and remained in that capacity about four years. Following this he was for some time agent of the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad at Lincoln, Nebraska, but later transferred his services to the Indiana, Bloomington & Western road, becoming its local agent at Indianapolis. Mr. Sessions successively held several positions with this road, being promoted to the office of general agent at Columbus, Ohio,

and later assumed the duties of assistant general freight agent at Peoria, Illinois. In January, 1889, he resigned his office with the Indiana, Bloomington & Western and accepted an offer which had been extended to him of the position of general freight agent for the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad with headquarters at Decatur, Illinois, filling the office until 1893. At that time he came to Minneapolis, and on November 6, 1893, became the Northwestern sales agent for the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company which maintains an important branch in this city. Mr. Sessions has continued to occupy that position and has directed his energies toward the building of an extended business, and his efforts have met with success. He is a member of several fraternal orders, is a Knight Templar and a Scottish Rite Mason. On December 30, 1878, Mr. Sessions was married to Miss Elizabeth T. Wilson and they have two children, John Chandler Sessions, and Mary Sessions. The family attends the Episcopal Church.

RICHARDSON, Henry Kneeland, secretary and treasurer of the T. M. Roberts Supply Company, was born on August 12, 1871, at Waitsfield, Vermont. His father, Clarence M. Richardson, was a farmer at Waitsfield, and the son passed the early years of his life on the farm and attended the district schools. When fourteen years old he left school and for three years worked



SWEET, PHOTO

JOHN H. SESSIONS.

with his father on the farm. He then secured a position with a clothing house at Springfield, Massachusetts, which he relinquished two years later to come to Minneapolis. After a course at a commercial school, Mr. Richardson entered the employ of the Minneapolis Street Railway Company as a clerk in the cash office and was soon promoted to the position of book-keeper which he held until 1896. He resigned and began his first connection with the shoe business with which he was for a number of years connected, joining with George Cravens in the management of the shoe department of Olson's Department Store, now the Power's Mercantile Company. After a year spent in this connection he became city salesman for F. F. Dexter of the Twin City Shoe Company and for three years held that position. An offer was made him by the Wolfe Bros. Shoe Company of Columbus, Ohio, to act as a traveling salesman, and during the short time he was with that firm made the most brilliant record of any salesman that ever came to the Northwest. He gave up his contract, however, to become a member of the Grimsrud Shoe Company of this city, holding

the office of vice president and having an active part in the firm's management. In the spring of 1907 he severed his relations with the Grimsrud Company and accepted the positions he now holds, those of secretary and treasurer of the T. M. Roberts Supply Company. He is a member of a number of the social and fraternal orders—the Commercial Club, the Garfield Club, the U. C. T., the Woodmen and the Knights Templar. For three years he was a member of Company I of the First Regiment M. N. G. In 1892 Mr. Richardson was married, and has two children—a son, Clarence D.; and a daughter, Katherine Isabel.

STACY, Edwin Page, has been a resident of Minneapolis since 1883, and has been during that time actively connected with the commercial development of the city, and is now president of the wholesale commission firm of E. P. Stacy & Sons. He is a native of New York state, born at De Kalb, St. Lawrence county, on May 31, 1831, the son of Isaac Stacy and Orpah (Page) Stacy. He was the youngest son of a farmer who through a long and severe illness had been reduced to moderate circumstances, and consequently it was necessary for the son to begin, as soon as possible, some remunerative occupation. He attended, however, the public schools of De Kalb, and there laid the foundation of an academic training which was later continued in the Gouveneur Academy in New York. His studies in the latter institution were continued until Mr. Stacy was eighteen years of age, when, in 1850, he left school to enter upon a commercial career which has been varied but successful. For a year he was connected with the firm of Stacy, Golden & Co. at Utica, New York, and was then sent to take charge of a branch house at Lafayette, Indiana. With his oldest brother he formed, in 1854, a partnership to operate a general merchandise, grain and lumber business at Dover, Illinois, which was continued for seven years. For four years he was located at Stacyville, Mitchell county, Iowa, and then went to Mitchell, Iowa, in 1865, where he was in business for twenty years. On January 1, 1879, Arthur Page Stacy, his eldest son, then twenty-one years of age, was admitted to a partnership in the firm, which then became E. P. Stacy & Son. A few years later Mr. Stacy himself came to Minneapolis and established a branch house. At this time his other son, Harlan B. Stacy, was taken into the firm. The Mitchell branch was continued until 1885, when the business was disposed of and a larger plant opened in this city. Since that time the firm has devoted its time to the development of a large wholesale produce and fruit commission business, and with eight branch houses located in Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota and South Dakota, covers the entire Northwest. They also have a line of shippers from all parts of the United States. Mr. Stacy continues at the head of the firm, Arthur P. Stacy is vice-



BRUSH, PHOTO

EDWIN P. STACY.

president; Clinton L. Stacy, who has become a member of the firm since its removal to Minneapolis, secretary, and Elmer E. Merrill, treasurer. Politically Mr. Stacy is a republican, and while in Mitchell, Iowa, was active in the work of his party, and held the office of mayor of the city for four terms. Though he has been less actively identified with political affairs since coming to this city, he is nevertheless interested in movements for municipal improvement and the public welfare in the fulfilling of his duties as a citizen. Mr. Stacy has for many years been a member of the Congregational denomination and now attends Plymouth Church of this city. He is also a member, among other organizations, of the Jobbers' and Manufacturers' Association and the Produce Exchange, and is president of the Minneapolis branch of the National League of Commission Merchants. Mr. Stacy was married on December 10, 1856, at Gouverneur, New York, to Miss Elizabeth E. Leonard, and they have three sons, Arthur Page, Harlan B. and Clinton L. Mrs. Stacy died on January 8, 1874, and Mr. Stacy was married on October 21, 1880, to Mrs. Amelia (Wood) Kent, at her home in Naperville, Illinois, a native of Vermont and a descendant of Governor Bradford.

STILWELL, Eugene Jay, president of the Minneapolis Paper Company, was born in Washington county, Wisconsin, June 27, 1849, son of Hiram and Elizabeth S. Stilwell. His father was a contractor, who came to St. Paul in October, 1851, his family following the next year. In his early life Eugene Jay attended the public schools and graduated at the high school. He entered the wholesale paper business in 1873 as shipping clerk for the firm of Averill, Russell and Carpenter of St. Paul and became a member of that concern in April, 1886. During his residence in St. Paul, Mr. Stilwell was a member of the Fire Board of that city and president for one term, resigning in 1892 when he removed to Minneapolis. Since he took the management, the Minneapolis Paper Company has developed a very extensive business. Mr. Stilwell is recognized as one of the best equipped men in the paper trade in the northwest. He is a member of the Lafayette and Commercial clubs and in his church relations is a Presbyterian. He was married on March 19, 1878, to Kirtie M. Goewey and they have one daughter.

STEVENSON, Thomas W., was born at Attica, Fountain county, Indiana, October 29, 1853, son of John and Margaret Wilson Stevenson. His father served through the Civil War and was appointed captain of Company G, Thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He was a lumber dealer of Noblesville, Indiana. Thomas W. went to the common schools and, although a poor boy, he diligently improved every opportunity for betterment whether in business life or farming. When a young man he went to work for an uncle

in Kinikinick Valley near River Falls, Wisconsin, in 1872, and worked at fifteen dollars a month as a farm hand and then was employed by Burhyte Brothers at River Falls as a clerk in their retail store for eight years, going from there to St. Croix Falls where he went into business with his father-in-law, Mr. W. J. Vincent. In 1890 he came to Minneapolis and in January of the following year bought the interest of Mr. Dickinson in the then firm of Patterson & Dickinson, dealers in hats, caps, gloves, etc., at wholesale, at 204 Nicollet avenue. The business grew so rapidly that they had to move into a new building on First avenue north and Washington avenue, but increasing trade necessitated another movement to the Harrison building between First and Second avenues north on Third street, where they remained until they moved into their present store, 80x90 and seven stories high, a most commodious structure for their jobbing trade. They employ sixteen traveling men. Mr. Stevenson has been vice president of the Commercial Club during the last two years and a member of the board of directors for several years. He is a member of the Bryn Mawr Golf Club and of the Portland Avenue Historical Club, of which he has also been president. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and for some time a member of its board of directors. His wife, who was Miss Cora Vincent, was born in St. Croix Falls,



THOMAS W. STEVENSON.



*O. C. Wynne*

Wisconsin, and to them have been born eight children—Mrs. C. R. Williams, William C., Maude, Nellie, Jessie, Raymond, Cora and Florence.

WYMAN, Oliver Cromwell, one of the men prominent in the commercial life of Minneapolis since 1874, as the senior member of one of the larger jobbing firms of the city, is a native of Indiana. His father came from New York, his birthplace, to Anderson while the state of Indiana was still sparsely settled and was one of the men who were active in the early development of that section. He was married to Miss Prudence Berry, the daughter of another pioneer family, and their son, Oliver was born at Anderson, Indiana, in January, 1837. His mother died a few months after his birth and when seven years old he moved with his maternal grandmother to the state of Iowa. There he acquired a common school education but did not seek an advanced training, choosing rather to commence a business career. Until 1874 he was engaged in business at Marion, Iowa, disposing of his interests there at that time to come to Minneapolis, the growing importance of which city, as the commercial center of the Northwest, was then assured. Mr. Wyman, in partnership with Mr. Mullin, a former business associate, organized the firm of Wyman & Mullin, and under that name established a wholesale dry goods house, and in this business, Mr. Wyman has been interested since that time, though several changes have been made in the personnel of the company. Mr. Mullin continued his connection until 1890, when he withdrew, and George H. Partridge, who for a number of years had been in charge of the credit department, was admitted as an active member, and Samuel D. Coykendall, as a special partner of the firm. Mr. Wyman was made president of the organization and Mr. Partridge its secretary, offices which they still fill. The growth of the business has been rapid and substantial and the company now has in addition to its splendid building used as salesrooms and warehouse, another for warehouse purposes, and also operates a large manufacturing plant. The house now has an established trade and sales territory which extends from the Great Lakes to the Pacific coast and easily ranks among the foremost wholesale dry goods concerns of this country. Much of this success is due to the energy and careful planning of Mr. Wyman. As head of the firm he has displayed business abilities of the highest order. Mr. Wyman has never been prominently identified with politics and has not been desirous of holding public office, but in general belief he belongs to the democratic party. He is a member of several social organizations, among them the Minneapolis Commercial Club, the Minneapolis Club, the Minikahda Club, and also holds membership in the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts. In 1858 Mr. Wyman was married to Miss Charlotte E. Mullin, at Loudon, Iowa, who died on

October 1, 1880. Nine years later, Mr. Wyman was again married to Miss Bella M. Ristine of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and he has three children living.

PARTRIDGE, George Henry, secretary of Wyman, Partridge & Company, was born at Medford, Minnesota, August 21, 1856, the son of George H. and Mary E. (Francis) Partridge. He was educated in the public schools of Steele county, Winona State Normal School and the University of Minnesota, from which he graduated in the class of 1879. He at once entered the employment of the firm of Wyman & Mullin, the pioneer dry goods house of the city. He takes an active part in the public affairs of the city, and is an independent in politics. On December 24, 1881, he was married at Minneapolis to Miss Adelaide Wyman.

WILLIAMS, Louis Hudson, the son of Joshua and Martha Rittenhouse Williams was born on April 26, 1874, in Minneapolis. His father, a wholesale and retail hardware dealer, was one of the early pioneers who settled in St. Anthony, coming to this city from Newville, Pennsylvania, in 1856, and for forty years was prominently identified with the local hardware trade. In 1861 he entered the store of C. H. Pettit and in a few years had acquired a partnership in the business. Mr. Pettit withdrew from the company about 1865, when the firm became Chalmers & Williams and so continued until 1887. In that year Mr. Williams bought out the interests of the senior partner and maintained the entire management of the concern till his death in 1896. During almost this entire period this establishment had been located at 102 Hennepin avenue, and Mr. Williams gained the distinction of being possibly the only man in the city who has done business for more than thirty years in one location. Upon the death of the father the two sons, Louis H. and Charles Rittenhouse Williams (born in this city, January 30, 1876) with their mother incorporated under the name of the Williams Hardware Company, which has developed into one of the permanent and responsible heavy hardware houses of the Northwest, and whose business extends from the Great Lakes to the mountains. Both Louis H. and Charles R. Williams attended the public schools of the city and graduated from the local high schools. Upon completing their education they entered their father's business and prepared themselves by practical experience to assume the management of the firm. Mr. L. H. Williams is a member of the Minneapolis and Lafayette Clubs and attends the First Presbyterian Church. His brother is also affiliated with the church and is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club. Charles R. Williams was married October 12, 1904, to Miss Mable Stevenson of this city, daughter of T. W. Stevenson.



## CHAPTER XXIII.

### RETAIL BUSINESS

**R**ETAIL trade, always the first to obtain a foothold in a new community, commenced at the Falls of St. Anthony in 1848 when R. P. Russell opened a store in a two-story log building which had been erected by Franklin Steele. Mr. Russell thus became the pioneer of the great retail business which now occupies many streets and reaches a total of transactions amounting to many millions each year.

During the following year William R. Marshall, afterwards governor of the state, opened the second store at the falls. A

little later John G. Lennon, representing P. Choteau & Co., extensive fur dealers, opened the third store; and two years later, Franklin Steele and Col. John H. Stevens, in partnership as Steele & Stevens, established the fourth store. They were quickly followed by J. P. Wilson and E. and S. W. Case. Every one of these men, except perhaps Mr. Wilson, became very prominent in the affairs of the settlement, although none of them became a great merchant.

Their stores were all of the kind now known as the "general store," in which almost every kind of merchandise was to be found and where barter was as common as cash dealing—in fact, more common in those early days. Not only the settlers in the vicinity found trading convenient; the trappers and Indian traders came in from the west and northwest with furs and pelts obtained from the Indians and exchanged them for goods with which to carry on further transactions with the red men. Even the Indians themselves were frequently to be seen in the pioneer stores.

While still conducting his store on the east side Col. Stevens planted his home on the west bank of the river and a village rapidly grew up in the vicinity. There seemed to be an opportunity for trade and in 1853 Thomas Chambers and Edwin Hedderly formed a partnership and opened a general store near the ferry. They were the pioneers of retail trade in Minneapolis proper. Soon after Joseph Le Duc and A. King began business.

Col. Stevens had abounding faith in the future of Minneapolis and early in 1854 had his farm surveyed and platted and gave away lots to those who would start business establishments. The first lot selected



R. P. RUSSELL.  
The first retail dealer at the Falls of St. Anthony



FROM THE SWEET COLLECTION

RETAIL DISTRICT ON WASHINGTON AVENUE IN 1869

The first store of G. W. Hale may be seen about the middle of the view. The old part of the Nicollet house is at the extreme right.

was at the present corner of Hennepin avenue and First street, where the Northrup, King & Co. building now stands. On this property Isaac I. Lewis erected a large dwelling and store building and in company with a Mr. Bickford opened "the largest stock of goods outside of Fort Snelling." Then came the first specialty store—a hardware store opened by E. H. Davie and John Califf. During the same year W. D. Babbitt opened a stock of goods, Samuel Hidden established the Boston Store, Warren Sampson opened a dry goods store and other lesser establishments were started upon their commercial career. In the same year a book store was established by John M. Anderson, a harness shop by William G. Murphy, a gun shop by John Morrison, and a millinery store by Mrs. A. Morrison. St. Anthony was also making rapid progress, and in this same year of 1854 boasted of a list of thirty-one stores.

The first bakery in Minneapolis was

opened in 1854 by C. C. Berkman. The boot and shoe business dates from 1855, when J. J. Kennedy moved over the river and opened a store. The drug business was pioneered by Savory & Horton in 1855. From this time on business establishments came in rapidly and only those of special importance or significance can be mentioned. Notwithstanding the rapid increase in the number of stores, business methods were very primitive in the two villages for years to come. Barter was not outgrown for a decade or more. The advent of the first dray upon the streets of Minneapolis was a great event in business circles in 1854. Goods had been hauled from the steamboat landing in farm wagons or on sledges, or perhaps in the overland freighting wagons which were used to a considerable extent before the day of railroads.

Buildings were almost invariably rude frame structures of the type seen in the newer country villages at the present time.



GEORGE W. HALE & CO.'S STORE, ABOUT 1880.

In front were wooden sidewalks, and frequently a wooden awning extended to the sidewalk line.

#### OLD HOUSES ESTABLISHED.

However, these early days of crude equipment and methods saw the founding of business institutions which were to last to the present time. The oldest retail house in the city which has continued without essential change in name or character of business is that of T. K. Gray at 110 Hennepin avenue. In 1857 Mr. Gray formed a partnership with his brother, John D. Gray, who



THE OLD MARKET HOUSE.

It stood at the corner of First street and Hennepin avenue.

had been established for about a year and the business has been carried on at the same place without break for fifty-two years. Anton Knoblauch established himself in the shoe trade in the year 1857 and the same business is now being conducted by his sons as A. Knoblauch & Sons—an unbroken period of fifty-one years of trade. Another very old business is the retail hardware establishment conducted by W. K. Morison & Co. Governor John S. Pillsbury founded this business in 1855. He afterwards became



WILLIAM DONALDSON.

Pioneer of the larger development of Minneapolis' retail business.

a wholesaler and in the seventies sold out his entire interests, which were later separated, Janney, Semple, Hill & Co., now conducting the wholesale section of the business and W. K. Morison & Co. the retail. There has been no break in the business, though the name has changed several times. W. W. Wales opened a book store in St. Anthony in 1854.

C. M. Cushman opened in the book and stationery business at 24 South Washington avenue in 1857, where he continued in the same line for nearly fifty years until his death in 1906. S. M. Williams is the oldest living bookseller in the city. He commenced business in 1863 at 224 Hennepin avenue.

In these years a number of men who were to be very prominent in Minneapolis life in the seventies and eighties and—some of

Bank, began to sell dry goods in Minneapolis in 1857, and his brother, David C. Bell, was associated with him soon afterwards. Dorilus Morrison, who had been a prominent lumberman for several years, opened a large store in 1862. John Dunham and H. O. Hamlin, afterwards prominent business men, were among the retail grocers of 1859.

#### FOUNDING THE GREAT STORES.

For a long time after the war there was not much advance in the character of the



UPPER NICOLLET AVENUE IN THE RETAIL DISTRICT.

them—to the present time, began their business careers in a small retail way. O. M. Laraway opened a store in 1857. He long ago abandoned retailing and was prominent in real estate and insurance, and as one of the postmasters of the larger Minneapolis. He is still an active Minneapolis business man. Anthony Kelly, later a prominent grocery wholesaler, began business as a retailer in 1857. George A. Brackett opened business in 1858 at the corner of Second street and Second avenue south. He soon abandoned retail trade for large operations in milling, contracting and real estate. Loren Fletcher became a Minneapolis retailer in 1860 and Charles M. Loring became his partner in 1861. John E. Bell, long president of the Hennepin County Savings

Minneapolis retail stores, although they increased quite rapidly in numbers. With one exception, none of the great dry goods or department stores of the present day had its origin until about 1880. The exception was the firm of G. W. Hale & Co. George W. Hale commenced business on Washington avenue between Nicollet and First avenue south in a little "balloon frame" building in 1867. In 1872 this business was moved to the brick building at the corner of Nicollet and Third street and shortly afterwards consolidated with a business started in 1871 by Jefferson M. Hale at 250 Nicollet avenue. The firm continued at Nicollet and Third until 1884 when the increasing business was moved to the then new Sidle Block at Nicollet and Fifth street



THE FIRST DEPARTMENT STORE IN MINNEAPOLIS.

where it has since remained. In 1908 the business again moved to a new building at Eighth street and Nicollet avenue. Through successive changes it became Hale, Thomas & Co., and latterly J. W. Thomas & Co.

Goodfellow & Eastman commenced the dry goods business in 1878 on Nicollet between Washington and Third street. This business was moved to the Dayton building at Seventh and Nicollet in 1902, and is now the Dayton Dry Goods Company, one of the largest department stores in the city. George D. Dayton is its president and executive head.

Ingram, Olsen & Co., dry goods dealers, started business in 1880. As S. E. Olsen & Co., the concern developed into a large department store now the Powers Mercantile Company. H. J. Burton entered the clothing business in Minneapolis in the same year and opened a retail department in 1882—the beginning of the Plymouth Clothing House.

William Donaldson began business in a small way at 310 Nicollet avenue in 1881. He later took a department in the Glass Block, which had just been erected by Colton & Co. In 1884 he bought out the establishment and with his brother, L. S. Donaldson, commenced the business which has

since been conducted as William Donaldson & Co. and L. S. Donaldson Company.

Dales, Barnes, Morse & Co. opened a dry goods store in 1883 of which the present Minneapolis Dry Goods Company is the outgrowth. The carpet department of this business, however, grew out of the business established in the early sixties by Wakefield & Plant. O. J. Griffith, the present manager of the department, entered the employment of Wakefield & Plant in 1865, later became interested in the business and the firm of Folds & Griffith was prominent until 1892 when it sold its business to the present company. The Metropolitan Music Company grew out of the business established by W. J. Dyer & Bro. in 1880. John A. Schlener began business as a boy in Minneapolis first working for W. W. Wales and afterwards for C. D. Whitall. He began business for himself in 1884, starting first at 425 Nicollet avenue and moving to 517 Nicollet some years later.

J. S. Bradstreet has been identified with the furniture and decorating business since the early seventies. For a time the firm was Phelps & Bradstreet. This later became Bradstreet, Thurber & Co., developing a very extensive business and maintaining one of the most beautiful furniture stores in

the country. Some years ago Mr. Bradstreet entered a more exclusive line of work and the Craftshouse of to-day is the result.

One of the largest house furnishings establishments in the country—the New England Furniture & Carpet Company—was established by W. L. Harris, its president and manager about 1885. The Holtzermanns established their south town business in 1887.

#### CHANGES IN RETAIL CONDITIONS.

Since the larger houses of to-day were founded, twenty or twenty-five years ago, there have been most radical changes in the appearance of the retail district, in its location and in the buildings occupied. In the early eighties the modern Nicollet avenue—the Nicollet as it is known today—had not yet developed as a retail street. The principal stores were on lower Nicollet, lower Hennepin and Washington avenues. A three-story brick store was an exception; frame buildings of one and two stories prevailed. One of the best buildings in town was the three-story brick at Nicollet and Third street, occupied by G. W. Hale & Company. Hale & Company were almost on the borders of retail trade on Nicollet. There were a few scattered establishments between Third and Fifth streets, but above the latter street were residences.

The move up Nicollet avenue was gradual. Wm. Donaldson showed his enterprise by establishing himself at Sixth street and the famous old Sea's department store was built at Ninth street and a free bus was run from "the center of the city" to take lady shoppers out to the new retail mart. The building of the Syndicate block in 1882-3 gave the upward movement an impetus which settled the question of the retail trade center for years following. Modern store buildings, new fronts and show windows, and modern equipment within, have kept pace with the development of retail trade until Nicollet avenue became known as one of the finest retail streets in the country.

ATKINSON, Elmer E., of E. E. Atkinson & Co., was born in Waterloo, Iowa, March 28, 1867. His father was Dr. Thomas Atkinson and his



ELMER E. ATKINSON.

SWEET, PHOTO

mother, Anna M. Atkinson, both being born in Belmont county, Ohio, of families of standing and position, his maternal grandfather, Isaac Holloway, having been the largest land owner in that district, and a prominent and influential man in public and political affairs, as well as in his business relations, who represented his district for several successive terms in the state legislature, and was actively identified with a number of prominent legislative movements. Mr. Atkinson's paternal grandfather was also one of the wealthy and esteemed citizens of Belmont county—facts, however, to which little thought is given by Mr. Atkinson who believes emphatically in the merits and achievements of the individual and little in the glories of ancestry. As a boy he attended school, mostly in the public schools of DeWitt, Iowa, and found his earlier business training in the large department stores of Chicago. His last place of employment there and the place in which he secured his specialty store training, was the Parisian Suit Company of Chicago. From this position Mr. Atkinson went to Anthony, Kansas, and went into the general

dry goods business for himself. This was in 1887 when he was but twenty years of age. He managed this establishment about two years, then disposed of his business there to take charge of the departments devoted to women's apparel in one of the largest department stores of Cleveland, Ohio. Ten years ago he came to Minneapolis and has remained here ever since, with the exception of one year spent in San Francisco. Not liking the coast climate he returned to Minneapolis and has been successful in building up a large women's and children's outfitting establishment, handling the various articles of women's ready to wear apparel. The business now occupies the large corner store at 701, 703 and 705 Nicollet avenue. Mr. Atkinson is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club, of the Retail Merchants Association and is president of the Retail Cloak Buyers Association of Minneapolis. He was married, September 26, 1888, to Miss Minnie F. Morey, of Clinton, Iowa.

CHUTE, David McBride, president of the Cedar Lake Ice Company of Minneapolis, was born on December 10, 1859, at Lafayette, Indiana. His father, James T. Chute, was engaged in the grain business at Lafayette. The son attended the common schools at Lafayette, and afterwards attended Purdue University. Almost his entire business career has been spent in the ice business. He came to Minneapolis shortly after leav-



EDMUND A. BRUSH.

ing college, and soon became connected with the Cedar Lake Ice Company. His experience of twenty-four years in the ice business has well fitted him for the conduct of the largest concern of its class in the Northwest. Mr. Chute is a republican in politics, but never a politician or active political worker, although he has taken a practical interest in public affairs and good government. He has been prominent in the social and club life of the city, an ex-president and prominent member of the Minneapolis Club, and is a member of the Commercial Club, the Minikahda Club and all the town and country clubs about Minneapolis. Mr. Chute has never married.



JAMES A. BRUSH.

THE BRUSH STUDIOS were established by the late James A. Brush in 1876 at 223 Nicollet avenue, later moving to the present site of the Glass Block and to Hennepin avenue and Sixth street. The present studio, located at 33 and 35 South Sixth street, was opened in 1896. Mr. Brush was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1847. He early developed marked talent for photography, and he entered business for himself at the age of eighteen. During his long career of over forty years as a photographer, Mr. Brush became a leader in the profession and was recognized as one of the great photographers of the country, a man of high artistic ability, progressive in his ideas and with a very broad conception of the photographic art. His work reached such a de-

gree of excellence that it found but few competitors in the exhibitions of the photographers' associations, and for years Mr. Brush had only to exhibit to secure the highest award. Mr. Brush was married to Miss Alice L. Sprague of Detroit, Michigan. He died in Minneapolis in May of 1906, and was succeeded by his son Edmund A. Brush, who was born in Detroit in April, 1866, receiving his education in Minneapolis where he came with his parents when ten years old. After leaving school, Mr. Brush studied under his father and in Eastern studios at Chicago and New York, and with such tutelage and inherited talent, early reached an advanced position in the photographic art, and he has the distinction of having the leading photographic studio in the Northwest. Mr. Brush is a republican in political faith, a member of the Commercial Club, and a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. He was married in November, 1903, to Miss Mary B. Sheldon.

CUSHMAN, Charles Metcalf, for fifty years a business man of Minneapolis, was born July 6, 1829, at Attleborough, Massachusetts and died at Minneapolis, April 26, 1906. Through his father, Bartholomew Cushman, he was a direct descendant (the ninth generation) from Robert Cushman, agent for the Plymouth colony, and throughout his life the spirit and traditions of his ancestry

may be said to have been dominant. Mr. Cushman's father was a farmer and his early life was spent on the farm, the work in the fields being varied by attending the common schools during the winter months—the common experience of many New England boys of his time. As he advanced towards manhood he attended Pembroke Academy, New Hampshire, and later studied at Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. After leaving that institution he taught school for several years in his native town. The attraction of the west which brought so many young men from New England during the fifties led Mr. Cushman to come to Minneapolis in May, 1857, and in the following year he established himself in the book and stationery business at 24 South Washington avenue, where he continued without interruption for nearly half a century. After a time the firm became Cushman & Plummer and remained under that name until its dissolution upon the death of its founder. This uninterrupted course of forty-eight years made Mr. Cushman one of the very oldest retail merchants of the city. Soon after coming to Minneapolis Mr. Cushman became a member of Plymouth Congregational Church and during his long connection with the church held every office in the gift of the church including the work of clerk, treasurer, Sunday School superintendent, leader of the choir and deacon. For fifteen years in the early days he sang in the church choir and for over thirty years he filled the office of deacon. During all his life he was a liberal contributor to worthy objects in both his city and the church. During his whole mature life he was a member of the republican party though never known as an active and prominent public man. In disposition he was modest and retiring and his sterling integrity was recognized by business, church and social acquaintances during all of his long life in the city. On November 25, 1859, he was married to Miss Emeline S. Clark and they had four children, Isabel H., Elizabeth M., Mary D., and Ellen M. The eldest and youngest died in early childhood. His wife and two daughters, Elizabeth C. (Mrs. Benjamin H. Woodworth) and Mary D. Cushman survive him.

DAYTON, George D., was born at Clifton Springs, New York, on March 6, 1857. His father was a physician there, but the place was too quiet for George D., and, when sixteen years old, he began to look about for a more inviting locality for the exercise of his expanding powers. Thus it was that in 1883 he found himself in Minnesota taking large views of the great future of that sturdily developing state. At Worthington he organized the Minnesota Loan and Investment Company and the State Bank of Worthington, both of which proved to be profitable investments. In 1892 he began to purchase realty in Minneapolis and has owned more Nicollet Avenue frontage than any one man. He built the Pills-



SWEET, PHOTO

CHARLES M. CUSHMAN.



bury Building in 1893, and the present Dayton Building in 1901 and 1902, and has set a commendable example of improving realty to the best advantage. Mr. Dayton served twelve years on the Board of Education, at Worthington, Minnesota, but has kept aloof from public office seeking and prefers recognition as one of the builders of the city of his choice. He is a loyal Presbyterian, is married and has four children, the eldest son, D. D. Dayton, being treasurer and general manager of the Dayton Dry Goods Company. Mr. Dayton is an enthusiast on the subject of investments in realty and improvements in Minneapolis. He has been so successful that he has reason to reiterate the advice he gave the Minneapolis Real Estate Board recently: "Buy real estate yourselves and improve it."

DORSETT, Charles William, twice nominee for governor of Minnesota upon the prohibition ticket, and active worker at present upon the central executive committee of the Minnesota branch of the party—also one of the leading caterers of Minneapolis—was born at Sinclairville, Chautauqua county, New York, September 28, 1850. Mr. Dorsett's family ancestry is a notable one. His father, Daniel Brewster Dorsett, was a descendant of the French settlers of Arcadia, and the name was probably originally spelled Dorsette. His mother, Harriet Fox Preston, dates her fam-

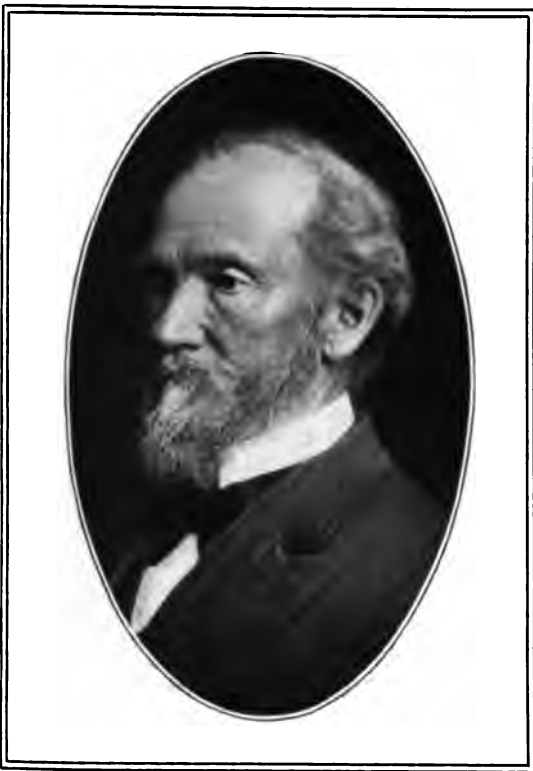


SWEET, PHOTO

CHARLES W. DORSETT.

ily name, on the paternal side, back to an English earldom of ante-Cromwellian days. On the maternal side the Fox blood came in bringing in the Fox who wrote the "Book of Martyrs." The personal record of both Mr. and Mrs. Dorsett is full of interest. Mr. Dorsett spent his early life at Sinclairville going to Randolph, New York, for preparation for his university course at Michigan. At Randolph, he met Martha Angle, whom he married in 1876, both of them having graduated the year before from Michigan University and attended the same law school at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1875-76. Secretary Shaw was a member of the same class at the Des Moines school. Mr. and Mrs. Dorsett received their diplomas together and later were admitted to practice law in Iowa at the same time. Immediately after their marriage, they came to Minneapolis where, upon application for their joint admission to the bar, Mrs. Dorsett was refused, as the state law at that time prohibited women from the practice of law. Through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Dorsett, a bill was soon after passed changing this statute and Mrs. Dorsett was the first woman admitted under the change to the Minnesota bar. Circumstances, however, prevented both husband and wife from the practice of law, and finally threw them into the catering business. Both of them have been and are still active, as promoters of several reforms—chiefly of women suffrage and temperance. The family is Swedenborgian. The two daughters, who are married, are identified with the business. Mr. and Mrs. Dorsett have adopted three children—two boys and a girl. Mr. Dorsett carries his doctrine of women suffrage into personal practice by always associating the record of his life work with that of Mrs. Dorsett. Mrs. Dorsett is a Christian Scientist in religion.

GRAY, Thomas Kennedy, the oldest living retail merchant of Minneapolis and the oldest drug dealer in the state, was born in 1833 and is of Scotch descent. The family was originally located at Andover, Massachusetts, and from that town moved to Jefferson, Lincoln county, Maine, at which place Peter T. Gray, father of Thomas Kennedy, was residing at the time of his son's birth. The mother of Mr. Gray was Elizabeth Kennedy Gray. His father practiced medicine at Jefferson, but when Thomas K. was four years of age his father died, and in 1842 Mrs. Gray moved with her family to Waldoboro, Maine. There the son attended the public schools. Having completed his elementary training, he passed three years in the Wiscasset Academy, at the same time developing a taste for the knowledge and handling of medicines and drugs by a study of the medical books left in his father's library. For three years he clerked in a dry goods store at Waldoboro, obtaining his first business experience. When twenty years of age he moved to Toledo, Ohio, and again took a position in a retail establishment, remaining there for eigh-



SEELY, PHOTO

THOMAS K. GRAY.

teen months, coming with his two brothers, in October, 1855, to Minneapolis. Oliver C. Gray remained in the city but one winter and then moved to the South. John D. Gray entered the drug business with Dr. M. R. Greeley, while Mr. T. K. Gray found employment as a clerk with D. W. Ingersoll of St. Paul. One and one-half years later he purchased Dr. Greeley's interest in the drug business, and the firm of Gray Bros. was formed. This association was continued for many years, the company doing a large business in drugs, medicines, paints and oils, and have always engaged in the wholesale drug trade in a small way. In 1871 John D. Gray retired from the firm and moved to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Thomas Gray became the sole owner and manager of the business, and since that time has operated it independently, devoting his entire attention to the management of the establishment. Mr. Gray's headquarters and store have been located since the foundation of the business on Hennepin avenue, opposite the old City Hall. In 1864 the whole block of buildings was burned out, but after rebuilding with brick, the business was continued in the same place, so that Mr. Gray has the distinction of being engaged for half a century in the same location. The success which has attended his efforts has been in a great measure due to the close attention Mr. Gray has given the routine and details of his

business, continued prosperity being the reward of continued and energetic industry. For the past fifteen years his oldest son, Horace, has been associated with his father in the management of the business. In 1865 Mr. Gray was married to Miss Julia Allen, daughter of Rev. L. B. Allen, at one time pastor of the First Baptist Church. They have had five children—three sons, Horace A., Burton N. and Edward L., and two daughters, Grace Elizabeth and Marguerite. All are living except Edward, who was the victim of an accident and died from the injuries received while still a young man. The family has always resided at Oak Grove and Spruce streets, where Mr. Gray purchased a tract of land about the time he entered the drug business and erected a residence, which has since been enlarged and modernized.

GRIFFITH, Oscar J., of the Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, has the record of the longest continuous term of selling goods on Nicollet avenue of any business man in the city. Mr. Griffith was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, the son of Eli R. Griffith, a merchant. His ancestors came over in 1692 with William Penn and on both sides the family have been Quakers as far back as the line can be traced. Mr. Griffith's early life was spent on a farm in Pennsylvania and after attending the common school of the district he became a teacher in the same school. He desired to come west and on the completion of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, came as far as Marshalltown, Iowa, where he spent a year. He then returned to Pennsylvania but in the summer of 1865, immediately after his marriage, came to Minneapolis. Mrs. Griffith was Miss Mary Elma Pettit of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, and is the only sister of Hon. C. H. Pettit who had been living in Minneapolis for about ten years. Upon reaching Minneapolis, Mr. Griffith entered the employ of Wakefield & Plant. The firm occupied the original section of the Center block, Nos. 206 Nicollet and 207 Hennepin avenues on its completion on October 12, 1865, then the center of the retail district. At first the firm handled dry goods, carpets and other merchandise, but later, about 1868, the dry goods department was disposed of and the establishment became the first exclusive carpet store in Minneapolis. Soon after this Mr. Wakefield sold out his interest and the business was continued under the name of Henry Plant, but managed by Mr. Griffith. Later Mr. W. B. Folds purchased an interest and with Mr. Griffith established the firm of Folds & Griffith which for a number of years was the largest carpet concern in the Northwest. On the completion of the one of the large stores of that building, Nos. 505 and 507 Nicollet avenue, maintaining the finest carpet store in the northwest—one of the features of the retail business of the city. They had only occupied these quarters for a few months when fire destroyed the entire section of

the building as well as the adjoining section occupied by Drennan, Starr & Everett. The burned sections were soon replaced, however, and the firm continued in this location until 1892 when it sold out to the Minneapolis Dry Goods Company with which Mr. Griffith continued as manager of the carpet department. Mr. Griffith has thus been continuously in business on Nicollet avenue for more than forty-three years. During his life in the city he has taken an active part in its affairs. He was president of the Homeopathic Hospital Association and served in the same capacity for the Associated Charities, and for years was a director and active worker in the Young Men's Christian Association. For some years after coming to Minneapolis Mr. Griffith was a member of the Friends church but in 1878 united with Plymouth Congregational Church, which, with his family, he has since attended and in which he has served in various official capacities, including that of deacon. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith have three living daughters, the Misses Hannah M., Edith and Helen.

HARRIS, William Lane, was born in Boston, in March, 1854. He is the son of William G. Harris, a well to do merchant of Boston, and Julia A. (Lane) Harris. His family on both sides were early settlers in the Colonies and were prominently connected with Colonial affairs and the events of the Revolutionary War.



SWEET, PHOTO

OSCAR J. GRIFFITH.

W. L. Harris was raised in Boston and there received his education in the public schools. He left school at fourteen, however, and for four years was employed under his father, a successful Boston merchant, and it was during this period that the foundation of his own business success was laid. In 1872 he started a retail dry goods business in his own name and seven years later entered the carpet business. When he was thirty-two years old, he came to Minneapolis and organized the New England Furniture & Carpet Company, which has since developed into one of the largest house-furnishing establishments in the country, of which company he is president.

Mr. Harris is a member of the Citizens' staff of the John A. Rawlins Post of the G. A. R. He is a republican in politics and in 1900 was a member of the Charter Commission. For two years he was president of the Minneapolis Retailers' Association and has always been actively interested in promoting any measure of municipal improvement or reform that promised to be of value to the city. He belongs to the Minneapolis and Commercial clubs and various other organizations about town. Mr. Harris is a Universalist and attends the Church of the Redeemer. He was married in 1882 to Miss Elizabeth E. Daniels of Boston, and they have three children, one daughter and two sons, one of whom is a graduate of Yale University.

HOLTZERMANN, Louis J., was born September 18, 1866, at Piqua, Ohio. His father, Christopher August Holtzermann, whose forebears were all officers in the German army, was a merchant at Piqua. Louis J. spent his early life in Piqua where he attended school and took courses in the higher education at Piqua and at Indianapolis. In 1885 Louis J., and Jacob D. Holtzermann, his brother, who was born at Piqua in 1871, came to Minneapolis and in 1887 they started the present dry goods business on Cedar Avenue, now under the firm name Holtzermann's Chicago Store Company. The firm has built up a large and flourishing business and have won respect and appreciation in the business world and in the community at large. J. D. is a director on the Board of Corrections and Charities and is a director of the Humane Society and a member of the directory of South Side State Bank. The church affiliations of the Holtzermans are with the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

LUGSDIN, George H., son of William and Elizabeth Emery Lugsdin, was born at Toronto, Canada, on August 2, 1862. His father was of English descent and came from England to Canada in 1840 and located in Toronto. George H. Lugsdin spent his early years in the city where he was born and there began his education in the public schools. While still a boy he found employment in the fur business with which he has since been connected. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of the fur trade

and expecting to establish a business of his own he determined to move to Minneapolis where he saw a good opening for his line and came here from Toronto in 1891. Five years later he established a fur house in connection with Charles H. Lloyd, under the firm name of G. H. Lugsdin & Company, and has conducted this establishment since that time. Mr. Lugsdin is one of the prominent retail business men of the city at the present time and is a member of various commercial and fraternal organizations, among which are the Commercial club, the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias. He is an Episcopalian in his religious beliefs and attends that church.

PENCE, Harry E., president and general manager of the Pence Automobile Company, was born on October 7, 1867, in the state of Ohio, at the town of Springboro. His father, Charles N. Pence, was a farmer in the vicinity of Springboro, and his son spent his early life on the farm and began his education in the public schools. He remained in Ohio until eighteen years of age, when he went to New York state, and entered the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, taking a course to prepare himself for a commercial life. Then for five years Mr. Pence spent his whole time in travel and in the course of his tours visited almost every part of the world, thus gaining a practical knowledge of the different countries such as few possess. Upon his return to this country Mr. Pence engaged in business, and after a few years came to Minneapolis and has since made this city his home. He has been connected with several business enterprises here—for a time traded in real estate, for two years was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and dealt extensively in grains, and during the last five years has been in the automobile business. In 1902 Mr. Pence established the Pence Automobile Company of which he has been from the beginning president and general manager. This company has the local and northwestern agencies for several of the large automobile manufacturing plants, and does a general business in the sale, furnishing and repairing of automobiles. They also handle gas engines. Mr. Pence is a member of the Minneapolis Automobile Club, and is a trustee of that organization. On February 9, 1898, he was married to Miss Dorothy Draper and they have one child, a daughter.

POWERS, Fred M., was born July 28, 1863, at Excelsior, Hennepin county, Minnesota. His father, George M. Powers, was a farmer. The family on the mother's side came from England with the people who, in 1620, landed first at Cape Cod and then at Plymouth, and signed the Compact of the "Mayflower" and sowed the seeds of a great nation and a great system of government. On the father's side the forebears came over with Winthrop and his sturdy colonists and founded the Boston colony, which was to be developed



SWEET, PHOTO

HARRY E. PENCE.

into a state and an independent government. Mr. Powers passed his early life in Excelsior, where he attended the common schools, and received his academic training in Minneapolis. He is the proprietor of the flour, feed and fuel firm of Powers Brothers, and an active business man. He represented the Eighth Ward in the Council for six years, and he made a creditable race for the shrievalty nomination at the primaries of 1906. Mr. Powers is a republican in politics. He was married in 1887 to Mamie A. Kinne and to them have been born three children.

SCHLENER, John Albert, a resident of Minneapolis since his childhood, and one of its progressive and public minded citizens, is of German parentage. His parents came to the town of St. Anthony in 1857 and his father John A. Schlener, soon after opened a bakery under his own management and before his death in 1872 built up a successful business. The mother of Mr. Schlener, Bertha Sproesser, is still living and resides in the city with her son. John Albert was born on February 24, 1856, in Philadelphia, Pa., where his parents were at that time living. His boyhood was passed in Minneapolis and he acquired his education here, attending private and public schools. He later entered a local business college and completed a practical course in that institution, leaving school when only

twelve years of age to find employment. At that time a suspension bridge joined the two sides of the river where the steel arch structure now crosses, and this was a toll thoroughfare. As assistant to the toll-keeper Mr. Schlener performed his first business duties; helping collect the tolls and keeping accounts, and continuing to hold that position about four years. In 1872 he entered the employ of the book and stationery firm of Wistar, Wales & Company. The company was reorganized several times, but Mr. Schlener continued his association with it until he was finally admitted to a partnership under the name of Bean, Wales & Company. Mr. Wales later disposed of his interests and the management of the establishment was taken up by Kirkbride & Whitall. In 1884 Mr. Schlener severed his relation with the company and entered the stationery business in his own interests as John A. Schlener & Company. The firm continued under that name for years only recently becoming the John A. Schlener Stationery Company, and has been very successful, carrying on at the present time what is probably the most extensive stationery business of its kind in the two cities. Mr. Schlener has always been the head of the management and to his business ability and energy is due its rapid and substantial progress. Mr. Schlener has been

an active member of the National Association of Stationers and Manufacturers of the United States and has served as president of the organization. For many years Mr. Schlener has been actively interested in the work of the republican party and has been its candidate for office at various times. In 1896 he was elected a member of the board of education and has served since that time and for a number of years was president of the board. While on the board he served as chairman of the committee on teachers and on the finance and building committees. In the campaign of 1900 he was a candidate for nomination for mayor on the republican ticket, but was defeated at the primaries. He is a high degree Mason and has held many offices in that order, including those of treasurer of the Masonic Temple association, of the Masonic Library association and of Zurah Temple. He is also a member of the Commercial Club and has served on the educational and retail trade committees of the organization; is a member of other clubs, and on numerous occasions has been connected with movements tending toward civic betterment or advancement. Mr. Schlener was married in March, 1892, to Miss Grace Holbrook of Lockport, N. Y. The family attends Plymouth Congregational Church.\*



BRUSH, PHOTO

JOHN A. SCHLENER.

\*Mr. Schlener died on November 5, 1906.

VOEGELI, Thomas, head of the Voegeli Brothers Drug Company of Minneapolis, was born at New Glarus, Wisconsin, September 24, 1856. His father, Tobias Voegeli, who is a native of Switzerland, came to the United States in 1852, and settled at New Glarus, Wisconsin, removing afterward to Fountain City, Wisconsin. He has retired from business and lives in Minneapolis. The subject of this sketch received his educational training in Wisconsin, graduating at the Plattville Normal School and at the Felton & Spencer Business College, Cleveland, Ohio. He taught school at Fountain City, Wisconsin, for twelve years and was principal of the high school there for five years. He engaged in the drug business in La Moure, North Dakota, for five years, coming to Minneapolis in 1887 on November 1. Mr. Voegeli and his brother purchased at that time a small drug store on the corner of Washington and Hennepin avenues, where during the first year they did a business of less than \$10,000. In 1892 they enlarged the store to three times the size of the original store and in the following year the business increased to \$45,000. In a few years extensions and improvements increased the business to \$70,000. Development of the business necessitated many other improvements and storage rooms for the accumulating stock, and the firm extended its operations judiciously to other parts of the city, until now it requires four stores to do its large wholesale and retail business. These establishments include the original store at Washington and Hennepin avenues, and others at Nicollet and Seventh, Fourth avenues south and Twenty-second street and at Twentieth avenue north

and Lyndale. At present the business total is running close to a quarter of a million dollars, and shows what good methods can accomplish in Minneapolis in twenty years. Mr. Voegeli is a republican in politics, and prominent in the councils of his party and active in the promotion of all real public interests. He is a member of the Masonic order, Chapter, Commandery, a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, a member of the Elks, and a member of the Commercial Club. Mr. Voegeli has been twice married, and has one daughter by the first marriage, now Mrs. George Riebeth, of Minneapolis, and one child by the second marriage, Margaret Irene.

WHITE, Charles Day, senior member of the jewelry firm of White & MacNaught, was born in Minnesota, at Lake Addie, now Brownton, on December 25, 1858. The family is an old one in the state. W. J. White and his wife, the parents of Charles D., came from Philadelphia to Minnesota in September, 1856, and were among the pioneer settlers who passed through the years of Indian trouble which retarded the early growth of the state. Charles D. passed the early years of his life in Glencoe, Minnesota, and, attending the public schools, acquired the usual education. He preferred a commercial to a professional career, however, so did not take up college or professional studies, but entered immediately upon business life, and most of his training he has obtained from the experiences of every-day business life. During almost his entire life he has been associated with the jewelry trade. When fifteen years of age, in 1875, he came to Minneapolis from Glencoe and secured a position with the firm of Eustis Bros., and remained in that connection for about twenty-three years, finally severing his relations to associate himself with S. Jacobs & Co. of this city. He remained there until June 1, 1899, when he engaged in the jewelry business on his own account as C. D. White & Co. The establishment was maintained under this name for three years, but in June, 1902, Mr. White reorganized the firm, admitting John MacNaught to an active partnership. The firm name was changed to White & McNaught, and as



SWEET, PHOTO

CHARLES D. WHITE.

such the company is still known. Under the management of Mr. White a well-organized and extensive business has been established. In 1908 the firm moved to the store at 506 Nicollet avenue in the Andrus building, formerly occupied by John W. Thomas & Co., and now have one of the finest jewelry stores in the northwest. They employ sixteen people. Mr. White is well known among his business associates and is affiliated with several local organizations for the promotion of commercial and municipal improvement, among them the Roosevelt Club, and the Minneapolis Commercial Club, of which he has been a member since 1899. He is not married.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### TRANSPORTATION.

THE earliest means of transportation in the northwest was the canoe of the Frenchman who came to explore the land and incidentally to traffic with the natives, purchasing, for a few beads or trinkets, furs and pelts which had immense value in the European markets. As this trade increased the bateau was brought into use and with the further progress of invasion of the wilderness the keelboat made its appearance. This was a craft somewhat resembling a small canal boat and was propelled by means of poles. It was on such boats that the first detachment of the army traveled to the site of Fort Snelling in 1819. But the establishment of a military post meant protection to settlers and for settlers there must be adequate transportation.

It was on May 10, 1823 that the first note of modern transportation was sounded, perhaps heard on that day by wild Indians encamped at the Falls of St. Anthony. It was the unmusical whistle of the little steamer *Virginia*, arriving at Fort Snelling and sounding loud and long, which proclaimed that the days of the canoe were past and steam transportation had made its advent in the northwest. The *Virginia* was but an insignificant steamer, but she was the forerunner of a great fleet of river steamers—few, and scattered at long intervals, at first, but gradually increasing in numbers until in one year the arrivals at St. Paul numbered 1,090. What might be called the “steamboat period” of Minnesota transportation lasted for about fifty years. During the first half of this period the traffic was comparatively light. This was for two reasons: first, the country was as yet very little developed and no considerable return business originated at St. Paul, Mendota or St. Anthony; second, there was no organi-

zation. But in 1847 the first of the old time steamboat companies was organized and river traffic was put upon a business basis. Trips were made with regularity and rates were fairly well established. Competing lines were organized. Settlers were pouring into the west; and traffic became plentiful when it had a regular and assured route. Fortunes were made in a business which was so profitable that a steamer costing \$20,000 cleared \$44,000 in a season.

But while communication with the south and east was opened by steamboat very early in the period of settlement there was no adequate means of transportation north and west of the young Minneapolis. For lighter traffic dogs were used in the early days. A well-equipped dog train would make the journey from the Falls of St. Anthony to Pembina and Fort Garry in a remarkably short time but could carry little more than the mails. A team coming through from Pembina in 1852 in sixteen days was thought to have made excellent time. The principal objective point was the Red river, at the place where Fargo now stands. From there extended continuous water navigation to many points in the northwest territories. The problem was, how to bring the furs, which reached the incipient Fargo by canoe, overland to the Mississippi at St. Anthony and St. Paul.

The problem was solved by the use of the famous “Red river cart,” said to have been invented in 1800 by Alexander Henry of the Northwest Company. It was made all of wood of the roughest construction, with wooden wheels and axles which squeaked and shrieked as the slow oxen hauled the cart along. It is said that a train of these carts could be heard miles away. Conducted by drivers wild in garb and appear-

ance, these Red river cart trains were exceedingly picturesque. But they soon proved too slow for the energetic people of the northwest. Organization again stepped in and from the first wagon freighting, which was done about 1849, there developed a regular system of stage lines and overland freight wagons extending from St. Paul and St. Anthony to the Red river, to Duluth and south through Minnesota and Iowa to Dubuque. At the height of this staging and freighting business the firm of Burbank, Blakely & Merriam operated routes covering one thousand three hundred miles and employed over two hundred men and seven hundred horses. It was in connection with this business that J. C. Burbank established the first express service in the northwest—the forerunner of the gigantic express business of the present day.

#### STEAMBOAT TRANSPORTATION.

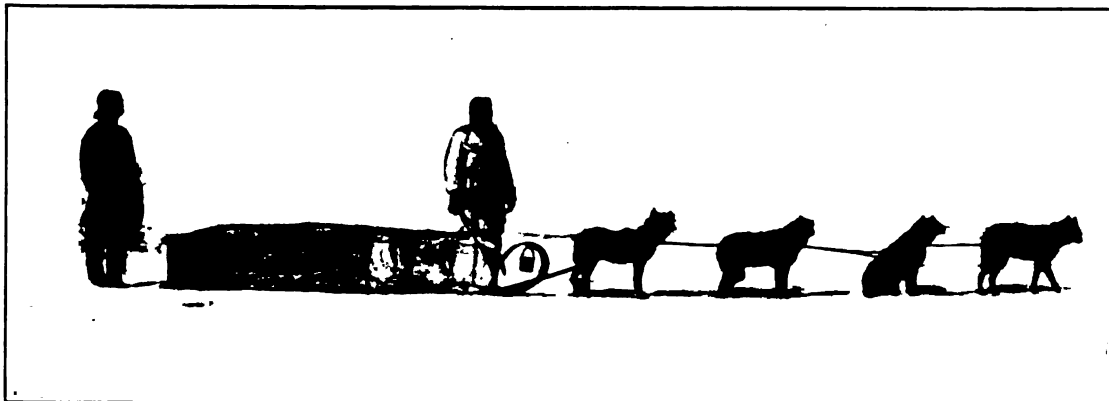
Attempts were made to establish steamboat transportation on the Mississippi river above the Falls of St. Anthony, and for a while these prospered. Captain John Rollins built and launched the Governor Ramsey in 1851 and ran her with success between Minneapolis and Sauk Rapids. Later other boats were put in this trade and did a profitable business until the war when the government purchased all the boats, partly dismantled them, hauled them around the falls on rollers and launching them again below, sent them south for military service in the lesser southern waters. After the war the railroads paralleled the upper river

and no further attempts at navigation were made.

All through the fifties the people at Minneapolis were constantly making endeavors to secure regular steamboat connections with the lower river. Most of the steamers stopped at St. Paul, owing to the difficulties attending navigation above Fort Snelling. Occasionally boats would come up to Minneapolis for a while and then would resume the custom of discharging all their freight at St. Paul with the consequent heavy expense of the overland haul by wagon to Minneapolis. There was much excitement at the Falls on May 31, 1852, when the Dr. Franklin, No. 2 came up almost to Hennepin Island, demonstrating the possibility of navigation.

All attempts to secure regular boat traffic were combatted then as now by the people of St. Paul. At last in 1854 the citizens of Minneapolis and St. Anthony organized a stock company with \$30,000 capital, and subsequently put a boat called the Falls City regularly in the Minneapolis and lower river trade. Capt. J. C. Reno, an Ohio river steamboatman came to Minneapolis in 1856 and in 1857 became interested in the development of river traffic here and through his exertions four boats were put regularly in the trade. During 1857 there were fifty-two arrivals of steamboats at Minneapolis and 10,000 tons of freight were discharged here on the landings below the present Washington avenue bridge.

But the panic of that year soon crippled the business and there were few steamboats



FROM THE SWEET COLLECTION

DOG TRAIN—ONE OF THE EARLIEST MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION IN THE NORTHWEST



here in 1858. The depression continued until the war broke out and while there were occasional arrivals of steamers during the later sixties the general interest in railroads drew attention from the river traffic which was gradually abandoned for the time being.

#### THE FIRST RAILROAD.

Up to the middle sixties the Mississippi river continued to be the only outlet for the northwest. The earlier railroads only

the state through bond issues in the later fifties. The project failed and the people in their exasperation and disappointment repudiated the bonds. This, with the shadow of impending war, effectively stopped railroad construction. However, the need remained as prominently in the eyes of the people of the northwest as before, and during the war the franchises granted in 1857, and which had fallen in by default, were let



FROM THE SWARTZ COLLECTION

RED RIVER CARTS—USED JUST BEFORE THE RAILROADS CAME IN.

reached the river—a fact which gave to towns like Galena, Rock Island and Prairie du Chien a very great importance. During the days just before the war there was constant talk of railroad building and the spirit of the times was felt in Minnesota, and the people believed that they must have railroads at almost any cost. The intensity of the desire for transportation led to a great blunder—one which set back the railroad development of the northwest for years. Certain ill-advised projects for railroad building were unwisely given the credit of

to new corporations and building was recommenced in a tentative way. The ten miles of road between Minneapolis and St. Paul were built in 1862 by the St. Paul & Pacific, but so slow was further progress that Anoka was only reached in 1864, and Sauk Rapids in 1867. During the latter year the Breckinbridge division was commenced, but made equally slow progress. However, the St. Paul & Pacific reached the Red river valley in 1870, and became the first feeder for the young metropolis at the Falls of St. Anthony.

Meanwhile, other projects had been started after the close of the war. The forerunner of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway was the Minnesota Central, which commenced to build south to Faribault and Austin in 1863. This line was opened to Faribault in 1865. In 1867 it reached Austin, and was transferred to the Milwaukee & St. Paul, which built westward through Dubuque. For several years this was the only route to Chicago, but in 1872 the

of several small roads which were consolidated during the next ten or fifteen years.

While these roads were being built toward the south, the Lake Superior & Mississippi railroad, afterwards the St. Paul & Duluth, was being slowly constructed, and about the time it was opened to Duluth, in 1870, an old charter for the Minnesota Western railway was revived, the name changed to the Minneapolis & St. Louis, and construction commenced towards Al-



STEAMER "MINNEAPOLIS" AT THE MINNEAPOLIS LANDING.

FROM THE SWEET COLLECTION

Milwaukee opened its River division and thereafter operated Chicago trains via La Crosse.

In June, 1864, the first work was done on the grade of the Minnesota Valley—the line which afterwards became a part of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, or the Northwestern line, as it is better known. The Minnesota Valley was authorized to build to Sioux City, but it did not reach that point until 1872. The present Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha is made up

of the skeleton of the railroad map of the northwest sketched out during the first decade after the war.

All this time, and in fact long before, there were men looking forward to the building of a railroad to the Pacific ocean. Thirty years before the war a transcontinental railroad had been seriously proposed and had received government sanction as far as the consideration of plans and routes was concerned. The northern route was believed to be the best and in 1853 Major

Isaac I. Stevens, of the United States Army, was directed to explore a route for a Pacific railroad from the Falls of St. Anthony to the Puget Sound country. Major Stevens outfitted here and left Minneapolis on June 6, 1853, with a large party and ample equipment and with Pierre Bottineau, the veteran frontiersman, as guide. It is a matter of common knowledge that the northern route to the Pacific was found to be the best of all proposed, but the exigencies of the war led to the adoption of the central route as that likely to most speedily reach the center of Pacific coast population in California. However, the Northern Pacific railroad secured its charter two years after the Union and Central Pacific—in 1864—and construction was actually begun west of Duluth in 1870. In the previous year Gov. J. Gregory Smith, president of the road, had made an expedition over the route of the road and this party also started from Minneapolis and was under the conduct of George A. Brackett, who afterwards built several sections of the line in connection with other Minneapolis contractors. The actual completion of such a road seemed little more than a dream to many people even at that time.

Contrasted with the great work of the late sixties the decade of 1870-80 was a most serious one for the northwestern railroad enterprises. The panic of 1873 destroyed all confidence for a time. Jay Cooke, who had been the life of the Northern Pacific, failed disastrously; the St. Paul & Pacific, after a bitter struggle, went through bankruptcy; the St. Paul & Duluth mortgage was foreclosed; and nearly every line in the northwest had similar experiences or was forced to reorganization on a new basis.

With the close of the decade there came, however, a quick recovery. Immigration was becoming enormous as the public learned of the rich prairie land of Minnesota and the Dakotas and the discovery of the possibilities of spring wheat and the improvement of milling processes made the agricultural possibilities of the northwest limitless. A new era in railroading was opening.

#### CONDITIONS IN 1880.

Before taking up the progress of the last quarter century, it will be interesting to take a glance at railroad conditions in and about Minneapolis as they were about 1880. At that time the railroad map of the northwest was vastly different from that of today. Instead of seven lines to Chicago, there were two; in place of three lines to Omaha, there was one; instead of three lines to Duluth, there was but one. To the west the Northern Pacific was just beginning to push on west from Bismark—a single line without feeders. The St. Paul & Pacific divisions terminated at the Red river. The Minneapolis & St. Louis operated only to Albert Lea. The Soo line, the Great Western, the Wisconsin Central, the Burlington and the Rock Island had not yet become parts of the Minneapolis railroad system.

And the lines actually constructed were for the most part main lines; the great network of branches and feeders which now make the map of Minnesota and the Dakotas look like an erratic spider's web had for the most part not even been laid out.

Terminals in the city were meager. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul had recently completed what is now remembered as "the old Milwaukee depot" on Washington avenue opposite Fourth avenue south. It was such a station as a railroad manager of today would plan for a first-class junction point on his line. All the other lines used the old St. Paul & Pacific station at Washington and Fourth avenue north—an old wooden station of the type found on unprogressive lines today at country towns of small population. Freight handling facilities were inadequate; yards were scanty. Equipment was that of the day; much better comparatively than the terminals.

#### THE EVOLUTION OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

The work of the railroad builders of the early period was a great one but it seems almost insignificant beside the achievements of the later years. The great events of the past quarter century have been the construction of the transcontinental lines, the



FROM THE SWEET COLLECTION

• THE "WILLIAM CROOKS"—FIRST LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING INTO MINNEAPOLIS.

absorption of the small lines by the greater and the building up of large consolidated properties, the reaching out of the great southern systems to secure entry into the northwest, and the development of the "lake and rail" route to and from the east. Through all these events, and as a part of them, there has been an enormous amount of construction.

In 1879 the Northern Pacific recommenced building westward from Bismarck. At this time it did not even have its own rails into Minneapolis. Four years later the last spike was driven in the mountain division, and the great celebration of the completion of the work was held; the mileage had grown from about 700 to 2,500 miles. A new route of commerce was opened; the waters of the Mississippi and Lake Superior were linked to those of Puget Sound; one of the great achievements of the world's work had been successfully ended. Not only was the completion of the Northern Pacific celebrated at the end of the two tracks in the mountains, but in Minneapolis there was a demonstration such as had never been seen before.

In 1879 the St. Paul & Pacific was in the hands of a receiver. Its lines terminated at

the Red river. But there was a vigorous man in charge of the St. Paul station, who had unbounded confidence in himself and in the road, and at one step James J. Hill reorganized the railroad and lifted himself from the position of station agent to that of general manager of the new St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad. He commenced an aggressive policy of building and development. In 1883 he was made president of the company; in 1890 the various companies which had developed in connection with the parent company were consolidated under the name Great Northern, and three years later the coast line was opened. In fifteen years a bankrupt road of 600 miles' length had become a prosperous transcontinental system of over 6,000 miles.

For some years previous to 1883 Gen. W. D. Washburn of Minneapolis had firmly believed that the city must eventually have a direct railroad outlet to the east, independent of Chicago. Each year saw a greater attention to the northwest upon the part of the Chicago-Minneapolis lines, but it was an interest which did not always fall in with the views of Minneapolis shippers. The tendency of Chicago interests was to



FROM THE SWEET COLLECTION

**THE VILLARD PARADE OF 1883.**

This was in celebration of the completion of the Northern Pacific Railway.

dominate; to handle rates and to divert shipments for her own profit. General Washburn had built one road—the Minneapolis & St. Louis—for the special benefit of Minneapolis, and he determined to build another. He proposed a direct road to Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, there to connect with the Canadian Pacific, and thus form a short line to tidewater quite independent of the route around the lower end of Lake Michigan. In 1883 the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic was organized, and in 1887 was completed and opened for traffic. General Washburn was its first president, and has for years had a place on its directorate. The name was subsequently changed to Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, and the Minneapolis & Pacific—a western feeder—was consolidated with the eastern line. The western line was then extended to the Canadian boundary where connection was again made with the Canadian Pacific, and a new transcontinental route to Puget sound opened. Thomas Lowry was elected president of this road in 1889, upon the election of General Washburn to

the United States senate, and has ever since remained at the head of the company.

**LAKE AND RAIL TRANSPORTATION.**

The building of the Soo line served to emphasize the special advantage which Minneapolis and the northwest enjoys through the nearness of the great lakes; for the Soo line, although built to connect with the Canadian Pacific, had also its lake port and was a successful bidder from the first for "lake and rail" business.

In the earlier years the advantages of the lake route and its meaning to the future Minneapolis, had been but dimly realized by some of the more far seeing. Lake vessels were then small and few, the locks and channels of the lakes would accommodate only small ships and the traffic was not large enough to bring rates down to a low level. Still there were great advantages in rates and it was even then true that goods could be transported from eastern points to Lake Erie ports where they were transferred to vessels, brought to Lake Superior ports and again transferred and brought on by rail to Minneapolis, on about even terms with direct shipment to Chicago. East bound goods have the same advantage. In other words, Minneapolis, though 400 miles nearer the grain fields and the consumers of the northwest than Chicago, is on equality with that city as far as rates to and from the east are concerned.

As the advantages of the lake route became fully realized, traffic made wonderful strides. In 1880 Minneapolis was connected with Duluth at the head of the lakes by only one road, the St. Paul & Duluth. The North-Western hastened to open its line to Ashland and Duluth, and later the Eastern Minnesota—a Great Northern road—was built to Superior and Duluth. The Soo line reached Lake Michigan at Gladstone. Following these roads was the improvement of the locks at the Soo and the construction of great freight steamers as large as ocean liners to ply the waters of the Great Lakes.

**SOUTHERLY RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.**

All the large railroad systems operating

out of Chicago towards the west and northwest wanted an entrance into Minneapolis and as the result of construction during these latter years all but one of them came in over their own rails. After the Milwaukee and the Northwestern came the Rock Island gaining entrance over the Minneapolis & St. Louis early in the eighties. For nearly ten years these three routes

Chicago than it had before operated. Thus in 1908 instead of two lines to Chicago, Minneapolis has a choice of seven. And there is abundant competition to St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and the southwest. The Minneapolis & St. Louis, through its absorption of the Iowa Central, has a through line to Peoria and a direct line to St. Louis in connection with the Wabash system.



CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL PASSENGER STATION.

were the only ones to Chicago. But in the later eighties the Chicago-Great Western, the Wisconsin Central and the Burlington built their lines. More than ten years again passed away and then the Rock Island determined to have an independent line into the twin cities and built from Albert Lea the new line through Owatonna and Faribault which was opened in 1902. At the same time the Minneapolis & St. Louis transferred its business to the Illinois Central—a corporation which had long been credited with a desire to enter the northwest—and opened a much shorter line to

From Fort Dodge, Iowa, it has, by an operating agreement with the Illinois Central, a short line to Omaha. Its Pacific division now reaches the Missouri river and is becoming one of the important western lines.

At the present time, 1908, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is extending its Hastings & Dakota division, a line running directly west from Minneapolis, and will very soon open a new transcontinental line with western terminals at Seattle. The North western system was extended to the Plack Hills from Pierre, South Dakota, in 1907, bringing Minneapolis into direct rail con-

nection with this very rich mineral producing district. In the last decade the enormous railroad system under construction in the Canadian Northwest has been brought into close touch with Minneapolis through the building of a short line to the Canadian boundary by the Soo line and the opening of the fast service to Winnipeg over both the Soo and Great Northern lines.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF TERMINALS.

Nothing has been more striking in the railroad development of the quarter century, as far as local conditions in Minneapolis are concerned, than the wonderful change in the terminal facilities of the roads. Reference has already been made to the condition of the passenger terminals in 1880. One of the first moves of the new management of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba (now the Great Northern) was for a better entrance into Minneapolis and suitable passenger station facilities. Early in the eighties the four-track short line to St. Paul was built, and the stone arch bridge over the Mississippi, directly below the Falls of St. Anthony, commenced. The bridge and the Union passenger station were completed in 1885.

At the same time great changes in terminal facilities for handling freight were going on. During the eighties the Northern Pacific built model freight houses and yards and constructed its own line between the cities. Prolonged litigation between the city and the Minneapolis & St. Louis and Great Northern companies ended in an adjustment, which led to the lowering of the tracks of these companies along Fourth avenue north, the construction of highway bridges and the building of adequate freight-houses. The Great Northern has also expended large sums in enlarging its general yard terminals and the building of elevators. When the Soo line was built it established extensive shops, but not until recently did it secure its own freight terminals. Within a few years millions have been spent by the Wisconsin Central, the Great Western, the Rock Island, the Soo and the Northwestern in improving and enlarging their terminal facilities.

In 1898 the Milwaukee built a new passenger station, which is a model of its kind. The road has also increased its freight handling facilities at large expense. Both the Milwaukee and the Minneapolis & St. Louis, like the Soo line, have developed extensive shops in Minneapolis.

The general offices of the Minneapolis & St. Louis and of the Soo line are in Minneapolis, and this is general division headquarters for all lines of the Milwaukee system west of the Mississippi in Minnesota and the Dakotas. As a large part of the freight carried east and south originates here, the city is the headquarters for most of the contracting and northwestern freight agents operating in this territory.

While it has been shown that the development of transportation has been confined to the railroads and "lake and rail" facilities during the past quarter century, it is not so certain that the progress of the next decade or so will be in the same direction. A great awakening to the importance of water transportation in 1907 and the near completion of the locks in the Mississippi river just below Minneapolis suggest a revival of river traffic and perhaps a large amount of river and canal improvement for the northwest in future years.

Another new element is the electric railway, which is just beginning to appear as a factor in the situation. The progress of electric railway construction in the east suggests that there must be a large mileage of such lines of traffic out of Minneapolis within a short time.

Notwithstanding the vast amount of expenditure for terminals and equipment both are now overtaxed and great additions must be made in the near future to adequately care for the constantly growing traffic in and out of the city.

BRECKE, Ole E., prominently identified with the transportation business of the Northwest for many years, is a native of Winnishiek, Iowa, where he was born on March 25, 1862, the son of Andrew and Anna Brecke. His parents were Iowa pioneers. They settled in Iowa in 1847 and became prosperous in a prosperous farming community. Until he was thirteen years old the son lived with his parents on the farm, attending the local schools. He then entered Luther



*Thomas Bourne*



College at Decorah, Iowa, and graduated in 1881 with the degree of B. A. He afterwards took a post graduate course in the University of Minnesota. After completing his education he entered business in Minneapolis, and for the past fourteen years has been engaged in transportation affairs as agent of ocean steamship lines. For ten years he was Northwestern passenger agent of the White Star Line, and for the last four years has occupied the same relation to the "International Mercantile Marine Company," which includes the White Star Line, the American Line, the Red Star Line, the Atlantic Transport Line, the Dominion Line, the Leyland Line, and the Holland-American Line. Mr. Brecke's territory covers Northwestern Wisconsin and Michigan north of the Soo Line to the Soo, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. As an enormous amount of passenger traffic originates in this great region, the extent of his business may be guessed. Mr. Brecke belongs to the Lutheran church. He is married and has four children.

CLAWSON, Charles A., was born April 14, 1839, in Denmark, son of Christian Clawson. He graduated from one of the excellent Danish high schools (the educational system in Denmark is compulsory and the whole grammar school system is under the control of the University of Copenhagen) and took a course in a business college at Hartland, Wisconsin, where the family had settled, and upon the breaking out of the Civil War in April, 1861, he enlisted in the Union Army in Company K., Second Wisconsin Infantry and also served in Company A., First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery and was discharged July 12, 1864, as a non-commissioned officer. Later he received a captain's commission in the Fifty-second Wisconsin, but, the war ending, he did not muster. He was also a charter member of John A. Rawlins Post, G. A. R. He entered the railroad business with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., and, in 1868 and 1869, was a shipping clerk on that road in Minneapolis, and from 1872, until his death in December, 1907, was commercial agent for the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh. Mr. Clawson was a Past Grand Vice Chancellor of the K. of P.; Past Dep. Grand Master, A. O. U. W.; Past Commander, G. A. R.; and Past Grand Guide of the Knights of Honor. He was a member of Gethsemane Episcopal church. He was married in 1865 and has two children.

DANIELS, Franc Burchard, superintendent of the Minnesota division of the American Express Company, was born at Cayuga, New York, May 8, 1848. He was the son of John Horton Daniels and Frances Louisa Daniels and spent the early years of his life on his father's farm at Cayuga, coming west with the family when five years old. His father, Mr. Jno. H. Daniels, became later a banker and coal operator in central Illinois making his home at Wilmington. He

was a member of the Illinois legislature which was called in special session to vote funds to relieve the sufferers from the Chicago fire and he was also in the legislature which elected John A. Logan United States senator. The son attended school at Wilmington until 1863 and at Grand Rapids, Michigan, preparing for college during the next four years. In 1867 he entered Hamilton College at Clinton, New York, and in 1871 graduated from this institution. His first employment by the American Express Company was in 1874, when he became clerk in the supply department at Chicago. Seven years later he was appointed cashier at the St. Paul office and two years afterwards, in 1883, was made agent at Minneapolis. In 1890 he was appointed general agent at Minneapolis and in 1893 superintendent of the Minnesota division of the American Express Company, a position which he still fills. His business headquarters are now at St. Paul, but he has lived in Minneapolis continuously for the past twenty-five years. In politics Mr. Daniels is a republican. He was married in 1886 to Miss Florence L. Farrington, of Minneapolis. They have three sons, Farrington Daniels, Franc P. Daniels and J. Horton Daniels. The family attends the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

HATHAWAY, William L., district passenger agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, was born at Pepperel, Massachusetts, March 4, 1855, the son of Arthur and Mary A. (Bartholomew) Hathaway. He attended the public schools of Boston and Somerville, Massachusetts. He began business as a bookkeeper, and after five years as salesman for a Boston concern, commenced railroading in 1879 as clerk for the Boston & Maine Railway, at Boston. In 1882 he came West and obtained employment as clerk in the construction department in the Northern Pacific Railway. After about a year in this position he went to the old St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, and in 1884 commenced a term of twenty years' service as city ticket agent in Minneapolis for the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway. In 1903 he became ticket agent for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, and in 1904 was made its district passenger agent, with headquarters at Minneapolis. Mr. Hathaway is a Mason and Odd Fellow and a member of the Royal Arcanum. In politics he is a republican and he is a member of the Congregational church and the Congregational Club of Minnesota. In May, 1879, he was married to Miss Anna D. Watson. They have one son, William N. Hathaway.

HUEY, George Taylor, assistant general freight agent of the Wisconsin Central Railway, is a native of Minneapolis. His father, George E. Huey, came west from New York state in 1851 and located in Minneapolis in 1853 engaging in lumbering and sawing the first lumber ever produced on the west side at the Falls of St.



GEORGE T. HUEY

Anthony. He afterwards engaged in flour milling and served the village and county in various public capacities, such as justice of the peace and register of deeds, and took a prominent part in the development of the young town in those pioneer days. George T., the oldest in a family of five sons, was born on March 12, 1859. His education was in the public schools of Minneapolis and the University of Minnesota. After leaving school he entered the employ of the pioneer dry goods firm of G. W. Hale & Co., serving as cashier, clerk and bookkeeper from 1876 to 1879 when he determined to make railroading his work and obtained employment with the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad. He filled successively the positions of clerk in the auditor's office, freight clerk in the same office in charge of joint freight accounts, traveling auditor and chief clerk in the local freight office. On January 20, 1885 he went with the Wisconsin Central Railroad then just entering Minneapolis serving first as contracting freight agent and afterwards as northwestern freight agent. In 1901 he was made general northwestern agent of the Wisconsin Central system and on June 1, 1903 became assistant general freight agent at Minneapolis. In the twenty-two years of his connection with the Wisconsin Central that company's business has grown to large dimensions and extensive terminal facilities have been ac-

quired in Minneapolis. Through his large acquaintance, general knowledge of the northwestern field and thorough training in railroad business Mr. Huey has become prominent and influential in railroad circles. He was married on Oct. 30, 1884 to Miss Ella A. Swett and has two sons, George Owen and Harold G. The family attends the Episcopal church. Mr. Huey does not take an active part in politics and is independent in his political beliefs. He belongs to the Minneapolis Commercial Club and is a Mason, a member of Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandary and the Scottish Rite of the 32d degree.

JARVIS, Peter Robinson, agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and the Lehigh Valley Transportation Company in this city, is a native of Canada, having been born at Stratford, Ontario, Canada. He is the son of P. R. Jarvis, Sr., a merchant of Stratford, where Peter Robinson, Jr., passed the years of his boyhood and received his education. He attended the grammar schools of the city and later entered and graduated from the Stratford high school. He did not desire to take up a profession, so entered upon a business career and soon became connected with the railroad business, in which he has been interested up to the present time. His first position was with the Grand Trunk Railroad and later was for some time in the employ of the Fitchburg Railroad, Boston, Massachusetts. Moving to Buffalo, New York, he accepted a place with the Traders' Despatch Fast Freight Line. In 1885 he moved to this city, and has since resided here, holding the office of Northwestern agent for the Lehigh Valley Transportation Company and Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, as mentioned above. Mr. Jarvis' interests have been principally directed toward the railroad business, and almost his entire time devoted to the discharge of his official duties. For five years, from 1894 to 1899, Mr. Jarvis was a member of Company I, First Regiment, Minnesota National Guard. He is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club, of the Minikahda Club and belongs to the B. P. O. E. On June 5, 1893, he was married to Miss Grace E. Moses, and they have four children, three daughters, Marion, Zeta, Lorraine, and a son, Alfred.

LOOMIS, Louis N., is descended from one of the old New England families, whose ancestors were among the early colonial settlers, and whose name has long been among the respected and public-spirited citizens of Connecticut. The first representative of the lineage, Joseph Loomis, came to the Colonies in 1634 and four years later located at Windsor, Connecticut, and twelve years later erected in that town the old Loomis homestead. This house, built in 1650, is yet standing and is one of the landmarks and points of interest in Connecticut. It was recently deeded to the Loomis Institute of Windsor and at

the present time is in the care of that organization. From Joseph Loomis was descended Horace E. Loomis, father of Louis N., who came to Minnesota with the pioneers of the state, settling in Elmira township, and later opening a shop at Chatfield commenced to deal in harness. His son was born in Elmira township on November 19, 1857. He received his education at Chatfield, Minnesota, where he attended the public grammar and high school. He did not attend college but for a time studied law and in 1886 was admitted to the bar in South Dakota. Though he had no intention of following the legal profession as a permanent calling, he practiced for a time and achieved considerable success as a lawyer. A commercial career, however, seemed to offer a larger field for his energy, so in 1888 he organized and founded the Bank of Alpena, at Alpena, South Dakota, and for fourteen years conducted it under his personal management. During this time he also became connected with the grain business, operating an extensive line of country elevators and was engaged in the management of this business about twelve years. In 1904 he disposed of these interests and established in Minneapolis the Loomis-Benson Company, grain commission dealers, of which he became president, B. F. Benson vice president, and M. J. Renshaw secretary. Mr.



SWEET, PHOTO

LOUIS N. LOOMIS

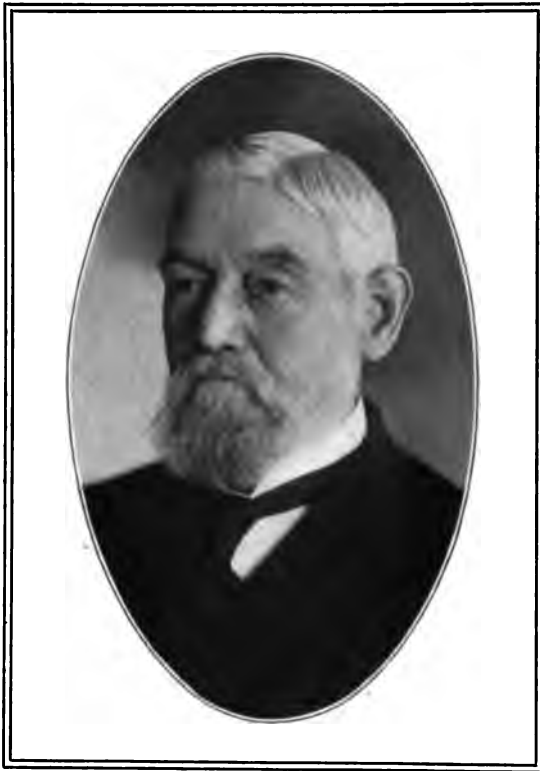
Loomis was the active head of the firm and his energy and capable direction had built up a large clientage and a prosperous business. In 1908 he withdrew from the concern to become president of the Twin City & Lake Superior Railway Company. Though Mr. Loomis has had in his charge heavy business interests he has been active in the work of the republican party wherever he has lived. He was elected probate judge of Miner county, South Dakota, in 1882, but resigned his office a year later and moved to Jerauld county. In the latter county he was elected register of deeds in 1884, and served for four years. He was later chosen to represent the same district in the state senate in 1898, and served for four years in that office and would have been re-elected had he not moved to Minneapolis before the expiration of his last term. At various times he has held other minor public offices such as school officer and village mayor in different places. Mr. Loomis is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club, and of the several Masonic orders. On November 19, 1883, he was married to Miss Alice A. Nisbet, and they have five children, Leon E., Ralph R., Veda H., Paul N., and Elno A.

LOWRY, Thomas, president of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company and of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway, has been a leading citizen of Minneapolis for forty years. He was born in Logan county, Illinois, on February 27, 1843, the son of Samuel R. Lowry and Rachel Bullock Lowry. Samuel Lowry was a native of Londonderry, Ireland. He emigrated when a young man settling first in Pennsylvania. Here he acquired a competence and in 1834 came west and became one of the pioneers of Illinois. While his son Thomas was still quite young he moved to Schuyler county, Illinois, and it was there that the boy grew up attending the village schools in the winters and working on the farm in the summers. His opportunities for education were better than fell to the lot of most farmers' boys of the period, however. He fitted for college and at the age of seventeen entered Lombard University at Galesburg, Illinois. His college course was interrupted by ill health but he returned to Galesburg and completed his course and shortly afterwards entered the law office of Judge C. Bagly at Rushville where he remained until he was admitted to the bar in 1867. During the interruption of his college work, Mr. Lowry had spent some time in traveling and had heard much of the young city of Minneapolis. He had already made up his mind to establish himself at Minneapolis and immediately upon his admission to the bar he came north arriving in this city in July, 1867. He at once opened a law office in the old Harrison Block at the corner of Nicollet and Washington avenues. After the usual struggles of a young lawyer to obtain a foot-hold, he found his prac-

tice increasing and within a short time was doing a good law business. In 1869 he formed a partnership with the late Judge A. H. Young, an association which continued until Judge Young's appointment to the bench. But with the growth of the city Mr. Lowry found his interests gradually turning away from the practice of law. With unbounded faith in the future of Minneapolis he began to invest extensively in real estate and to handle property for eastern investors. This business occupied much of his time and gave him the beginnings of the extensive acquaintance which has been of remarkable advantage to him during his long business career. He was first attracted to the street railways of the city on account of the possibilities of using the system to develop outlying real estate. A few primitive horse car lines had been established early in the seventies which were in an unsatisfactory financial condition and had little prospects of becoming paying properties. Taking up these lines with another object in view Mr. Lowry soon discovered that he had a property which promised to become much more valuable than any of his other holdings. At this time his wonderful executive ability became apparent to his fellow citizens and after a few years of successful management of the pioneer street railroads, Mr. Lowry had so demonstrated his ability that he could command influence and financial aid for any undertaking to which he put his energies. The history of the development of the street railway system is given in detail in another part of this work and it is here sufficient to say that Mr. Lowry's thirty years of management of street railway properties has placed him among the leaders of the street railway world and has established for him an almost world wide reputation as a financier. The wonderful change of the entire system from horse power to electric power, about 1890, was one of the most remarkable accomplishments ever seen in street railroading. With the continued growth of the street railway system Mr. Lowry still found time and opportunity for engaging very extensively in other enterprises. He has always continued his interest in real estate and has been for much of his life in Minneapolis, one of the largest holders of business and outlying property. One of his interesting undertakings in this direction was the development of an enormous tract in northeast Minneapolis known as Columbia Heights which is rapidly becoming a heavy manufacturing district. Mr. Lowry's executive ability and genius carried him into the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway project at its inception and he served as one of the board of directors for some years during the period of construction and has now been president of the company for more than a decade. This company has been of enormous value to the business interests of Minneapolis, as it has furnished an outlet both east and west entirely free from control or in-

fluence of competitive cities. The financial management of the Soo Line in recent years has been regarded as exceptionally fine and eminently successful by the business world. The enterprises mentioned are only the larger and more conspicuous of those in which Mr. Lowry has engaged. He has taken a part in countless commercial undertakings in Minneapolis, lending his aid to the establishment of many new industries and investing liberally in securities and financial institutions. He is probably better known among the financiers of the world than any other man in the Northwest and his standing in financial circles is of the very highest. Through this wide acquaintance and the confidence which he enjoys in financial circles, Mr. Lowry has been instrumental in directing much outside capital toward the Northwest for investment. Personally Mr. Lowry is a man of agreeable presence, polished manners, approachable and companionable. His fund of good stories is profuse. His estimate of men and his knowledge of human nature, together with an extensive acquaintance of affairs and a broad grasp of public questions, would have assured him success in the political field had he ever cared to enter it. He has been a life long republican and occasionally has represented his party in conventions but has never sought office although he has been repeatedly mentioned for places of the highest responsibility. Mr. Lowry was married in 1870 to Beatrice M. Goodrich, daughter of Dr. C. G. Goodrich of Minneapolis. They have had three children, their son, Horace Lowry, being now associated with his father in many of his enterprises.

RENO, John Christmas, a tireless champion of river navigation and of such navigation from Minneapolis to the Gulf, and a notable progressive citizen of the Northwest, was born at Loudonville, Ohio, December 30, 1822. His grandfather, Rev. Francis Reno, was a priest of the Episcopal Church, who was ordained by Bishop White in Philadelphia in 1792 and built the first Episcopal church west of the Allegheny Mountains. The family name was originally "Reneau." They were Huguenots who were compelled to leave France and take refuge in England. The father of John C. Reno was a merchant and farmer, who settled in Ohio, and his mother was Eliza W. Christmas, a sister of Charles W. Christmas, who settled in Minneapolis in 1850. John C. Reno, after clerking for several years in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, entered upon the steamboat business, making many voyages on various steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, extending his trips to St. Louis and New Orleans. In 1854 he built and owned and commanded the *Fairy Queen*, one of the finest steamers plying on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Having sold this boat, he came to Minneapolis in 1856 and invested his means in lands about the Falls of St. Anthony. After his arrival in Minneapolis,



JOHN C. RENO

Captain Reno exerted himself to promote river business to this city. In 1857 he effected contracts to bring several steamboats to make trips between Fulton City and the Falls of St. Anthony. This was a great stimulus to the trade and the steamboat landing below the Falls was often busy with steamer traffic. After the financial depression of 1857, Captain Reno moved to Pittsburg and, after the war broke out, he was engaged in the transportation of troops and government supplies and while carrying out a military night order during the Yazoo Pass Expedition he received injuries which compelled his abandonment of the service and he went into the ship chandlery business in Cincinnati. In 1877 he resumed river business on the Tennessee River and, in 1884, he retired permanently from the trade and settled in Minneapolis, where he was engaged in looking after his property and doing all he could to promote public interests, his efforts being conspicuously directed to the work of making Minneapolis the true head of navigation. He did much for the promotion of the project for the government dam at Meeker's Island. Captain Reno was a devout and loyal Episcopalian. He was one of the original members of Gethsemane Church and later a prominent member of St. Mark's Church. He was married in 1852 to Miss Jane Howard, daughter of William J. Howard, of Pittsburg, a former mayor of that city. They had six children. Captain Reno died April 13, 1902.

ROWLEY, Frank Barrett, was born at Rochester, New York, on January 23, 1871. Until he was ten years of age he lived in Rochester, attending school there and completing his education in the public schools of Minneapolis where the family moved in 1881. After leaving school he obtained his first business experience in the wholesale dry goods line but for some years has been connected with railroading as general agent for fast freight companies. He is now agent for the Lake Shore-Lehigh Valley Route and Lehigh Valley Despatch at Minneapolis. Major Rowley is widely known in the state as a prominent member of the National Guard in which he enlisted on December 6, 1888, as a member of Company B, First Regiment. He was promoted through all grades to be Captain of Company B and is at present Major of the First Infantry, Minnesota National Guard. During the Spanish-American War and subsequent insurrection in the Philippine Islands he served as Captain of Company B, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry and was mustered out with that regiment. He is now a member of the state examining board of the National Guard. In politics he is a republican though not of the class which upholds his party right or wrong. He is a member of various fraternal organizations and local clubs. In October, 1896, he married Miss Matilda Jordan and they have two children, Martha Emeline and Richard Jordan. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

SWISHER, Fred S., northwestern agent for the Blue Line and commercial agent of the Michigan Central Railroad in Minneapolis, was born on November 3, 1843, in Petersburg, Mahoning county, Ohio. He received the usual education and when less than eighteen years of age, on April 22, 1861, enlisted with the Federal troops for service in the Civil war and was in service until 1864. After being mustered out he immediately entered the railroad business and has been associated continuously with some road since that time. He first accepted a position with the Oil Creek Railroad, resigning his position after being two years in the service of that company, to accept service with the Pennsylvania Railroad Lines, which he held until November 1, 1873, when he severed his connection with that line to come to Minnesota and accept the position of agent of the Blue Line and commercial agent of the Michigan Central Railroad. Mr. Swisher located first in St. Paul and resided there for sixteen years until he came to Minneapolis in 1886. He has since made his headquarters and residence in this city and being as he is one of the oldest railroad men in the Twin Cities, is one of the prominent and well known business men of this section. Mr. Swisher is a member of the Masonic order, his Chapter Council and Commandery being in St. Paul, and is a member of Zuhrah Temple in Minneapolis. His military service makes him also a member of

the Acker Post of St. Paul, of the G. A. R. Mr. Swisher was married in 1865 to Miss Rebecca Frame, and they have four children living, two sons and two daughters. The family are members of the Fowler Methodist Church.

**TITTEMORE**, James Nelson, son of Nelson and Margaret Tittmore, was born on a farm in Waushara county, Wisconsin, on March 2, 1864. When seventeen years of age he entered the railroad business and has been connected with various roads continuously for twenty-six years, lately making his headquarters in Minneapolis. Mr. Tittmore spent his early life in Waushara and Winnebago counties, Wisconsin. His opportunities for acquiring an education were limited and beyond a few years schooling obtained in the public schools of Eureka and Poy Sippi, Wisconsin, his training has been received in active business life, the experience of his continued service fitting him to fill the positions he has occupied. In 1881 he entered the railway service as station agent and telegraph operator for the Milwaukee Lake Shore & Western Railway at Kempster, Wisconsin, later holding similar positions for this road at Summit Lake, Eagle River, Princeton and Sheboygan, Wisconsin. For a time he acted as traveling auditor of the Chicago & Northwestern line, resigning his position to again enter the service of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western in the capacity of traveling passenger agent. Mr. Tittmore at this time transferred his work to the freight department, becoming traveling freight agent and later chief clerk in the traffic department for the "Soo" Line. After holding the office of traveling freight agent with the Great Northern road for a time he was made general freight agent of the Sioux City & Northern road and Pacific Short Line, and was also assistant to the president of the same companies. In the month of May, 1894, Mr. Tittmore was appointed general freight and passenger agent of the Des Moines, Northern and Western Railroad. On March 1, 1898, he resigned this office to accept a place with the Iowa Central Railway, with which he has been associated since that time. He first served as general freight agent, until September 1, 1899, when he was made acting general manager until January 1, 1900. At the latter date he was appointed traffic manager



JAMES N. TITTEMORE

and held the position until he took his present office of freight traffic manager on January 1, 1905, being appointed at the same time to the service of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road in the same capacity. Mr. Tittmore has devoted his entire time to the railroad business, and has turned all his energy and ability to the service of various roads of which he has been an official, fulfilling his duties most successfully. He has never been interested in politics. Mr. Tittmore is a member of the Catholic Church.

## CHAPTER XXV.

### PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND OFFICIALS

**I**T HAS been stated in the earlier chapters that the City of Minneapolis is the outgrowth of two villages, each having separate governmental organizations until the consolidation in 1872. St. Anthony, on the east bank of the Mississippi river, was the first to have an organized city government. Under authority of the territorial legislature the first city council met on April 13th, 1855, Henry T. Welles having been elected mayor and Benj. N. Spencer, John Orth, Daniel Stanchfield, Edward Lippincott, Caleb D. Dorr and Robert W. Cummings aldermen. The young city was divided into three wards which a few years later was increased to four. W. F. Brawley was made city clerk and Lardner Bostwick justice—a post which he had held during the early unorganized village days and which he continued to occupy for years following, with great satisfaction to the community. At first the mayor was given a salary of \$200, and aldermen \$100, but in 1856 an ordinance was passed “dispensing with the salaries of mayor and aldermen.”

Minneapolis was authorized to form a town government by act of the territorial legislature approved March 1, 1856, but action was not taken until the summer of 1858, when an election was held. The plan of government was that of a board of trustees with a president who had powers similar to those of a mayor. Henry T. Welles, who had been the first mayor of St. Anthony, was elected president of the trustees of Minneapolis and Isaac I. Lewis, First Ward; Charles Hoag, Second Ward; William Garland, Third Ward; and Edward Hedderly, Fourth Ward, were the trustees. William A. Todd was the first clerk, John Murry, Jr., treasurer, and David Charlton, city engineer. The first session of the board was

held on July 20, 1858—from which time dates organized government under the name “Minneapolis.”

In 1859 Cyrus Beede was elected president and J. O. Weld, C. H. Pettit, N. S. Walker, and H. E. Mann members of the board of trustees, or “council,” as it was frequently called. G. I. Hamilton, who had succeeded Mr. Todd as clerk during the first year, was chosen for 1859, but was in turn succeeded in November by C. L. Savory. These officers held over until 1861, when S. H. Mattison was chosen president with J. H. Jones, John E. Bell, E. H. Davie and E. Hedderly, trustees.

The town government was not regarded with favor and in the winter of 1862 the legislature was petitioned for its repeal and Minneapolis was merged into the township of the same name which had since 1858 had an independent organization. It became necessary to have more extensive authority for the township board, however, and in 1864 an act was secured giving larger powers to the supervisors. The board for the next three years was composed of S. H. Mattison, E. B. Ames, and Miles Hills for the first term; Cyrus Aldrich, George A. Brackett and O. M. Laraway for the second; and E. S. Jones, J. M. Eustis, and R. P. Russell for the third.

#### MINNEAPOLIS A CITY.

The act incorporating the City of Minneapolis was passed in the early part of the legislative session of 1867. It was followed by an election on February 19 and the induction into office of the successful candidates on Feb. 26. It will be seen that no time was lost when once it was decided to establish a city government. Dorilus Morrison was the choice of the people as mayor. The council appointed Thomas Hale Wil-

liams as city clerk, D. R. Barber, assessor; H. H. Brackett, chief of police, and Charles E. Flandreau, city attorney. Fire limits were established, four policemen were appointed and various minor offices were filled. Dr. A. H. Lindley was the first health officer. It is of interest that a bond of \$300 was regarded as sufficient for the city treasurer.

For five years Minneapolis continued under the charter of '67. It was a time of considerable municipal activity—when the

This feeling gradually wore away, however, and was counterbalanced by the manifest advantages of consolidation. Even when the final step was taken the wishes of the objecting minority were so far considered as to retain for some years separate organizations of various city departments for the two sides of the river.

The act uniting the two cities was approved on February 28th, 1872, and on April 9th the city council was organized by the election of A. M. Reid as president and



STEEL ARCH BRIDGE OVER THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

This bridge was completed in 1860 upon the site of the old suspension bridges erected in 1853 and 1875.

waterworks system and fire department had their beginnings, when the sewerage system was commenced, the police department organized and street improvements began to receive attention.

#### TWO CITIES MADE ONE.

It is difficult to understand the hesitation which prevented the consolidation of Minneapolis and St. Anthony at a much earlier period than the beginning of the seventies. The two places had been one in interests since the first settlement. In fact, many of the settlers of Minneapolis first lived in St. Anthony, while others had large property holdings in both places. But there was some jealousy among the people and many had a sentimental desire to maintain the separate community life and institutions.

Thomas Hale Williams as clerk. At the next meeting Eugene M. Wilson, the first mayor of the greater Minneapolis, delivered his inaugural address. The council was composed of Aldermen Richard Fewer, M. W. Glenn, Baldwin Brown, G. T. Townsend, T. J. Tuttle, John Vander Horck, W. P. Ankeny, Peter Rauen, A. M. Reid, C. M. Hardenbergh, S. C. Gale, O. A. Pray, Leonard Day, N. B. Hill, Edward Murphy, Isaac Atwater, Joel B. Bassett, and John Orth.

From 1872 to 1887 annual elections of city officers were held in the spring of the year. There were objections to this plan and in 1887 the time was changed, making the municipal election fall on the same date as the state, county, congressional and national elections—the first Tuesday in November. At the same time the municipal



term was lengthened to two years—a change which received nearly universal approval.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF CITY AFFAIRS.

Municipal campaigns and party contests will not be discussed here. Neither will the administrations be traced from term to term. A full list of the principal city officers will be found in tabulated form at the end of this chapter. The names of the mayors heading these lists from year to year include some of the best men who have been citizens of Minneapolis. Dorilus Morrison, H. G. Harrison, E. B. Ames, Eugene M. Wilson, George A. Brackett, O. C. Meriman, John DeLaittre, A. C. Rand, George A. Pillsbury, E. C. Babb, Philip B. Winston, William H. Eustis, Robert Pratt, James Gray, J. C. Haynes, David P. Jones—that is a list that has almost uniformly stood for good government, however their opinions may have varied as to methods and the degree of strictness with which the administration should draw the lines.

The consolidation of municipal and general elections at first had the effect of swaying the result of municipal elections to the national party, which ordinarily received a large majority of the votes of the city. In fact, there has not been a democratic mayor of Minneapolis elected since 1888 in any year of presidential elections. There is a tendency, however, in later years, towards more independent voting. The vote for mayor since 1888 forms an interesting study:

#### VOTE FOR MAYOR.

	Rep.	Dem.		Plurality
1888....	17,882....	14,759....	Babb, R.....	3,123
1890....	11,000....	17,200....	Winston D.....	5,200
1892....	17,910....	15,728....	Eustis, R.....	2,182
1894....	19,666....	15,343....	Pratt, R.....	4,323
1896....	25,401....	16,610....	Pratt, R.....	8,791
1898....	9,494....	16,066....	Gray, D.....	6,572
1900....	17,292....	12,732....	Ames, R.....	4,560
1902....	14,437....	20,345....	Haynes, D.....	5,908
1904....	18,445....	18,189....	Jones, R.....	256
1906....	18,213....	21,778....	Haynes, D.....	3,565

Minneapolis was one of the first cities in the country to try a direct primary law. The first experiment in 1900 was not en-

tirely successful, but defects in the law were remedied by amendment and with a growing understanding of the possibilities of the principle, the workings of the direct primary are likely to become more and more satisfactory as the years pass.

#### CHARTER CAMPAIGNS.

The charter granted by the legislature in 1872, consolidating the two cities, was an attempt to conciliate opponents of the plan and soon became worse than useless. Within a few years it had been amended out of all likeness to the original act. In 1881 a practically new charter was obtained, but this, like its predecessor, took little account of the coming growth of the city. While an admirable document in many ways it was not adapted to the conditions which were coming and had not that elasticity which would make it possible to work out more modern ideas of municipal government under its provisions. Many amendments were made during the decade after its adoption, but after a while an amendment to the state constitution prohibiting special legislation made further direct changes in the Minneapolis charter impossible. Under more recent legislation and another constitutional amendment, a charter was formulated on a "home rule" basis and submitted to a vote of the people in 1898. This failed of adoption and other charters, more or less resembling the first, were prepared and submitted at the elections of 1900, 1904 and 1906, but with the same result.

#### PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

An account of the building of the first suspension bridge is given in the chapter on the formative period of the city's existence. This bridge was at first a private enterprise, but it was soon taken over by the municipality. In 1875 it was torn down and a larger and stronger bridge set in its place. This in turn gave way, in 1890, to the steel arch bridge built at a first cost of \$80,000. Nine other highway bridges span the Mississippi within the city limits and innumerable lesser bridges carry streets across creeks and railway tracks in various parts of the city.



WM. W. WALES,

A pioneer and former mayor of St. Anthony.

Alderman George A. Brackett introduced a resolution in the city council on June 23, 1869, which was the beginning of the Minneapolis sewer system. Work was commenced on June 15, 1871, and during that year the main Washington avenue sewer was built. There are now some 225 miles of sewers in the city, mostly the work of the past twenty years.

At a town meeting in 1865 it was voted to grade Hennepin and Nicollet avenues from the suspension bridge to the west side of Washington avenue. This seems to have been the first definite step towards street improvement. Paving waited on better financial conditions and was not begun in earnest until the early eighties. In ten years twenty-five miles had been laid, of which 80 per cent was of cedar blocks. There are in 1908 about 125 miles of paved streets. The materials used are asphalt, granite, brick, sandstone and creosoted blocks—nearly all on concrete foundation.

Until 1880 what sidewalks there were to

be found in Minneapolis were almost all of wood. This material was used in residence districts for some years thereafter, but has long since given place to artificial stone, which has also been extensively used for curbing.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Municipal buildings of any kind, except schools, were not undertaken in Minneapolis for years after the organization of the town. In the very early days when the people wanted to meet for any purpose, they gathered in Col. Stevens' living room. Anson Northrup's house was also used from time to time and the old government mill was utilized occasionally. On the east side Lardner Bostwick's justice court office was used as the first council chamber. After a while several small public halls were arranged over stores and some of these were occupied by the municipal governments. Elections were held in some vacant store or the office of any accommodating citizen who had available quarters. An important town meeting on September 1, 1865, was held in Dorilus Morrison's store at the corner of Washington avenue and Helen street. After the organization of city government in 1867 the Pence Opera House was selected as a meeting place for the council.

The old city hall which still stands on the triangular tract at the intersection of

THE OLD CITY HALL.  
Erected in 1874.

Nicollet and Hennepin avenues and Second street, was erected in 1874 at a cost of about \$50,000. It was then one of the best buildings in the city. For years it was larger than the city required for ordinary office purposes and parts of the building were rented. With the rapid growth of the city during the eighties the tenants were crowded out and city departments themselves were soon unable to find room in the old building. Meanwhile, the county courthouse had become quite inadequate and a plan was formed to erect a building for the use of the county and city jointly to be known as the Court House and City Hall. The Board of Court House and City Hall commissioners was authorized in 1887 and the building was soon commenced, though only recently completed. As this building is one in which the courts and the legal affairs of the community have the largest part, it is referred to more at length in the chapter on Courts and Lawyers.

#### WATER WORKS.

The Minneapolis water works system has always been under municipal control. In 1867 the subject was taken up by the new city government and the records show that on June 1 Aldermen Atwater, Hill and Brackett were added to the committee on fire department for the purpose of securing a water works system and on June 14, the Holly system of waterworks was adopted. In the next year a board of water commissioners was appointed and in 1871 the first crude water works went into service. A single wooden main extended along Washington Avenue to Hennepin and thence to Bridge Square. The Holly pump was at the falls, where it was operated by water power. James Waters, for years superintendent of the water works, invented a pump which was later added to the plant at the falls. At first the east side was supplied through a main carried across the suspension bridge, but later an auxiliary pumping station was installed on Hennepin island.

From this original system has been built up a modern water supply—complete in everything except a means of purification. It was not many years before there were

complaints of the water drawn from the river near the falls and in 1889 a modern station was built at Camden place five miles up the river. Here pumps with a capacity of 30,000,000 gallons daily were installed. The cost of the station and connections was approximately \$330,000. This plant was in turn outgrown and a reservoir was completed in 1897 and a new pumping station in 1904 at a total cost of over a million dollars. The average daily consumption of water is over 18,000,000 gallons, or about 64 gallons per capita. The city collects annually about \$250,000 in water taxes.

#### THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first fire company at the Falls was a very loose organization formed in 1851 in St. Anthony. The equipment consisted of two wooden buckets and a canvas bag for each member—the buckets for water for extinguishing purposes and the bag to hold property while it was being rescued from the flames. A more complete organization was effected in 1854 when the Cataract Engine Company No. 1 was formed and in 1858 other companies were organized. All were composed of the men of the village and were to a large extent social organizations. On the west side the first organization was the Minnehaha Hook & Ladder Company No. 1, of which A. F. McGhee was foreman and William A. Todd, secretary. This company was formed in the spring of 1856. Other companies followed in due time, but no effective fire department was formed until 1868. In 1867 a water works system was formally planned and on October 18, Alderman George A. Brackett introduced in the city council a resolution for the purchase of equipment for a hook and ladder company, provided twenty or more citizens would organize such a company. This led to the organization of the Minneapolis Hook & Ladder Company No. 1. Two hose companies were also formed and through the active work of Mr. Brackett there was soon the foundation for a complete department.

Early in January, 1868, the members of the fire companies met and agreed to form a department under the supervision of the

city council and on January 31st the council ratified this action, appointing George A. Brackett as chief engineer; R. B. Langdon, first assistant engineer; Paris Gibson, second assistant engineer; and as fire wardens: John S. Walker, first ward; A. M. Greely, 2d ward; R. P. Dunnington, 3rd ward; J. H. Clark, 4th ward. Mr. Brackett was a most energetic chief and as a city alderman and one of the most active of the

of other apparatus. The whole value of the fire department property now approximates three-quarters of a million dollars. After Chief W. M. Brackett came Frank L. Stetson, who served eight years, August H. Runge, Stetson again, and since 1899 J. R. Canterbury. The headquarters of the department are in the city hall. It is a matter of gratification to the people of the city that since the organization of the depart-



VOLUNTEER FIREMEN OF 1870.

FROM THE SWEET COLLECTION

young men of the city was in a position to make the new department effective.

In 1872, as the result of a railroad accident, Mr. Brackett was incapacitated from active service in the department. He was succeeded by David Wylie, who served one year, when W. M. Brackett was chosen and continued for nine years. In 1879 it became evident that the city had reached the stage when a volunteer department should be succeeded by a paid organization and the old volunteers formally disbanded. The new department consisted of fifty-nine men and eight companies, including two steam fire engine companies. The first engine had been secured by the East Side department in 1873 and the first on the West Side in 1875. In 1908 the department has grown to a force of over 350 men, twenty-three steam engines, and a large equipment

ment there has not been any devastating conflagration.

#### BUILDING INSPECTION.

From the earliest city organization there was more or less attention to the style and methods of construction of buildings within certain limits, but the department of building inspection was not regularly organized until 1884, when Walter S. Pardee was appointed inspector. Ordinances regulating building matters have been adopted, revised and re-revised until now Minneapolis has one of the best building laws among American municipalities. All classes of buildings are considered and regulations governing details of masonry, wood construction, steel and concrete work, plumbing, electric wiring, elevators and everything pertaining to safety, sanitation and the general welfare, are provided for. Henry J. Bauman suc-

ceeded Mr. Pardee in 1887; J. M. Hazen began service in 1890; John H. Gilman in 1893, and James G. Houghton, the present incumbent of the office of inspector, in 1899.

#### HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Minneapolis has always been a very healthy city. Natural and climatic conditions have been supplemented by intelligent attention to sanitary matters. A health department was provided by the first city charter and in later years has become an important branch of the municipal machinery. Besides inspection and sanitary regulation, the department undertakes the collection of garbage, which is conveyed to a crematory situated in the northern part of the city, where it is burned, at the same time producing a power which furnishes electric light for the plant and the adjoining workhouse. The death rate in Minneapolis in 1907 was 8.56 in the thousand. Dr. P. M. Hall is the present health officer.

#### FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The finances of Minneapolis have been so managed that the city has always had excellent credit. Prohibited from incurring floating indebtedness and with many restrictions upon the increase of bonded indebtedness, the city council has been obliged to maintain a reasonably conservative attitude in the matter of expenditures. With rare exceptions the financial officers of the city have been of the highest integrity; the loss to the city from defalcation has been a very small percentage of the moneys handled. A sinking fund provides for the payment of all city bonds as they become due. In recent years the methods of accounting have been put upon a modern basis and the city's books show the condition of its affairs and its resources and liabilities as accurately as those of any other corporation. The assets of the city corporation now approximate \$35,000,000. The assessed valuation of the taxable private property has reached \$168,038,386 and the bonded debt is about \$10,000,000. Annual city expenditures are now approximately \$6,500,000.

The subjoined table shows the assessed

valuation of the city for the past three decades, together with the tax rate, total tax, and total debt:

#### VALUATION AND INDEBTEDNESS.

Year	Valuation	Average rate per \$1,000	Total tax	Total debt
1879.....	\$23,415,733	14.50	\$339,528	\$1,101,000
1880.....	28,013,315	16.80	470,623	1,101,000
1881.....	31,188,486	20.80	648,720	1,188,000
1882.....	40,702,044	19.50	794,589	1,534,000
1883.....	53,901,812	22.40	1,207,400	2,216,000
1884.....	74,310,711	17.80	1,322,730	2,425,000
1885.....	77,468,267	19.60	1,517,378	3,000,000
1886.....	99,591,762	17.90	1,782,692	3,708,000
1887.....	103,581,566	21.50	2,227,003	4,985,500
1888.....	126,139,886	19.20	2,421,885	5,778,500
1889.....	127,101,861	21.40	2,719,979	6,486,500
1890.....	136,944,372	19.30	2,648,026	7,080,500
1891.....	137,721,790	21.80	3,002,335	7,540,500
1892.....	138,286,370	22.68	3,136,234	7,462,000
1893.....	140,624,490	21.24	2,988,864	7,515,000
1894.....	134,478,572	20.92	2,813,291	7,465,000
1895.....	135,884,286	21.60	2,935,100	7,565,000
1896.....	109,316,247	23.25	2,540,667	7,840,000
1897.....	109,654,337	25.00	2,741,358	8,215,000
1898.....	107,227,385	23.00	2,466,229	8,315,000
1899.....	106,729,265	26.15	2,609,447	8,415,000
1900.....	99,492,054	27.40	2,774,669	8,375,000
1901.....	102,212,506	29.86	2,981,464	8,250,000
1902.....	121,279,537	25.33	3,070,808	8,269,000
1903.....	128,596,734	28.46	3,660,615	8,869,000
1904.....	135,708,902	28.56	3,775,111	9,434,000
1905.....	138,690,490	29.75	4,057,921	9,384,000
1906.....	164,419,145	26.50	5,016,125	9,534,000
1907.....	168,038,386	30.17	5,843,316	10,394,000

Deducting the amount in the sinking fund from the bonded debt at the close of 1907, the net debt is found to be about \$7,750,000. The percentage of the net debt to total assessed valuation is rapidly decreasing.

#### THE PARK SYSTEM.

From its earliest days Minneapolis had citizens who believed in "the city beautiful." They voiced ideas which cultivated a spirit which finally led to the establishment of a park system. Col. Stevens himself was a lover of natural beauty and deplored the destruction of the groves on the site of Minneapolis when the claims were first occupied. In 1858 Richard Chute bought 2,000 young trees which he had set out on the streets of St. Anthony. Two years before this Edward Murphy had presented to the yet unorganized Minneapolis its first park—Murphy Square. In 1860 the Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell of Connecticut, then visiting in Minneapolis, advocated the purchase of Nicollet Island as a permanent city park. In 1865 a vote was taken on the purchase, but the measure was defeated by a small margin. The island had been offered to the city for \$28,000. Leaders in this project were Dorilus Morrison, Franklin Steele, Paris Gibson, W. W. McNair, E. M. Wilson, W. W. Eastman, C. M. Loring, W.

S. Judd and George A. Brackett. However, the village people did decide to purchase the triangular piece of ground, now the site of the old city hall. The price was \$2,500 and of this the owner, Mr. Eastman, donated \$500, while \$1,000 was raised by subscription and \$1,000 by taxation. In 1867 the city was incorporated and active efforts were made to secure action in the new city council looking to the acquisition of public parks. Several valuable tracts were offered at low cost, but nearly all these plans were defeated. Alderman George A. Brackett was chairman of the council committee on public grounds and buildings and he worked energetically to obtain action. The most notable offer, which was defeated in 1869, was of forty acres lying between Nicollet and Third avenues, south of Franklin, which would have cost the city but \$16,000. This property is now probably worth more than a million dollars.

#### THE PARK COMMISSION.

The park system of Minneapolis had its real beginning in 1883, when the park commission was created by legislative act. The Minneapolis Board of Trade had been agitating the subject for several years and H. W. S. Cleveland, the landscape architect, had spent some time in the city and his talks on civic beautifying had had much influence. In addition the most influential men of the city were now arrayed in favor of the park idea. So when the act was submitted to the vote of the people it was ratified by a majority of 1,315. The park commission was given authority to acquire land by purchase and condemnation, to assess benefited property for purchase cost, and to levy a tax and issue securities. The commissioners named in the act were Charles M. Loring, Dorilus Morrison, John S. Pillsbury, Henry T. Welles, O. C. Merriman, John C. Oswald, Wm. W. Eastman, George A. Brackett, Judson N. Cross, Daniel Bassett, A. C. Austin, and A. C. Haugan. Messrs. Welles and Merriman declined to serve and E. M. Wilson and Samuel H. Chute were selected in their places. Later in the year B. F. Nelson succeeded A. C.

Haugan. C. M. Loring was elected president and R. J. Baldwin, secretary.

To this first board belongs great credit for laying the foundation of the Minneapolis park system. Immediately upon its organization the city council turned over the Murphy Park, Franklin Steele Square (a gift of the daughters of Franklin Steele), Hawthorne Park (now Wilson Park), and Market Square, on the east side. Within a few weeks Mr. Cleveland outlined to the board a plan for a park system which is substantially that followed during the past twenty-five years. Dr. Jacob S. Elliott soon deeded Elliott Park to the commission. In the meantime the acquisition of park lands by purchase was commenced. Central Park was the first to be acquired. Commissioner George A. Brackett was chairman of the committee and things moved so rapidly that within about sixty days the board received the deeds for the original portion of the park. During the following winter and spring Mr. Brackett personally took charge of the excavation of the lake so that within the first year the park was practically completed as far as grading and excavation were concerned, and planting was begun. That was the way in which things were done in those days. Parks, then known as the First ward and Third ward parks, were also acquired during the first year and general plans were laid for the campaign to follow.

It is, of course, impossible to follow in detail the acquisition of all the parks in the Minneapolis system. Within four years the principal lake parks and surrounding parkways had been secured and outlines of the system were beginning to take shape. Minnehaha Park was secured in 1889, after overcoming almost insurmountable difficulties, and Kenwood Parkway, Minnehaha Parkway, the East River bank parkway, Dean Boulevard, and Lyndale Park followed in quick succession. During the panic years of 1893-4 there was little gain in park area, but in the next ten years important advances were made, one of the most notable being the West River Bank parkway, one of the most valuable acquisitions ever made by the city.



MINNEHAHA FALLS.

One of the greatest attractions of the Minneapolis park system.

## GIFTS TO THE PARK SYSTEM.

Minneapolis citizens have been most generous and public spirited in their gifts to the park system of the city. The presentation of Murphy Square, Franklin Steele Square, and Elliott Park have already been mentioned. Stinson boulevard on the east side was given in 1886 by James Stinson; a considerable part of Lake of the Isles park was the gift of a group of owners; Col. Wm. S. King gave Lyndale Park, much of the Lake Harriet frontage and most of King's Highway; a large part of the Minnehaha Parkway land was given; the heirs of Joseph Dean gave the Dean Boulevard, and Thomas Lowry gave a large part of the Parade, besides funds for improvements in which he was joined by William H. Dunwoody, Charles J. Martin and others. There have also been many other gifts of property. Of buildings or improvements there have not been so many gifts. The most notable is that of the pavilion in Loring Park, presented to the city by C. M. Loring.

Of all the gifts, however, those of personal service have been the most important. Many men have given time and expert abilities in park work absolutely without compensation and to some extent without recognition. It is not generally known at this day how much was done for the park system by Dorilus Morrison, who was an active business man and influential in the handling of large projects,

when the park board was created. George A. Brackett's work was invaluable: that in connection with the acquisition of Minnehaha Park alone should entitle him to honor. Col. William S. King gave not only land in most generous measure, but time and influence, although not a member of the park board. It has fallen to the lot of Dr. W. W. Folwell to give the longest service on the park board—eighteen years—during seven of which he was president. A man of conspicuous ability and the most cultivated tastes, he has been a strong and refining influence. Charles M. Loring, for many years the recognized apostle of civic beauty in Minneapolis, has given more than generously of time and expert work to the park system. He was president of the board from 1883 to 1894. The universal recognition of his life-long devotion to the Minneapolis parks has been given permanence through the naming of Loring Park in his honor.

Long service has been characteristic of the park work. J. A. Ridgway has been secretary of the board for many years; W. M. Berry was superintendent for two decades and Frank H. Nutter engineer for a like period. Mr. Berry's work for the park system was notable. With pronounced executive ability he handled all the original park improvements and built many miles of excellent drives at an astonishingly low cost. Theodore Wirth, the present superintendent, is a man of lifelong experience in park management.

The officers and commissioners in 1908 are as follows: Jesse E. Northrup, president; Wilbur F. Decker, vice-president; J. A. Ridgway, secretary; Chelsea J. Rockwood, attorney; Theodore Wirth, superintendent; P. D. Boutell, Daniel W. Jones, Fred L. Smith, J. W. Allan, Chas. O. Johnson, E. J. Phelps, William McMillan, Milton O. Nelson, Charles A. Nimocks, Carl F. E. Peterson; ex-officio members, J. C. Haynes, mayor; John H. VanNest and Platt B. Walker, chairmen council committees.

The park system now comprises nearly 2,000 acres (including two large lakes), and over thirty miles of drives in parkways.

The value of lands and improvements based on original cost is over \$4,000,000.

Acquisitions now in process of completion, or contemplated, will add several more large lakes and hundreds of acres of beautiful park lands. The system includes a general plan of medium sized neighborhood parks scattered throughout the city, a large central park (Loring Park), and leading from this center a system of parkways and boulevards skirting the lakes, Minnehaha creek and the picturesque gorge of the Mississippi river and connecting several large outlying parks. It is the purpose to complete this system so as to surround the city with parkways linking charming parks. No other city has in its park system three of Nature's choicest gifts—lakes, waterfalls and a picturesque river gorge.

#### THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Minneapolis public library grew out of the old Athenæum, a private library founded in 1860. The first meeting looking to the establishment of a library was held on May 16, 1859, and two days later the Young Men's Library Association was formed with David Charlton as president and Thomas Hale Williams librarian. The name was soon changed to the Minneapolis Athenæum and in August, 1859, the first purchase of books—sixty-eight volumes, costing \$106.38—was made. In 1860 the Athenæum was incorporated with Judge E. S. Jones president and Mr. Williams, secretary and librarian, and at the close of the year the institution owned 450 books. In ten years the library had increased to 2,269 volumes and the stockholders numbered 200. At this time—1870—Dr. Kirby Spencer died, leaving the Athenæum, the larger part of his property. Although not a large bequest at the time, the property has so increased in value as to make a very important endowment. The institution had in the meantime put up a building and was well established, though it remained a private library. The need of a public library was so manifest that in 1877 T. B. Walker secured a revision of the plans of the Athenæum, materially reducing the cost of using the library and making the reading rooms free to the public.



The growth of the city, however, caused a demand for something larger and more absolutely free to the public, and after some discussion the Athenæum directors joined with other citizens in promoting the public library, and in 1885 an act was passed creating the library board and authorizing the erection of a building. It was provided that of the \$150,000 contemplated as an

sity, ex-officio. Mr. Walker was elected president and Mr. Johnson secretary. An arrangement was then consummated with the Athenæum by which it was to transfer all its books to the public library for the free use of the public, the library to care for the books and to pay all expenses, while the funds of the Athenæum should be devoted solely to the purchase of books. This



THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER GORGE.

The park system includes both banks of the Mississippi river for some miles.

expenditure, \$50,000 should be raised by public subscription. This was done, the Athenæum heading the list with \$8,000 and T. B. Walker, C. A. Pillsbury & Co., Thomas Lowry, W. D. Washburn, Clinton Morrison, C. G. Goodrich, W. S. King, and J. Dean subscribing \$5,000 each, while many other public spirited people provided the remainder. The first board under the law was composed of Thomas Lowry, M. B. Koon, John B. Atwater, Sven Oftedal, T. B. Walker and E. M. Johnson, together with the mayor, the president of the board of education, and the president of the univer-

was a most fortunate arrangement for the new public library. It gave it a large initial collection of books and assured a constant purchase of reference works and other publications which might not have been possible with only the ordinary public funds at command. It has enabled the librarians to build up both the reference and the more popular departments with very unusual independence.

The library building when completed and furnished in 1889 cost with the site more than \$330,000, and it has since been enlarged. It is a very handsome building,

well lighted, and fully equipped for all the departments of library work. Besides the public library and Athenæum collections the building houses the Academy of Natural Sciences with its extensive museum, the Minneapolis School of Fine Arts and a large art collection. When opened in 1889 the library contained 30,000 volumes. It now has over 165,000. There are more than 50,000 borrowers and an average of 2,000 books are issued daily. Six branches and ten delivery stations serve outlying districts.

The first librarian was Herbert Putnam, now librarian of congress, to whom the institution is much indebted for careful foundation work and organization. After his resignation in 1892, Dr. James K. Hosmer was appointed and brought to the post scholarly attainments of a high order. In 1904 he resigned to devote himself exclusively to literary work, and Miss Gratia Countryman, who had been a most capable assistant, was appointed to the position, which she still fills. Mr. Walker has remained for more than twenty years a member of the library board and its president; and many men of ability have served on the board. The present library board is composed of T. B. Walker, president; Lettie M. Crafts, secretary; S. C. Gale, Jacob Stone, Frank H. Carlton; ex-officio, James C. Haynes, mayor; C. J. Bintliff, president of the board of education; Cyrus Northrop, president University of Minnesota.

#### HENNEPIN COUNTY.

The official life of Hennepin county has always been very closely connected with that of the city, as in much of the county business, of course, the city has the largest interest. Hennepin county was organized in 1852, when it was set off from Dakota county by the territorial legislature. The first election, which was held in Col. Stevens' house, was the only unanimous election ever held in the county. Among the candidates were these familiar names: Register of deeds, John H. Stevens; judge of probate, Joel B. Bassett; surveyor, Charles W. Christmas; assessors, Eli Pettijohn, Edwin Hedderly and Wm. Chambers. Minne-

apolis has always been the county seat and as the years have passed the rapid development of the city has made its history substantially that of Hennepin county. In the half century many prominent citizens of Minneapolis have served the county in one way or another. The names of those in the legal profession will be found in the chapter on Courts and Lawyers.

In the early days the duties of the register and county auditor were performed by the former officer and Col. Stevens, Geo. E. Huey, Chas. G. Ames, and other of the pioneers filled the office with satisfaction. Hobart O. Hamlin and Harlow A. Gale were among the earlier auditors. For county treasurer the people elected such men as Allen Harmon, David Morgan, Joseph Dean, O. B. King, Jesse G. Jones, and W. W. Huntington. Franklin Cook and G. W. Cooley were well known names on the list of surveyors. The leading county officers since 1900 have been: Auditors, C. J. Minor, Hugh R. Scott; registers of deeds, David G. Gorham, George C. Merrill, A. W. Skog; sheriffs, Philip T. Megaarden, J. W. Dreger; treasurers, A. W. Hastings, D. C. Bell, Chas. W. Johnson, Henry C. Hanke; surveyors, Geo. W. Cooley, Wm. E. Stoores, Frank W. Haycock.

#### POSTOFFICE.

When Col. Stevens built his house on the present site of Minneapolis, there were but three mail routes in the territory of Minnesota, and the nearest postoffice was at Fort Snelling. Letters and papers were usually received once a week and in winter the Colonel was well pleased if he received his mail as often as that. In 1851 a postoffice was established at St. Anthony with Ard Godfrey as postmaster and a weekly mail service from St. Paul; but during the next year an order came from Washington, directing that St. Anthony be given a service three times a week.

The first postoffice on the west side was established in the spring of 1854 in a small store building near the river bank, on what is now High Street, and during the following summer a daily mail was at last established. Dr. H. Fletcher was the first post-

master and his first quarterly report states that the postage receipts for the three months amounted to just \$5.95. With increasing business the post office moved to Washington avenue, between Fifth and Sixth avenues south, and from time to time found new quarters in various parts of the town until 1874, when space was secured in the then new city hall. This lease was for twenty years, but the quarters were much too small before the expiration of that time and part of the ground floor of the Boston Block at Third street and Hennepin avenue was occupied in 1882.

Agitation for a federal building was commenced in 1879 and in 1882 the site at First avenue south and Third street was purchased and a building commenced but was not completed until 1889 and by that time was already outgrown. In 1907 the purchase of a site for a new building was completed. This is the entire square bounded by Washington and Second street and Second and Third avenues south, but as yet no definite plans for building have been consummated.

The post masters following Dr. Fletcher have been: Dr. A. E. Ames, C. Wilcox, S. Hidden, W. P. Ankeny, D. Morgan, Daniel Bassett, W. W. McNair, Cyrus Aldrich, Dr. George H. Keith, O. M. Laraway, John J. Ankeny and the present incumbent Maj.

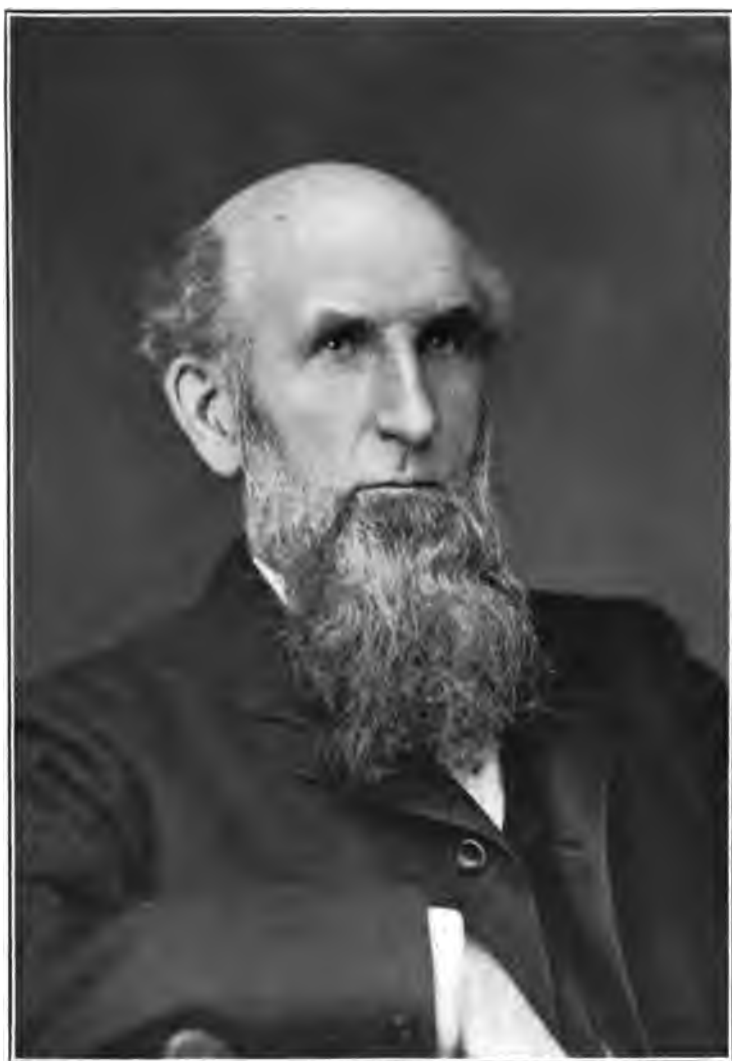


THE MINNEAPOLIS POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Wm. D. Hale. Deputy postmaster T. E. Hughes has occupied that position for many years having large responsibility in the conduct of the office.

The business of the post office has developed from receipts of \$138.71 in its first year to \$1,527,146.60 in 1907.

BRACKETT, George A., a citizen of Minneapolis for more than fifty years, is a native of Maine. He was born at Calais on September 16, 1836, the son of Henry H. Brackett, a mechanic, who was descended from English ancestors. He was the second of a large family of children and was obliged to devote most of his time during his boyhood to such work as a boy could do to assist in the support of the family thereby preventing an education he so much desired. The boy grew up with the qualities of self-reliance, industry, perseverance and courage which were to serve him in good stead during a life in which schooling was to count but little beside char-



SWEET, PHOTO

*Geo. A. Brackett*

acter and natural ability. When nearly twenty-one he determined to come west and arrived in Minneapolis at the same time as his boyhood's acquaintance, William D. Washburn. He first obtained employment in a butcher shop and then upon the new dam and in the next spring opened a meat store of his own. His success was not marked at first but his experience in handling meats opened the way for contracts for the supply of the troops when the war broke out. While engaged in supplying Gen. H. H. Sibley's command during the Indian outbreak of 1862, Mr. Brackett nearly lost his life in an attack by the Indians in North Dakota and, separated from the command, spent five days alone on the plains, walking two hundred and twenty-five miles before rejoining the troops. After the close of the war Mr. Brackett engaged in flour milling, first as partner in the firm of Eastman & Gibson and afterwards with W. S. Judd as Judd & Brackett, purchasing the Cataract mill and leasing the new Washburn mill in 1867. As the latter was the largest mill in the west the firm was for the time the most prominent in the city. Mr. Brackett's bent was, however, for large constructive work and he welcomed the opportunity in 1869 to take charge of the Northern Pacific Railroad reconnaissance under Governor J. Gregory Smith, president of the road. This expedition fitted out in Minneapolis and traveled westward over the plains to the big bend of the Missouri. Such a satisfactory impression of the country was obtained that construction was determined upon and Mr. Brackett's intimate knowledge of the country and local conditions enabled him with others to make a bid which secured the contract for the first two hundred and forty miles from Duluth to the Red river. Associated with him in this work were W. D. Washburn, Col. W. S. King, W. W. Eastman, Dorilus Morrison and others. It was the beginning of ten years largely devoted to railroad building in which Mr. Brackett had a hand in the construction work on some of the main northwestern roads. Through all this time and in later years Mr. Brackett had many other business interests in the city and also found time for work for the public and for those private works of charity and friendliness which made his name synonymous for helpfulness. While still a very young man Mr. Brackett began to take a hand in the public affairs of the city and it soon came about that if a distinguished guest visited Minneapolis Mr. Brackett was, as a matter of course, called upon to arrange the proceedings, get up the program and perchance pass the subscription paper. From the time of the welcoming of the returning soldiers after the war to the great Harvest Festival of 1891, Mr. Brackett was the acknowledged and unquestioned leader of all such festivities. Into such undertakings as official work he threw himself with the utmost enthusiasm, and was not satisfied unless everyone else was working at the same high pressure as himself. When the Minneapolis Exposition was

undertaken in 1885, Mr. Brackett was made one of the first board of directors and was particularly active and efficient in the work of construction of the immense building which was completed in a wonderfully short time. In the early sixties he was called to serve in the village council and for years thereafter was almost continuously in municipal office—an alderman in the first city council, promoter of the water works, sewer system, fire department (and chief of the latter department for years), mayor, member of the park board—always at the forefront of what was of most importance and interest at the moment. To him Minneapolis owes the organization of its fire department and in great measure its park system. When chosen mayor in 1873 Mr. Brackett made such a vigorous campaign against vice that the city was unable to live up to its opportunities thus offered and at the next election relapsed into a less strenuous policy. Of all his efforts for the park system nothing was more important than his work in raising \$100,000 at a critical time in the struggle to acquire Minnehaha park, securing the tract for the city at the moment when it appeared to be lost forever. He served on the park board for six years from the original formation of the board in 1883. Early in the eighties Mr. Brackett was largely instrumental in organizing the Associated Charities and served as its president for many years and is still vice president. This was only one direction in which the wise charitableness of the man found practical exercise; of the many acts of helpfulness of a long lifetime there is no record. His particular fitness for such work led Governor Merriam to appoint him to the state board of charities and corrections on which he served for some years. After the panic of 1893 Mr. Brackett found his resources crippled and the accumulations of a life of hard work largely dissipated. He went to Alaska determined to make a new start in the new country. At Skaguay he became interested in the project of transportation over the mountains and was the means of demonstrating, through the construction of a wagon road, the possibility of a railroad. Overcoming tremendous engineering difficulties and in the face of bitter opposition and financial and political trickery, he completed the wagon road and, though losing heavily in the end, had the satisfaction of the acknowledgment by the great Canadian and American constructionists Henry Villard, James J. Hill, Sir William Van Horne and others—that he had accomplished more in building the wagon road than the railroad people did in building a steam road after the wagon road had demonstrated the possibilities. Mr. Brackett also took a prominent part in the Alaskan boundary fight and is credited with having done more for the retention of the contested territory than any other man. Returning to Minneapolis in 1905 Mr. Brackett established himself at his beautiful Minnetonka home, Orono, which he purchased many years ago, and is devoting himself to his private affairs and to the

business of the Lakewood Cemetery association with which he has been connected as a trustee since its organization. For many years he has been a member of Plymouth Congregational church. He was married in 1858 to Anna M. Hoit. They have had ten children, of whom six sons and one daughter are now living. Mrs. Brackett died in 1891. Although seventy-two years of age Mr. Brackett is a vigorous man, quite as enthusiastic as ever about Minneapolis, ready if need be to take up any worthy work for the city he loves, and as proud of the achievements of the present time as when he was in the forefront of every undertaking. No man is more highly regarded and as one of his successors in the Mayor's chair said, not long ago: "He is dear to the hearts of the people of Minneapolis, for what he has been, and for what he is."

BROWN, Daniel Chester, (Dan C. Brown), city comptroller of Minneapolis, was born in this city, on March 12, 1861. His parents, Charles Daniel and Henrietta Sophia Brown, were of that sturdy Maine stock which sent so many recruits to the Revolution. Seven of the ancestors on the Brown side enlisted from Edgcomb, Maine, where the original family lived for many generations. Charles Daniel Brown was a carriage maker and is still, having been in business since 1857. The



DAN C. BROWN.

present comptroller learned his father's trade at intervals during his school years, which began in what was called the "old White school"—now used as a dwelling house, and situated just north of the Marcy school, on Fifth street southeast. From there he went to the Marcy, and later spent a term and a half at the Central high, which was his last public school experience. For some time after leaving the high school he worked at his trade, taking a course at business college also. About 1881 Mr. Brown was appointed to a position in the water works department, serving in that department in various capacities for eighteen years, the latter half of this time as assistant registrar. In 1899 he resigned to try a year of private business life, but went back to office again with Hugh R. Scott, serving as deputy county auditor from 1900 to 1903. In 1904 a new system of accounting was adopted by the city, and Mr. Brown, having recently resigned from the auditor's office and taken a position with the city comptroller, was given charge of the new method. The comptroller's term expiring soon after, Mr. Brown was elected to the vacancy in 1904 and commenced his term on Jan. 1, 1905. His official record thus far has added more testimony to the efficiency of the old time belief in a practical business experience as a training for boys. In politics he has always been an active republican. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, of the Minneapolis Commercial Club, the St. Anthony Commercial Club and of the Native Sons of Minnesota. Soon after Capt. Naylor's company was organized in the First Minnesota N. G. A., Mr. Brown enlisted and was discharged as corporal three years later. He was married August 1, 1889, to Grace Winifred Newland, of New York, and has one daughter. The church membership of the family is Episcopalian.

CALDERWOOD, Willis Greenleaf, was born at Fox Lake, Wisconsin, on July 25, 1866. His parents were John Calderwood and Emily B. (Greenleaf) Calderwood, his father being a Wesleyan Methodist preacher. His mother was descended from the earliest Puritan families that settled in New England, while his father was a native of Scotland. Mr. Calderwood's early life was spent in Wisconsin and Iowa, and being of a practical nature, his mind turned early to sources of revenue, and when seven years of age he earned his first wages herding cows. He steadily increased his income, until at the age of fourteen he was able to support himself. When sixteen years old he came to Minnesota and entered the Wesleyan Methodist School at Wasioja, Dodge county, graduating from that institution in 1886. Then for four years he taught school in Dakota, and in 1890 obtained a position as instructor in a commercial college in this city. In 1894, however, he laid aside this work to assume the responsibilities of the agency department and assistant secretary of the Northwestern Life Association, for whom he had been



WILLIS G. CALDERWOOD

agent the preceding year. Mr. Calderwood had been active in prohibition work while in school, and in 1888 was chairman of the non-partisan prohibition association in his judicial district, in the North Dakota amendment campaign, and from 1893 was secretary of the Hennepin county prohibition committee. In 1896 he was elected assistant secretary of the state prohibition committee, and the following year received the office of secretary, the duties of which he assumed in 1898, when he severed his connections with the Northwestern Life Association. He still has the management of the affairs of the state committee and conducts the campaigns for the prohibition party. Mr. Calderwood originated the "legislative" plan of the campaign by which the vote of the prohibition party was greatly increased and three men sent to the legislature and one elected sheriff, something never accomplished by the party before. He was also a candidate in 1904 and 1906 for the legislature in the thirty-ninth district. He was elected secretary of the Prohibition National Committee in 1904, and still holds the position. Mr. Calderwood has during his public career often been a speaker and writer on various reform subjects—prohibition, public ownership, the referendum, equal suffrage, and similar questions of the day. He attends the First Methodist Church in this city, in which he fills an official position. Mr. Calderwood was

married in 1892 to Miss Alice M. Cox, the daughter of the Rev. Charles Cox, a Wesleyan Methodist preacher. Mrs. Calderwood is actively interested in her husband's work.

CANTERBURY, James Rudolph, chief of the fire department of Minneapolis, is of English and German descent. His father, John David Canterbury, is of English parentage though his mother had German blood in her veins. Mr. Canterbury, Sr., was by trade a stationery engineer, served with the Federal troops in the Civil War for three and a half years and lived at Pomeroy, Ohio. He was married to Harriet Stanley, a daughter of old American families on both sides. James Rudolph was born on March 15, 1858, at Pomeroy, Ohio, and in that town he passed his early life and attended the common schools until he was fifteen years of age. He then left school to begin a business career and found employment with the New Cumberland Towboat Company of Cumberland, W. Va., and was connected with that firm until he was twenty years old. At that time the Mississippi river steamboat traffic was at its height and Mr. Canterbury for a time was lamp trimmer, watchman and mate on a line of boats that made the river run between Pittsburg, St. Louis, and New Orleans. In 1878 he entered a position with the Belcher Sugar Refinery at St. Louis, resigning his



JAMES R. CANTERBURY.

office in 1882 to come to Minneapolis and engage in the making of barrels, buying stock in the Co-operative Barrel Manufacturing Company. On May 1, 1883, he was appointed to the fire department of this city and for twelve years was connected with the service. He began in the capacity of pipeman with chemical engine No. 1, being transferred on February 26, 1886, to hose No. 5, and the captaincy of engine No. 6 on December 8, 1887. He was appointed second assistant chief engineer on January 9, 1891, and held that office until February 1, 1895, when he resigned from the department. Shortly after this on June 20, of the same year, he was assistant boiler inspector and was in that position for several years. In 1900 he was made chief of the department and has filled the position with ability and fidelity. Mr. Canterbury is a republican in politics and a member of several political organizations. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and of the Masonic order, Minneapolis No. 19, Blue Lodge; St. John Chapter, Royal Arch; Zion Commandry, Knights Templar; Minneapolis No. 2; the Nicollet Lodge No. 16, A. O. U. W., and Minnehaha Council 1160, R. A. He is president of the Fireman's Relief Association, and vice president of the international association of chief engineers of fire departments. In 1883 Mr. Canterbury was married to Miss Lizzie Plumer Hanscom, of Minneapolis and has two children, Ethel May, and James Ralph. The family attends the Methodist church.

CLARK, E. William, was born July 4, 1860, at Cannon Falls, Minnesota, son of Elijah and Mary (Wright) Clark, who were pioneers in Goodhue county in the Territorial days, settling in Cannon Falls in 1856. His father served four years in the army during the Civil war, being a member of Company F., Eighth Minnesota. The last nine months of his service was as first lieutenant of a colored regiment. Mr. Clark spent the first twenty-one years of his life at Cannon Falls and graduated from the high school at that place. He entered the dry goods business at Cannon Falls and subsequently was in the same business in Fargo, North Dakota, for three years. Since 1884, Mr. Clark has resided in Minneapolis, where he has been engaged in the coal business. Mr. Clark is a life-long republican and is serving his second term as alderman of the eighth ward. He is one of the official members of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. On August 31, 1887, he was married to Alice Ada Kingston, of Northfield, Minnesota, and they have four children—Ada, Mary, Richard and Agnes.

COMSTOCK, Edgar F., a resident of Minneapolis since 1866, is a native of Passadumkeag, Maine, where he was born on March 4, 1845. He was the son of James Madison and Louisa M.

Comstock—the father a lumberman, town officer and member of the state legislature—paths of endeavor and service which the son was destined to follow. The common school education of a country boy in Maine was cut short for Edgar F. by the breaking out of the Civil War. At the age of seventeen he enlisted as a private in Company A of the First Maine Cavalry and participated in several battles before December, 1863, when his term of enlistment ended. In March, 1865, he re-enlisted in the Seventeenth Maine Infantry and served until mustered out at the close of the war. Soon afterwards he came to Minneapolis and engaged in the lumber business. His forty years of residence in the city have been evenly divided between lumbering and railroad contracting, the latter business being taken up in 1886. During his long residence in the city Mr. Comstock has taken a lively interest in public affairs and has served the municipality and state in many capacities. In 1882 he was elected to the city council—the first republican ever elected to office from the First Ward of Minneapolis. During his service in the council he was chairman of the committee on roads and bridges for three years and ex-officio member of the park board for two years. In 1886 he was elected to the state legislature and commenced a long service to the state, serving in the lower house in 1887, 1889 and 1893 and in the senate in 1903 and 1905. Mr. Comstock was appointed on the Minneapolis Court House and City Hall Commission upon its creation and served as chairman of the construction committee from 1889 until the completion of the building in 1906. During his council and legislative service Mr. Comstock took an active part in the establishment of the Minneapolis "patrol limits" system and in the passage of the high license law. Mr. Comstock was married on June 28, 1868, to Miss Mary Hacking of Greenbush, Maine. They have three sons, Robert M., James M., and Edgar F., Jr.,—all of them residents of Minneapolis. Mr. Comstock is a member of Chase Post, G. A. R. and of the St. Anthony Commercial Club.

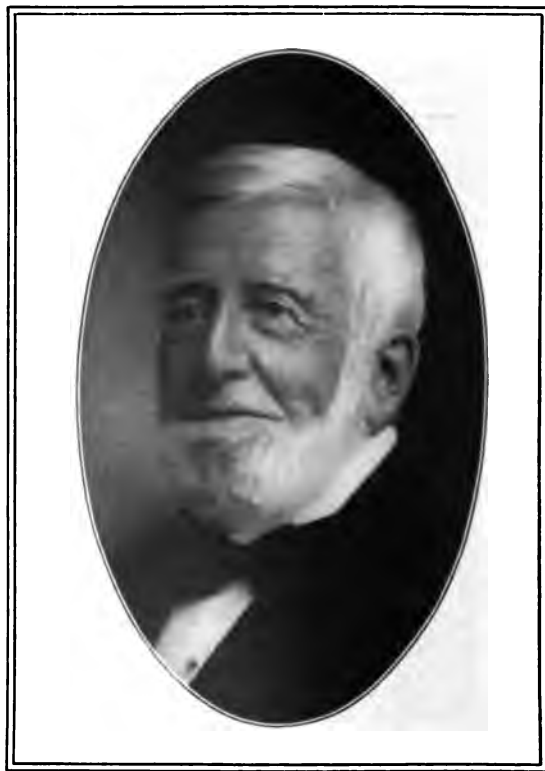
CONDIT, Lannes A., son of Benjamin Franklin Condit, was born on March 17, 1849, at Adrian, Michigan. He spent his early life in Adrian and began his education in the public schools of that place. After completing his preparatory studies he entered Ann Arbor College. It was not his desire, however, to take up a professional career, so he took an accountant's course in the Mayhew Business College at Mayhew, Michigan, to prepare himself for commercial life. On August 21, 1873, he came to Minneapolis from Adrian and secured a position with Barnard Bros. & Cope, the well-known furniture manufacturers of this city. He remained with that firm for two years and in May, 1877, he entered the office of auditor of Hennepin county where he remained for thirteen years, nine as deputy auditor and from 1887 to 1890 as auditor of Hennepin county. He



then became secretary and manager of the Moore Carving Machine Company. In 1898 he again became deputy auditor and held the position until 1905 when he accepted the position of assistant city comptroller of Minneapolis and still holds that office. Mr. Condit has been in the employ of the county and city except as above stated since the year 1877 and has fulfilled the duties of his office with marked ability. Mr. Condit is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a past master of Minneapolis Lodge, No. 19. He attends the Fifth Avenue Congregational Church. On April 25, 1875, Mr. Condit was married to Miss Anna L. Pinkham and they have three children—Irrving L. now in the glove business in Seattle, Mrs. Jessie F. Baird, and Edythe who lives with her parents.

COOLEY, George W., state engineer and secretary of the highway commission of the state of Minnesota, was born in New York City in 1845. His common school education was supplemented by a course at Cooper Institute where he laid the foundation for his professional work, completing his training for the engineering profession in practical work as assistant on railroad surveys. He came to Minneapolis in 1864 and at once found employment with the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, now the Great Northern, which was just commencing its survey for the great system west of the Mississippi. Mr. Cooley was assistant engineer of the surveying party and drove the first stake west of the Mississippi river for a line which has since been extended to the Pacific coast. He was the first locating and construction engineer on the eastern end of the Northern Pacific Railroad, having commenced that work on February 15, 1870, after which he had charge of preliminary surveys and was succeeded on location and construction work by General Rosser. In 1884 he was elected alderman from the Eighth Ward of Minneapolis and gave the city the benefit of his abilities; originated the underground electric system for the city and secured the passage of the ordinance in the council. Mr. Cooley was also one of the promoters of the patrol limits system, perhaps the most practical and popular method of restricting the liquor traffic ever devised in an American city. In 1898 Mr. Cooley was elected county surveyor of Hennepin county and was re-elected in 1900, 1902 and 1904. After serving in that office for seven years he became state engineer and secretary of the state highway commission, which office he still occupies. During the entire period of his residence in Minnesota, when not engaged in railroad or government engineering, he has conducted a general surveying and engineering office in Minneapolis. Mr. Cooley was married in 1872 to a daughter of the late R. E. Grimshaw and has six children. He is prominent in the Masonic order and is a member of various local organizations and county, state and national Good Roads Associations.

CONKEY, James Henry, a pioneer of Minnesota and a resident of Minneapolis from 1872 until his death in 1908, was born at Plattsburg, New York, December 25, 1820, the son of Lucius Conkey and Phebe (Townsend) Conkey. He received his education in the common schools and fitted himself to become a civil engineer in which capacity he was employed on the Vermont Central railroad as early as 1846. About 1850 he moved to Burlington, Wisconsin, and laid the first track of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway between Milwaukee and Waukesha. During the following year he laid track on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railway in Ohio. Mr. Conkey moved to Minnesota in 1864 and traveled from Mendota to Faribault with his family over the Minnesota Central railway (now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul) on the first passenger train to enter Faribault. In his new home Mr. Conkey was interested in flour milling. In 1872 he moved to Minneapolis and entered the planing mill business. He was for many years the proprietor of the Union planing mills conducting a large and prosperous business but in 1894, when seventy-four years of age he retired to enjoy well earned leisure. Mr. Conkey was an alderman of Minneapolis in 1876 and 1877. He was chairman of the committee on roads and bridges and was sent to New York to buy wire for the construction of the second suspension bridge which preceded the present steel



JAMES H. CONKEY

arch bridge. In his youth while conducting a railroad survey in Vermont his lines ran across the farm of Seth Langdon and by chance he met one of Mr. Langdon's daughters, Martha A. Langdon, a sister of the late Robert B. Langdon of Minneapolis, and this acquaintance was followed by their marriage in 1848. They had four children of whom the oldest son, Frank L. Conkey, is buried at Khartoum, Africa, while Robert Bruce and Emma L. Conkey died at Minneapolis. His only surviving child, Mrs. George H. Warren, has long been a resident of Minneapolis and Mr. Conkey died at her home on April 11, 1908. He is survived by Mrs. Conkey.

CORRISTON, Frank T., superintendent of police of Minneapolis, is a native of Minnesota, born on February 10, 1868, at St. Peter. He remained in the town of his birth till he was fourteen years of age, attending the public schools. The family moved to Minneapolis at that time, and here Mr. Corrison completed his preparatory training including the study of shorthand and entered the Law School of the University of Minnesota with the class of 1890. He finished his studies in that year and received an LL. B. degree. He had previously read law in the offices of Wilson & Lawrence of this city from 1887 to 1889, and on March 14th of the latter year was admitted to the bar of Hennepin county. Following his admission to the bar he began to practice and in 1893 formed a partnership with James W. Lawrence and Hiram C. Truesdale, as Lawrence, Truesdale & Corrison, and practiced as one of that firm until 1896 when Mr. Truesdale was appointed Chief Justice of Arizona. With his departure from the city the partnership was dissolved. Shortly afterward, on January 4, 1897, Colonel Corrison was appointed the official court stenographer for the Hon. David F. Simpson, District Judge of Hennepin county, and with the exception of eighteen months spent in the Philippines, he held that office until January 7, 1907. On that date he was appointed by Mayor James C. Haynes, to the office of Superintendent of Police of Minneapolis, a position for which his experience with the National Guard and his police and court duties in Manila, as well as his legal training here, give him exceptional qualifications. As Captain of Company I, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, he went to the Philippines, arriving there July 31st, 1898, where he was stationed at Manila until the return of the regiment to the United States on September 7, 1899; and was mustered out of the service on October 3, 1899. Soon after his arrival he was detailed on duty with the Provost Guard of Manila and for seven months was detailed as Judge of the Provost Court. Since his return he has again become active in the National Guard and at present ranks as Lieutenant Colonel of the First Regiment, with which he has served since April 14, 1889. He is a member of the Armory Board of this city and was largely instrumental in securing the

new Armory for Minneapolis. Colonel Corrison is a democrat in his political beliefs, and has taken an active interest in party matters. He was secretary of the democratic Congressional Committee when James W. Lawrence was candidate for Congress in 1892, and in 1900 was himself the democratic nominee for special judge of Municipal Court. He is affiliated with a number of the fraternal and social societies, being a member of the Masonic Order, Khurum Lodge, Ark Chapter, of which he is a Past High Priest; of the Minneapolis Mounted Commandery of Knights Templar; of the Elks; the Royal Arcanum and the Native Sons of Minnesota. He is also a member and past commander of A. R. Patterson Camp No. 1, Army of the Philippines and past State Commander of the Minnesota Society, Army of the Philippines. Mr. Corrison was married on May 1, 1898, to Miss Lela E. Benham, and they have one child, a daughter.

COUNTRYMAN, Gratia Alta, librarian of the public library, was born in Hastings, Minnesota, in 1866. Her father was an early settler in Dakota County, having preempted a homestead there in 1854. Miss Countryman attended the public schools of Hastings and graduated from the High School there in 1882 and from the University of Minnesota in 1889. After graduation at the University and holding the deserved honor of membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society, she entered without delay upon what has proved to be her life-work in the service of the Public Library, which at that period may be said to have been in the formative phase of efficient organization. Mr. Herbert Putman, who is now librarian of the library of congress at Washington, was bringing order out of something akin to chaos, and Miss Countryman, who had an instinctive love of system and is skilled in bibliography, which includes the topical arrangement of books, showed her adaption so soon that she was made head cataloguer at the end of the first year of her work. When Dr. James K. Hosmer became librarian, after Herbert Putman left Minneapolis, Miss Countryman's abilities were recognized by her appointment as assistant librarian, a position which she filled with great efficiency until Dr. Hosmer resigned in 1904. Since then Miss Countryman has performed the responsible duties of librarian to which position she was appointed after the retirement of Dr. Hosmer. She has held the position of Councillor and vice president of the American Library Association. She was also responsible for the passage of an act creating the Minnesota State Library Commission, and has held an appointment on that board since its creation.

DAHL, John F., first assistant county attorney of Hennepin county, is a native of Bergen, Norway, where he was born on January 22, 1870. He was the son of Andrew Dahl and Wilhelmina Cedergren Dahl. When he was only six months of age his parents came to America and settled

in Minneapolis, and it was in this city that Mr. Dahl spent most of his boyhood. He received his education in the Minneapolis public schools and in Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter, Minnesota, and after graduation from the latter institution took the academic and law course at the University of Minnesota. Upon graduating from the university in 1892 he at once commenced the practice of his profession in Minneapolis. He had a taste for politics and being a good public speaker soon became prominent in local republican party activities. In 1894 he was elected to the state legislature from the thirty-second district and served during the legislative session of 1895, being the youngest member of the house that year. In 1896 he was re-elected to the legislature on the ticket with Judge Henry G. Hicks, Judge Willard R. Cray and Hans Simonson. Upon the election of Al. J. Smith as county attorney in 1905 Mr. Dahl was appointed first assistant and was re-appointed at the beginning of the year 1907. During his service for the county Mr. Dahl has conducted some of the most important prosecutions, notably the proceedings against the former officers of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company. He has been very successful in handling all public business entrusted to him, and has won a reputation as a competent prosecutor. Mr. Dahl was a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity at the University and is now in the leading clubs and societies of Minneapolis, including the Odin Club and the Apollo Club. His tastes are musical and besides singing in the last mentioned organization he is musical director in the St. Anthony of Padua Catholic Church. Mr. Dahl was married to Miss Sophia Skjerdingsstad of Minneapolis and they have one child, a son, Theodore.

DREGER, J. William, was born March 23, 1846, at Bergholtz, Niagara county, New York, son of John W. and Louisa Dreger. The father was a farmer and both parents came from Paserow, near Stettin, Pomerania, Germany, in 1843, and settled in Bergholtz, New York. The son attended the German Lutheran parochial school until he was fourteen years old (his parents were strict Lutherans) and for three years thereafter he studied at Martin Luther College in Buffalo, New York. In 1863 he taught a German school in Walmore, Niagara county, New York, and then was a salesman in a retail lumber yard in Buffalo. After coming to Minneapolis he was a salesman and surveyor in lumber yards in 1868-69. He was a member of the firm of E. Eichorn & Sons from 1887 to 1902. He served as president of the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation in 1900 and 1901 and, on March 10, 1902, was appointed sheriff of Hennepin county to which office he was elected in that year and reelected in 1904 and again in 1906. When Mr. Dreger was appointed sheriff in 1902, the fee system was abolished and a fixed salary system followed making many important changes necessary under the law, and

they were made in a manner satisfactory to the public, notably the tax payers. Mr. Dreger has always taken a deep and active interest in the cause of good government and is a member of the Good Citizens League and other societies, as the Liederkrantz Singing Society; the Gymnastic Union, the Teutonia Kegel Club, the German Society of St. Paul and Minneapolis; the Masonic order and other organizations. He was married on May 4, 1887, to Ottilie J. Eichorn, a daughter of Ex-Alderman Eichorn of the Third Ward. Mrs. Dreger died in June 1905, leaving no children.

DUTTON, Ellis Roy, first assistant city engineer, was born on August 13, 1859, at the town of Marion Linn county, Iowa. The family was one of the oldest in that region. This was particularly true of his mother's family, she having come to Marion with her parents in 1845, making the trip from Ohio, their former home, by ox-team. Mr. Dutton is the son of John A. Dutton and Louisa L. Dutton. The father was a blacksmith and wagon manufacturer at Marion, where his son passed the early years of his life and attended the public schools. He entered the Marion high school, then considered the best preparatory institution in the state, and graduated with the highest honors of his class. Mr. Dutton then entered Coe College at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, taking a literary and scientific course. The school was located five miles from Marion and he traveled this distance daily, a greater part of the time on foot. He continued his college work for three years but unexpected circumstances made it impossible for him to complete his course. It was not his intention while in college to follow the engineering profession, but an opportunity was offered him which he accepted. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was at that time engaged in building its line between Marion and Omaha, and Mr. Dutton engaged in the engineering department. Since that time he has been continuously in engineering work. He remained in the service of the Milwaukee road, at different places in Iowa and later in North and South Dakota until 1883, when an opportunity was offered him to enter the city engineering department of Minneapolis. He came here on March 4, 1883, and with the exception of six months has since been continuously connected with the department. He has held several different offices and has been identified with almost all of the public improvements constructed since 1883. In 1888 failing health compelled him to resign and for six months he held the position of assistant city engineer of Los Angeles, California. Returning to Minneapolis in 1899 he was made first assistant city engineer. On January 6, 1886, Mr. Dutton was married to Miss Lillie G. Miller, who had come to this city in 1880 with her parents, Albion and Maria H. Miller, who before moving to Minneapolis had been long time residents of Whitneyville, Maine. Mr. and Mrs.

Dutton have four children—Hazel E., born on December 15, 1888; Roy M., born on October 11, 1891; Ruth L., born June 7, 1893, and Helen L., born June 1, 1898. The family are connected with the Congregational denomination.

EUSTIS, William Henry, is of English ancestry. His father, Tobias Eustis, came from Cornwall, England, when a young man and learned the trade of wheelwright which he followed, although his forefathers had been Cornish miners. He was married to Mary Markwick, who, like himself, was of English lineage. They finally settled at the village of Oxbow, Jefferson county, New York, where, in 1845, William H. Eustis was born, the second of a family of eleven children. As soon as able he was obliged to assist in the support of the family. For this purpose he was taken from school at an early age. When about fifteen years old he met with an accident, which incapacitated him for manual labor, and he determined to be a lawyer. He was compelled, however, to depend for a higher education upon his own exertions. He first learned telegraphy and bookkeeping and taught them to select classes. This service, supplemented by what he earned in soliciting life insurance, enabled him to take a preparatory course at the seminary at Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, New York. He then entered the Wesleyan University at Middleton, Connecticut, in 1871, and graduated in the class of 1873, having supported himself during the course by teaching. He next went to New York City and entered the Columbian Law school. By doing two years work in one he finished the course in 1874, but was a thousand dollars in debt. He again resorted to his old occupation of teaching and at the end of the year was out of debt. He bought a new suit of clothes, paid his fare to Saratoga Springs, and had fifteen dollars left. He had previously formed the acquaintance of Mr. John R. Putnam, a member of the Saratoga bar, who offered him a partnership. It proved to be a fortunate event for both men, for the practice of the firm became large and remunerative. The partnership was continued for six years, and was dissolved in 1881, when Mr. Eustis was determined to visit Europe. He had taken an active part in public affairs and had gained celebrity as a public speaker, traveling over the state in political campaigns. Although Mr. Eustis planned to be gone two years when he left for Europe in the spring of 1881, political events drew him home in a few months. He then set out in search of a new home, and made a very thorough examination of the condition of the principal cities west of the Mississippi, finally concluding that Minneapolis was the most promising and attractive. He came here on October 23, 1881, and began immediately to practice his profession. He had faith in the future of the city, and while pursuing his law business, he

boldly invested the comparatively small savings of previous years in real estate and contributed with enthusiasm to the extent of his ability in purse and brain to commercial and industrial enterprises designed to build up the material interest of the community. He erected the building at Hennepin and Sixth street, so long occupied as the Republican Union League headquarters and now known as Elks Hall; the Flour Exchange and the Corn Exchange, besides other business edifices less known. He was a director of the building committee in charge of the erection of the Masonic Temple. He was one of the projectors of the North American Telegraph Company, designed to secure competitive telegraph service for the northwest, serving both as director and secretary of the enterprise. He was one of the incorporators of the "Soo" railroad, built to furnish cheap transportation by a new route to the east, and he was one of its board of directors. Mr. Eustis has large real estate interests and is known as a successful and skillful operator. Early in 1907 Mr. Eustis completed,



BRUSH, PHOTO

WILLIAM HENRY EUSTIS

in extraordinarily rapid time, a deal characteristic of the energy and executive ability of the man. Securing from the United States Government the order for a block of land for the site of a new Minneapolis post office, Mr. Eustis in seven weeks perfected his title, cut through yards of Washington red-tape, obtained the acceptance of the deeds and abstracts in a few hours where months are ordinarily consumed by the Post Office department; secured his warrant for the money in six hours, where as many days are usually consumed and closed the whole transaction with a startling rapidity which fairly took away the breath of the Washington officials. Mr. Eustis was in 1892 elected mayor of Minneapolis. His administration was one of the most careful and economical in the history of the city. He made a very careful study of the saloon question and the laws relating to the liquor traffic at the beginning of his term of office and sought to enforce them in such a way as to secure the best results. His theory of administration did not call for the strictest enforcement of the law in accordance with the letter, but for such enforcement as, while granting more license to the saloon than the law specified, sought to enlist the saloonkeepers in a general effort for the suppression of crime and the diminution of drunkenness. The statistics of the police department and the workhouse for the two years of his administration showed a great decrease in crime under his system. Drunkenness diminished, commitments to the workhouse were cut down, the sale of liquor to minors was noticeably reduced and the evils resulting from the liquor traffic generally minimized. He was subsequently nominated by the republican party as a candidate for governor of the state. His defeat was not personal to him, but entirely due to the nationality of his opponent. Mr. Eustis was not soured by his defeat. He has continued in his active support of the party as of old. Mr. Eustis grew up under Methodist influence, and is a member of the Methodist church. He was never married, but occupies comfortable bachelor quarters in his Sixth street building. He is the possessor of a fine library and derives much pleasure and enjoyment from his books. Mr. Eustis is an orator of grace and power, and has rendered invaluable service to his party in campaign work. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1892, and voted for Blaine. His gift as a public speaker makes him in great demand on public occasions.

FINNEY, Albert Carlyle, assistant city attorney, was born May 12, 1863, in Brown county, Ohio, to Jonathan Finney, a Presbyterian minister and farmer, and Agnes L. (Bevans) Finney. His boyhood was spent on a farm in Goodhue county, Minnesota, where he attended the public schools. He obtained the degree of B. A. at Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, with

the class of 1887. After graduation he studied law. Since he began practicing his profession in Minneapolis twelve years ago, he has been connected with much important litigation pertaining to municipal affairs. He has always been a republican and has always been interested in good government. During his term as assistant city attorney, during four years past he has handled many important cases, and in his official capacity did much to assist in placing and holding down the "lid" in Minneapolis. Mr. Finney is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club, and of the Fraternal order of Elks, B. P. O. E. No. 44. He belongs, also, to the Greek letter society, Phi Kappa Psi. He belongs to no church but attends the Linden Hills Congregational Church. He has never married.

GERBER, Michael A., was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, on October 10, 1864. He is the son of Peter and Barabara Gerber, who moved, when Michael was still a child, to Minneapolis, so that Mr. Gerber was raised and received his early training in this city. In the German Catholic



MICHAEL A. GERBER.

schools of this city he was given his preparatory education and then entered the St. John's University with the class of 1878. He spent some time at that institution, and then entered upon an active business life; and after the usual vicissitudes of a commercial career, in 1899 established himself in his present occupation of bookbinding. With Mathias H. Gerber he organized the firm of Gerber Bros., and commenced a general binding business. Mr. Gerber is a democrat in politics and is prominent in the democratic work of the city. He served a four years term as alderman of the First Ward, and in 1906 was re-elected to the office for a like period. Among his other public services Mr. Gerber was actively interested in the establishment of the Gerber baths on Hall's Island, a public bathing place in the river at the east end of the Plymouth avenue bridge. After considerable effort Mr. Gerber succeeded in having the baths instituted in the summer of 1905 and they proved such a success that during the following summer they were enlarged and improved till now the city has almost a model place for utility and recreation. He is a German Catholic in his church affiliations, and is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Catholic Knights of America, the Knights of Columbus, the St. Boniface German Catholic Society and the St. Anthony and Northeast Commercial Clubs. On June 8, 1886, Mr. Gerber was married to Miss Mary Wiedenfuhr and they have six children, five girls and a boy.



HUBB, PHOTO

JAMES GRAY

GRAY, James, was born in Falkirk, Scotland, February 18, 1862. His father was John Gray, a miller and his mother, Elizabeth Ronald. John Gray emigrated to America in 1866 with a family of seven, of whom James Gray was the sixth. James Gray received his early education in the public schools of Jackson and Dubuque counties, Iowa, and after a winter spent in Jackson county as a school teacher came to Minneapolis in the spring of 1880 where he was employed through the summer in the sash and door factory of Fraser & Shepherd as a helper in the shipping department. Later he was appointed shipping clerk but left the position to take the entrance examinations at the state university, where he was matriculated in September, 1880, as a sub-freshman. He was graduated from the scientific course in June, 1885, standing at the head of his class and delivering the valedictory address. On the day previous he delivered by appointment of all the students the address of welcome, on behalf of the under graduates, to the new president, Cyrus Northrop, on the occasion of his inauguration.

Immediately after his graduation Mr. Gray began newspaper work as a reporter on the Minneapolis Tribune. Within a year he became city editor of the paper and later an editorial writer and dramatic editor. When the Times was started in 1889 Mr. Gray became its night editor and made up the forms of the first issue of a

paper which soon attained a degree of influence in the community not often accorded to new publications. Mr. Gray was successively city editor and managing editor of the Times. In the spring of 1898 he was commissioned to go to Washington as a special correspondent of the Times and write his views of the Cuban question as it appeared at the capital. The result was a series of telegraphed letters which so set the local people to talking of their author that on his return home Mr. Gray was solicited to allow his name to be used as the democratic candidate for mayor. After much hesitation he consented, received the nomination over Franklin G. Holbrook and, leaving the paper in September, 1898, began a campaign which resulted in his election, by a majority of 6,572 votes. After serving two years Mayor Gray was nominated for re-election and was defeated.

Since his retirement from politics Mr. Gray has been engaged in newspaper work, mainly as associate editor of the Minneapolis Journal. In October, 1893, Mr. Gray was married to Grace Orpha Farrington of Minneapolis, formerly of Jamestown, New York, Mrs. Gray, was, before her marriage, a newspaper woman and after her marriage continued for a number of years to contribute editorials to the Minneapolis Times. They have four children, Elizabeth, Jean, James and Philip.



WILLIAM D. HALE.

HALE, William Dinsmore, was born August 16, 1836, at Norridgewock, Maine, son of Rev. Eusebius Hale, a minister of the Congregational Church. His family is of English and Scotch descent. The English branch came to this country in 1635 and settled in Concord, Massachusetts. The Scotch ancestor came in 1840 and settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire. His great grandparents removed to Maine about 1770. Mr. Hale's boyhood was passed in Maine up to 1852, in which year his family removed to Long Island where his father continued in the ministry until his death in 1880.

In 1856, the subject of this sketch, with keen quest for change and opportunity, came to the then new west and settled and took up government land in Goodhue county, Minnesota. His assets were good health, English and Scotch pluck and energy, and a good common school and academic education. The Civil war broke in upon his activities and, obeying the impulses of a patriotic spirit, he enlisted in 1861 in the Third Minnesota Infantry at Fort Snelling and followed the fortunes of war through the entire four years' struggle for the maintenance of the Union, his services being entirely with the Army of the West in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas. At the battle of Murfreesboro, July 1862, his regiment was captured, its officers taken south and held in rebel prisons, while the enlisted

men, having been paroled, returned to Minnesota and took a prominent part in the suppression of the Sioux Indian outbreak of 1862. After exchange, in December of that year, the regiment again went south and took part in the important campaigns of 1863 which resulted in the capture of Vicksburg and the opening of the Mississippi river from Cairo to the gulf. The regiment, having been assigned to duty in Arkansas, took part in the campaign that ended in the capture of Little Rock in September, 1863, and the practical suppression of armed resistance to the government in that state. In November of that year Mr. Hale was appointed major of the Fourth U. S. Colored Artillery, in which regiment in Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas, he served until the close of the war and was mustered out of the service in February, 1866. In 1867 Major Hale returned from the south and settled in Minneapolis, where he became actively engaged in the lumber and flour manufacturing business with the firm of W. D. Washburn & Co. and the Washburn Mill Co., into which corporation the business of the company was merged. The business and mills of the company were located at Minneapolis and Anoka. As manager of the varied interests of the company and corporation, Major Hale's business qualifications were given full play and he bore the pressure of business, characterized by great multiplicity of detail, with an instinctive apprehension of the value of system and of the importance of selecting capable assistants. The business of the company was continued to 1889 when, having cut all the pine timber owned and the senior partner having been elected United States senator from Minnesota, it was closed up and Major Hale, being without special engagement, accepted from President Harrison appointment as postmaster of Minneapolis in 1890, and filled that position for the four succeeding years when, owing to a change of politics of the national administration, he transferred the office to a democratic successor.

From 1896 to 1901 Major Hale was receiver of the American Savings and Loan Association and during this time became interested in the business of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company as its secretary, which position he has since retained. His first vote, in 1860, was cast for President Lincoln and he has been a consistent republican ever since. He was a member of the board of education of Minneapolis from 1884 to 1891; is now a member of the board of trustees of the Washburn Memorial Orphan Asylum; of the board of trustees of the Lakewood Cemetery Association; of the Territorial Pioneer Association; of the Masonic order of Clan Gordon, Order of Scottish Clans; of George N. Morgan Post, G. A. R., and of the Commandery of the Minnesota Military order of the Loyal Legion. In church affiliations he is

connected with the Church of the Redeemer (Universalist). In 1870 Major Hale was married to Flora A. Hammond and to them four children have been born.

Major Hale has the distinction of having been appointed a second time to the office of postmaster by President Roosevelt in 1903 and holds that position at this time.

HALL, P. M., son of Dr. Levi and Lucinda Mitchell Hall, was born at West Jefferson, Ohio, October 19, 1860. His parents were of English-Scotch-Irish ancestry, the forbears on both sides taking an active part in the War of the Revolution. In 1875 he came to Minneapolis from Austin, Minnesota, having removed from Ohio in 1873 to that town, and prepared to enter the State University having received his early education in the public school. After studying three years at the University he entered the Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago, graduating in 1882, when he returned to Minneapolis where he has since resided, practicing his profession. In 1884 he was chosen by the management of the "Sheltering Arms," an institution under the care of the Episcopal Church for young and friendless children, to be attending physician, and has held that position since. He was a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners from 1887 to 1893, and a member of the Minneapolis Board of Health in 1897 and 1898. On January 7, 1901, Dr. Hall was elected Commissioner of Health by the City Council and has since served in that office, with fidelity. Dr. Hall is a high degree Mason, a member of the Royal Arcanum of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and other fraternities. He was married on May 25, 1882, to Anna C. Depew, daughter of John C. Depew and to them three children have been born,—Francis, Jessie and Levi.

HANKE, Henry C., county treasurer of Hennepin county, was born on October 6, 1860, the son of Christopher and Frederica Hanke. His parents were among the earliest settlers of Hennepin county. They came here in 1856, and during his long life Christopher Hanke became one of the best known farmers in this vicinity. His son grew up on the farm just west of Lake Calhoun receiving a common school education, attending business college and, at the Minneapolis academy fitted himself to enter the University of Minnesota. At twenty-two he entered the lumber and land business which he followed for a number of years until he was appointed treasurer of Hennepin county upon the death of Col. Chas. W. Johnson, December 26, 1905. Mr. Hanke's experience in adjusting tax matters in connection with thousands of acres of land in northern Minnesota gave him a familiarity with the subject and the routine of county treasurer's work which especially fitted him for the position. Since

entering the office he has entirely revised the system of accounting and has also adopted the plan of mailing real estate tax statements to all tax payers without request. It is now possible to do this because of the fact that he has acquired the address of every taxpayer who pays taxes into the office. This plan has met with general approval as it eliminates to a large extent the possibility of error in tax payments and is in general a great convenience and time-saver to the public. Mr. Hanke received the republican nomination for the treasurership in the fall of 1906 and was elected without opposition at the November election. He has always been a staunch republican, has served on the local campaign committees in various capacities for some years and was a member of the legislature of 1888 and 1889 as a republican from the Third Ward of Minneapolis. He is a member of all the Masonic bodies in the city—Minneapolis Lodge No. 19, St. Johns' Chapter No. 9, Minneapolis Council No. 2, Mounted Commandery, Knights Templars No. 23, an Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Mason, 32nd degree; is a member of Minneapolis Lodge No. 44, B. P. O. Elks, and Nicollet Council No. 11, Modern Samaritans. Mr. Hanke was married September 19, 1888, to Miss Mary A. Gluck, only daughter of the late John G. Gluck, who was a well-known



HENRY G. HANKE.

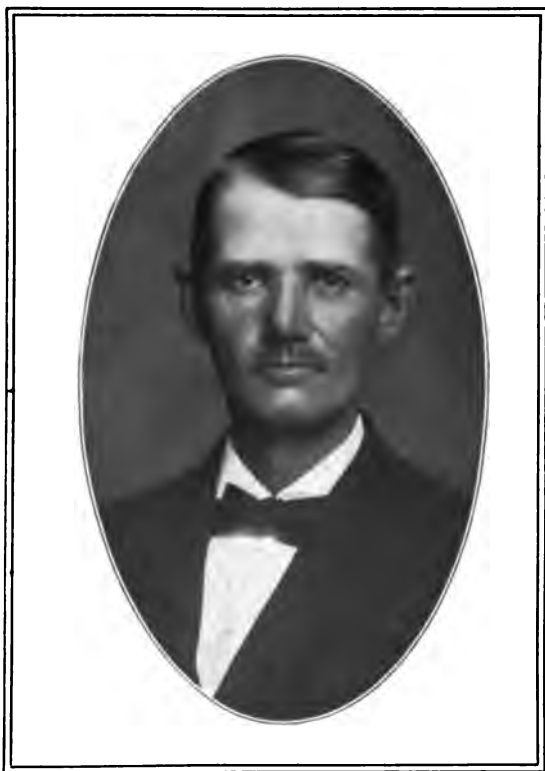


and successful merchant tailor in Minneapolis for many years. They have two daughters, Ethel Francisca and Laura Marguerite. The family attends the Grace Presbyterian Church of which Mr. Hanke is a trustee.

HAYCOCK, Frank E., county surveyor of Hennepin county, was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, November 15th, 1859. He was the son of E. R. Haycock, a steamboat captain on the Mississippi river in the early days when railroads were unknown in Minnesota and the river was the chief highway between the territory and the east. As a boy Mr. Haycock attended the public schools in St. Paul and grew up among the influences and surroundings found in the frontier towns of St. Paul and Minneapolis—the family moving to the latter place while he was still young. Those were days of rapid development, however, and the boys of that period had the inspiration of the bustling, energetic communities and the example of many enterprising and public-spirited citizens. They were moved to activity and high ambition and caught the spirit of the day. Growing up among the bustling activities of the young Minneapolis Mr. Haycock determined to follow a professional career and succeeded in fitting himself for that of engineering. His studies and work were turned in this direction and he became a civil engineer while still a young man and has been for years engaged in the practice

of his profession. Going beyond the ordinary limits of surveying he has studied large engineering problems and has received patents for a complete system for the disposal of garbage and sewerage which he has spent some time in inventing and perfecting. He now holds the position of county surveyor of Hennepin county to which he was elected in the fall of 1906. He was previously for some time deputy county surveyor and drainage engineer for the county. Mr. Haycock is a republican in political belief and affiliation, a member of the Masonic order and the president of the Hennepin County Junior Pioneers' Association, of which he was the promoter and organizer. He was married December 31, 1882, to Miss Carrie J. Higgins. They have five children—Leon L., Irene J., Elaine L., Vivian G. and Francis S. The family attends the Presbyterian church.

HAYNES, James Clark, son of James and Eliza Ann Haynes, was born September 22, 1848, in a log house on his father's farm, near Baldwinsville, Onondaga county, New York. His father was a farmer most of his life, latterly engaging in the hardware and lumber business and operating a canal boat-yard on Oneida Lake. He died at seventy-two years of age. His mother, still living at the age of eighty-four, was the daughter of Sereno Clark, of Oswego county, New York, a man prominent in local and state affairs, representing Oswego county in the state constitutional convention held at Albany in 1846. There he worked with such men as Charles O'Connor and Samuel J. Tilden. One of the forebears, Joseph Haynes, of Haverhill, Mass., was active in the Revolutionary struggle and was a member of the first provincial congress at Ipswich and Salem, Mass., in October, 1774, which formulated resolutions for presentation by a committee to the Continental Congress. He was an officer in a New Hampshire regiment during the War of the Revolution. The subject of this sketch was brought up on his father's farm and was taught the rudiments of his education at home, until his father sold the farm and the family moved into Baldwinsville where, at eleven years of age, he for the first time saw the inside of a school house. When he was fifteen years old the civil war was in progress and he continued to work on the farm, labor being scarce and the family needing his help. In the autumn of 1867 he entered the Baldwinsville Academy and thereafter he taught school while studying and furnished a hand to help his father on the farm. Former attorney general H. W. Childs was a farm boy with Mr. Haynes and they entered the Academy together and were examined together and authorized to teach district school at the same time. During four winters Mr. Haynes taught district school near his old home at \$40 a month and board, and kept up his studies at the Academy. He then attended the Onon-



SWEET, PHOTO

FRANK E. HAYCOCK.

daga Valley Academy and the Cazenovia Seminary, after which he studied law at Syracuse and Baldwinsville with private firms and in 1874-5 took a final course at the Columbia Law School, of New York City and was admitted to the bar at a general term of the Supreme Court of New York held in Buffalo, June, 1875. Thereafter he practiced his profession for three years with the law firm of Pratt, Brown & Garfield of Syracuse, N. Y. In the fall of 1878 he formed a partnership with R. A. Bill, of Eau Claire, Wis., and in 1879, Mr. Bill removing to North Dakota, Mr. Haynes came to Minneapolis, where he has since practiced law, especially the branch relating to business corporations. In politics Mr. Haynes is a democrat, but in local matters and in candidates he prefers to exercise his independent choice. In 1890 he was elected alderman of the Second Ward by a plurality of twenty-three votes, having been nominated on the democratic ticket. In 1892 he accepted the democratic nomination for mayor of Minneapolis on the democratic ticket against W. H. Eustis and while defeated ran nearly two thousand votes ahead of his ticket. In 1902 he defeated Julius J. Heinrich in the primaries for the democratic nomination for mayor and was elected against Fred Powers, the republican candidate by a plurality of nearly six thousand votes. He defeated Orville Rinehart for the democratic nomination for mayor at the primary election in September, 1904, but was defeated at the election by the republican candidate by a plurality of 233 votes. In 1906 Mr. Haynes was again nominated by the democratic party and at the November election was elected mayor by a plurality of 3,565 votes. When a member of the city council, Mr. Haynes as chairman of the committee on ways and means was largely instrumental in promoting the establishment of the great city reservoir which has proven a decidedly forward step in the work of securing pure drinking water for Minneapolis and has stimulated the agitation for filter beds, the construction of which is now pressed as an essential step in the proper sanitation of the city. Mr. Haynes did excellent service in the council by his advocacy of the present system of street car transfers. He served on the original charter commission for six months without salary. When mayor of the city as chairman of the Board of Corrections and Charities, he established the city hospital, the poor department and the work house upon a progressive and business-like basis. Mr. Haynes is a member of Lodge No. 44, B. P. O. E. of Minneapolis; a Thirty-Second Degree Mason; a member of the Mystic Shrine, Royal Arcanum, A. O. U. W., and of the Knights of Pythias. He was formerly a member of the public affairs committee of the Commercial Club and has been a director of that body. He is also a member and director of the St. Anthony Commercial Club of east Minneapolis. Mr. Haynes is a member of All Souls Universalist Church of Minneapolis. He

was married September 4, 1879, to Sara E. Clark, of Skaneateles, New York. Three children have been born to them, of whom two are living—a daughter, Ruth, and a son, Dean Clark.

HEALY, Frank, city attorney of Minneapolis, born a farmer's lad of Onondago county, New York, is the son of Thomas and Mary (Kelly) Healy, and was born December 27, 1854. He came to Minnesota as a child, and the family settled on a farm near Preston. There the son got his early education at the district cross-roads school-house and at the Preston graded schools. His University life was chiefly at Minnesota state university, with a short course at Ann Arbor Law department. From the College of Law at Minnesota he graduated in 1884 and began the practice of his profession in Minneapolis at once. He established a record for legal ability and fair dealing which helped largely in securing him the office of city attorney in 1897. He has held this office ever since. His repeated re-election is good evidence of a conservative and reasonable handling of the city's court business. Mr. Healy was married in 1889 to Marie L. Henry, who graduated with honors from the academic department of the state university, in the same class with Mr. Healy. They have two children, a son and daughter. The family are of the Unitarian faith.



FRANK HEALY.

RINKER, Andrew, was born April 15, 1849, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of Francis and Elizabeth Rinker. He received his early educational training in the common schools and graduated at the Philadelphia high school. At the age of eighteen years, he entered the Ninth District Survey office in Philadelphia and was employed there in the Philadelphia Registry Bureau until June, 1871, when he became assistant city engineer of Minneapolis. In April, 1877, Mr. Rinker was appointed city engineer of Minneapolis and held the position nearly sixteen years. On January 1, 1893, he formed the firm of Rinker & Hoff, consulting and constructing engineers, a partnership which continued until 1896, when Mr. Rinker accepted the position of engineer, secretary and treasurer of the Great Falls Water Power & Town Site Company. He held this position until October, 1902. On January 5, 1903, Mr. Rinker was reappointed city engineer of Minneapolis, which office he has held since. During his connection with the engineering department nearly all of the public improvements now existing were inaugurated and carried to completion, involving the expenditure of millions of dollars. Mr. Rinker was married in September, 1876, to Susan E. Johnson, and to them have been born three children—Florence E., Charles H., and Dorothy.

HOSMER, James Kendall, librarian of the public library from 1892 to 1904, was born at Northfield, Massachusetts, January 29, 1834, the son of Rev. George W., and Hanna P. Hosmer. He was graduated from Harvard college in 1855, studied for the ministry and was Unitarian pastor at Deerfield, Massachusetts, from 1860 to 1866. In 1863 Mr. Hosmer went into the army as a private, having declined a staff appointment and served until the close of the war in the 52nd Massachusetts volunteers, 19th army corps. After the war he was professor in Antioch college, in the university of Missouri and professor of English and German literature in Washington university, St. Louis, Missouri, from 1874 to 1892. Dr. Hosmer is author of various works, mainly volumes of history including "The Life of Samuel Adams," "Life of Sir Henry Vane," "Short History of Anglo-Saxon Freedom," "Life of Thomas Hutchinson," "History of the Louisiana purchase" and volumes 20 and 21 in the Harper historical series, "The Appeal to Arms" and "The Outcome of the Civil War." Dr. Hosmer was president of the American library association in 1902-3.

HOUGHTON, James Gilbert, was born in Waterford, Oxford county, Maine, on March 14, 1855. He is the son of Howard Houghton, a farmer and mason and Elizabeth T. (Robbins) Houghton, both of English descent. Mr. Houghton worked the farm and attended the district school during the early period of his life, but

when twenty-five years old he came west, arriving in Minneapolis on June 25th, 1880. He immediately went to work at his trade of carpenter, and soon obtained and held for several years, a position as foreman with one of the large contracting firms of the city. He then started a contracting business on his own account and conducted it until 1894, when he was appointed first assistant inspector of buildings for Minneapolis. After serving in this capacity until January 1, 1899, he was elected to the office of building inspector, to which position he was successively re-elected in 1901, 1903 and 1905. Mr. Houghton has made several changes in the administration of the department, among which is a simplification of the system of records employed in the office, and the institution of several new records. Mr. Houghton was also instrumental in the revising of the city building ordinances and Minneapolis is now noted for the comprehensiveness of her building laws. Mr. Houghton has recently installed in connection with his department, a laboratory for the testing of cement and other building materials which has been a great aid in the work. In politics Mr. Houghton is a republican. In 1898 and 1900 he served as ward committeeman and in 1902 as ward chairman. He represented the Eighth Ward on the Hennepin county campaign committee in 1904 and two years later was a member of the congressional committee. Mr. Houghton is affiliated with Hennepin Lodge No. 4, A. F. and A. M., and is a Past Master of that body; he is a member and Past High Priest of Ark Chapter No. 53, R. A. M.; a member and Ill. D. M. of Minneapolis Council No. 2, Royal and Select Masters; a member and Grand R. A. C. of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, a member of Hiawatha Camp No. 1931, Modern Woodmen of America; a member and past commander of Minneapolis Mounted Commandery No. 23, K. F.; and of Nicollet Council No. 11, Modern Samaritans. He is also a member of the Minneapolis Engineers' Club. Mr. Houghton attends the Tuttle Universalist Church and is one of the board of trustees. He was married in 1882 to Susan C. Drew and has three children, Harry D., Lucy M., and Robert J.

HUGHES, Twiford Eagleson, assistant postmaster at Minneapolis, has been engaged in the postal service for forty-six years. Beginning in the city of Owatonna in 1862, he served as a clerk in the postoffice and store of W. H. Wadsworth for three years and for the five succeeding years was postmaster and express agent of that city. Removing to Minneapolis in 1870, he was on October 1, appointed to the position of clerk in the postoffice by Postmaster Col. Cyrus Aldrich. A few months later, when Dr. George H. Keith succeeded Colonel Aldrich as postmaster, Mr. Hughes was promoted to finance clerk and in 1874 was again promoted to the position of as-



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TWIFORD E. HUGHES.

sistant postmaster, which he has since held to the eminent satisfaction of the community and department through all succeeding administrations, having served, in all, under eight postmasters, representing both the dominant political parties.

During the period of Mr. Hughes' service in the Minneapolis postoffice the force of employes has grown from five to upwards of four hundred, while the annual sales of postage stamps during that period has increased from less than twenty thousand dollars to nearly two million. He has seen many changes in the local and general postal service and numerous new methods and improvements introduced during his forty-six years of service.

Mr. Hughes was born at West Jefferson, Madison county, Ohio, November 20, 1842, the son of James Eagleson and Pamela N. Hughes, the third in a family of ten children. The father was a hat manufacturer whose ancestors from Wales settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1700. Twiford received his early educational training in the common schools of Madison and Franklin counties, Ohio, and when fourteen years of age came with the family to Minnesota. Mr. Hughes is a member of the Central Baptist Church; was for a period of thirteen years president of the Baptist Union of Minneapolis, and is president of the Union City Mission, the lat-

ter position being held by him since the organization of the society in 1895. On May 23, 1866, Mr. Hughes was married at Owatonna to Mrs. Matilda Nichols Elwell of Waterloo, Iowa.

While Mr. Hughes is not without decided political opinions and party affiliations, he refrains from an offensive participation in political movements, considering that as a servant of the whole people in his official position it would be unbecoming, if he were so inclined, to make himself politically obnoxious to any party.

KISTLER, Jonas M., M. D., has been a practicing physician of this city for twenty-four years, having come to Minneapolis in 1883 to engage in the practice of his profession. His family is of old Pennsylvania stock; the first members having settled in the Colonies before the Revolutionary War. Dr. Kistler was born in Schuylkill county of that state on September 9, 1856. His father was David D. Kistler—his mother Mary A. Kistler. The former was a farmer and Jonas M. passed the early years of his life on the farm in Schuylkill county and received his elementary education in the neighborhood. He attended the Lehigh high school for his preparatory work and following the completion of his studies there, for six years taught in a country school, and at that time had the intention of becoming a teacher. With that idea he entered the Keystone State normal school and graduated in 1880. He had abandoned his purpose of taking up educational work and after his graduation from the normal school determined to study medicine. He entered Franklin and Marshall College in Pennsylvania and studied there for two years, leaving at the beginning of his junior year to complete his medical studies at Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. He obtained his degree of M. D. after one year's work and graduated with the class of 1883. Recognizing the opportunities offered by Minneapolis, he came to this city soon after commencement and began practice. From that time he has been continuously engaged with his professional work and has established a most successful practice. In addition Dr. Kistler has held public office as a county official, having been elected by the republican party as coroner of Hennepin county, which position he held during 1894-5. He was reelected in 1905 and held the office during 1905-6-7. He is also associated with the Swedish Hospital holding an appointment on its medical staff. In religious affiliations he is Lutheran and attends St. Johns Church. Dr. Kistler was married in 1887 to Miss Minnie A. Anderson and they have four children—Alvin, Olive, Marie and Hellen.

HULBERT, Charles Smith, city treasurer of Minneapolis for five successive terms, was born at Fayetteville, New York, March 7, 1832. His father was Stephen Edward Hulbert, a mechanic of the early order of industrial independence. He sent his son to the little red school house of the time

until he was about fifteen years of age. Then Mr. Hulbert went into business training, beginning as a clerk in a drygoods store and taking up the hardware trade also. When the great impetus to western immigration came, about the middle of the last century, he followed the pioneer trail to the Northwest and found scope for his youth and commercial abilities in the grain and elevator business and later in banking. Mr. Hulbert is virtually a son of Minnesota in the sense of having given his best years and energies to the building up of Minneapolis and the section of wide agricultural interests represented by this city. That he holds the position he now does, and has done for a decade, is one of the returns of a life of integrity and public spirit. Mr. Hulbert is a republican. He was married in 1856 and has one daughter. The family are Congregational in faith.

MARCHBANK, Hugh B., is a native of Scotland, where he was born in Glasgow, on September 8, 1866. His parents were James and Elizabeth Marchbank, who made their home in Glasgow, where his father conducted a grocery establishment. Hugh B. spent the early years of his life in that city, and there received his education, attending the public schools. After finishing his grammar course he entered Glasgow High

School and graduated when he was about nineteen years of age. He remained in Glasgow until 1885 when he left Scotland and came to the United States, locating, soon after his arrival, in Minneapolis. Shortly afterward, in 1887, he was appointed to a position in the county auditor's office as deputy auditor and served in that capacity until the year 1891. Two years later Mr. Marchbank again entered the public service, accepting a position as clerk of the Board of Education, and since 1891 has been continuously connected with the board in that capacity, and has performed the duties and responsibilities of the office with energy and ability. Mr. Marchbank is well known among his official and business associates and is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club. In 1893 he was married to Miss Mary H. Stewart, and they have two children, a daughter, Marjorie, and a son, James. The family attends the Presbyterian church.

McVEY, Frank L., chairman of the Minnesota State Tax Commission, was born at Wilmington, Ohio, November 10, 1869, the son of A. H. and Anna (Holmes) McVey. He received his education in the public schools of Toledo, Ohio, at Des Moines College, Des Moines, Iowa, and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated A. B. in 1893. His degree of Ph. D. was received from Yale in 1895. Prof. McVey began his active career as an editorial writer in New York City in 1895. The next year he was an instructor at the Teachers' College at Columbia University from which he was called to the University of Minnesota in 1896 as instructor in economics. He became assistant professor in 1898 and professor of economics in 1900. He remained in this position until 1907, when he was appointed on the Minnesota state tax commission of which he is chairman. This commission is charged with the important work of supervising and administering the tax system of Minnesota, securing uniformity of method and recommending new legislation. During his residence in Minneapolis, Prof. McVey has taken a very active part in the affairs of the city and especially in those matters looking to the improvement of social conditions. He has been for ten years president of the Minneapolis Associated Charities, a member of the executive committee of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and a member of the board of directors of the Minnesota State Tuberculosis Association. In 1904 he had charge of the Twin City exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, where he also served as a member of the International Jury of Awards. He is a member of the American Economic Association and associate editor of the Association's Bulletin. He belongs to the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity and the Commercial and Six O'Clock Clubs of Minneapolis. Prof. McVey has been a prolific writer and besides numerous articles and reviews in the economic and general press



CHARLES S. HULBERT.

BRUSH, PHOTO



FRANK R. McDONALD.

has published "The Populist Movement," 1896, "The History and Government of Minnesota," 1900-1908, and "Modern Industrialism," 1904. Prof. McVey was married in 1898 at Minneapolis to Miss Mabel Moore Sawyer.

McDONALD, Frank R., superintendent of the Minneapolis city workhouse, was born at St. Catharines, Ontario, January 29, 1857, the son of Daniel McDonald, an officer in the United States Navy, and Agnes Kerwin McDonald. He was educated at the schools of Toronto and at the age of twenty moved to the United States and in 1883 came to Minneapolis. His work for the city as superintendent of the workhouse has been notable. In 1903 he was appointed private secretary to Mayor J. C. Haynes but on July 1st of the same year was chosen by the board of charities and corrections to take charge of the workhouse. Two years later he resigned to become organizer and manager of the International Uplift Society, which was built up under his administration, but in July, 1907, was again called to the charge of the workhouse, his election being by unanimous vote of the board. Mr. McDonald's management of the workhouse has been practical, humane, economical, and dominated by the purpose of improving the mental, physical and moral condition of those under his charge. One of his first reforms was the providing of labor for the prisoners instead of locking them in their cells for most of the time. He discovered a clay bed on the workhouse grounds

and established a brick yard which produced 2,500,000 brick the first year. The prisoners have also been utilized in various improvement work on the grounds and a greenhouse has been established where the old and feeble are given employment and flowers are grown for the poor of the city who may be ill. For the women prisoners a new cell room has been erected (by prison labor) and their condition very much improved. Mr. McDonald has done away with the system of rigorous punishment and has made the institution a "work" house in fact, believing that in most cases what the prisoners need is to be taught to work and gain self-respect. Following out this policy he has abolished armed guards and made the overseers teachers instead of policemen. Free liquor cure is given to all who desire. Mr. McDonald's ideas have been very successful. Not only has the morale of the prisoners greatly improved, but the institution, through intelligent management of the great body of labor constantly at hand, has become self-supporting and is now saving the city about \$17,000 per year. Mr. McDonald is a member of the B. P. O. E., Knights of Columbus and the Royal Arcanum. He was married on May 6, 1881, to Miss Ellen Brady and has two daughters, both graduates of the University of Minnesota.

NELSON, Nels J., alderman of the Sixth Ward, has been a resident of Minneapolis and of the district which he represents in the municipal council, for twenty-six years. He was born at Fredericksburg, Sweden, and passed the early part of his life in his native land and there began his education in the public schools. He lived in Sweden until 1881, when he came to this country with his parents and located in Minneapolis. For some time after coming to the city he attended the public schools and Achibald's business college. He began business life in a position with the L. Paille Company, manufacturers of office furniture and store fixtures. He was associated with the firm for seven years, but resigned to devote his time to other business and political interests. He received an appointment in the office of the county auditor's office and was engaged in that work for two years. Mr. Nelson is best known, however, in connection with the city council to which he was elected from the Sixth Ward in 1900. He has since held the office continuously, being twice re-elected. Mr. Nelson was for five years a member of Company B, First Regiment, Minnesota National Guard. He is also a member at the present time of the Knights of Pythias and of the Odin Club. With his family he attends the Augustana Lutheran Church. On October 15, 1894, Mr. Nelson was married to Miss Emma C. Johnson.

PRATT, Robert, was born December 12, 1845, at Rutland, Vermont, son of Sidney Wright and Sarah Elizabeth Harkness Pratt. Robert, whose parents were poor, after receiving the training which the district schools and the Brandon (Vermont) Seminary could give him, when a little over fifteen years old, enlisted as a private at

Brandon in Company II., Fifth Vermont Volunteer Infantry and fought for the Union in the Army of the Potomac through its bloodiest experiences until Appomattox brought peace. Mustered out July 12, 1865 with the rank of Captain and still under age, the young soldier found himself facing life to make what he could out of it by his own unaided exertions, backed by a courageous, hopeful spirit and energy which never abated its force. Bred to work on a farm, when he came to Minneapolis in November, 1866, with an invalid brother, he took the first work which presented itself and in ten years had saved enough by economical living to embark in the lumber business and begin dealing in wood and coal. The fuel business received his particular attention throughout his career and increased to very large proportions. Mr. Pratt was identified with all the forward movements of the city. He was elected a member of the city council in 1884 and served three years; was a member of the school board from January 1, 1889, to the close of 1899 and from February 5, 1900, until his death, and serving for some years as president. In 1894 he was nominated for the mayoralty on the republican ticket and elected, and, in 1896, he was again nominated and re-elected by a large majority and made a commendable record during his two terms of service in the responsible position. He was a member of the G. A. R., the Loyal Legion, the Elks and of the Masonic order. He was also a member and has been a director of the Commercial Club and a director of the German American Bank. On August 30, 1871 Mr. Pratt was married to Irene Lamoreaux. Six children were born to them, Roberta, Helen Clare, Sidney, Robert, Jr., Sara and Thomas. Mrs. Pratt died in 1901 and Mr. Pratt on August 8, 1908.

STOOPES, William Emmet, was born July 15, 1858, in Minneapolis, the son of John C. and Agnes A. Stoopes. His father was a blacksmith and millwright and a member of the G. A. R. William received his education at private and the public schools and graduated at the high school. He studied civil engineering under private tutors and to that profession he has adhered since he entered upon his maturer life, his progressiveness and attention to business bringing him promotion and success. Mr. Stoopes was a member of the staff of the city engineer for eleven years and was chief deputy of the county surveyor for seven years. He was elected county surveyor and held that office during 1905 and 1906. Since that time he has been connected with the civil engineering force of the Minneapolis park board. He has all his life been a republican and has held many committee appointments; is vice-president of the Engineers Club of Minneapolis; a member of the Masonic order, the Modern Woodmen, the Samaritans, and the Royal Arcanum. In 1899 Mr. Stoopes was married to Mabel C. Podas.



SWEET, PHOTO

ROBERT PRATT

They have two children—William David and Edward Raymond. Mr. Stoopes is a member of the Methodist Church.

SCOTT, Hugh Ralph, son of Charles and Margaret Hamilton Scott, was born June 6, 1863, on Third avenue southeast, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Minneapolis, in a house yet standing in Leon Lane Row. His father was a manufacturer of machinery in partnership with Gen. Morgan, a former colonel of the famous First Minnesota Regiment during the Civil War. The firm built the first machine shop and foundry at the Falls of St. Anthony. The family on the American side trace their ancestry to Richard Scott, who, with the distinguished champion of religious freedom, Roger Williams, helped to establish the new colony, Rhode Island, in 1636, as a protest against the strict Puritan regime of the colony of Massachusetts. The family continued to live in Rhode Island until Charles Scott, the father of Hugh Ralph Scott, came to Minneapolis. The forebears of Hugh Ralph have been in every war in which this country has been engaged except the Civil War, and his father would have fought in that, but for the fact that a severe wound received during the Mexican War left him physically unable to participate in active service. He died in 1864 and the family moved to a farm in Hennepin county, where Hugh lived until his eleventh year when, after a few years at Jordan he went to live with a



HUGH R. SCOTT.

brother at Stillwater. He attended the Hennepin county public schools and graduated from the Stillwater high school in 1882, subsequently graduating in pharmacy at the University of Michigan and is a registered pharmacist in Minnesota and North Dakota, by examination. At the outbreak of the Spanish war, Mr. Scott, following the military traditions of his family, enlisted in the Thirteenth Minnesota regiment, as second lieutenant, and served from April 29, 1898, until it was mustered out October 3, 1899. His regiment was engaged at San Miguel, Salacot, San Isidro, and in several skirmishes. Mr. Scott is a member of Camp A. R. Patterson, Army of the Philippines, and held the office of treasurer from its organization in 1901, until January, 1905, and has been a delegate to the national convention of the society several times. Mr. Scott has always been a republican, and was, in 1896, a member of the Hennepin county campaign committee. He was elected county auditor in 1900 and reelected in 1902, 1904 and 1906, receiving the nomination without opposition. In 1901 he reformed the method of accounting in the auditor's office on a new and thoroughly modern basis, and the operations of the office have always received the commendation of the public examiner of the state. Mr. Scott previously had done commendable work in the offices of the city engineer, the county treasurer and of the city

water works. He is a member of the Commercial Club and a member of the Masonic Order, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum, the A. O. U. W., and Modern Samaritans. He is a member of Westminster Presbyterian church. He was married on June 27, 1888, to Mary Alice Graves at Stillwater, Minnesota, and to them have been born two daughters: Mary Alice (March 16, 1891) and Jeanette Hamilton (May 23, 1892).

SKOG, August W., register of deeds of Hennepin county, was born April 9, 1863, in Sweden, where he received some of his earlier educational training, continuing it in this country where he graduated from the grade and high school course, and entered a business college where he received practical training for the business life toward which his maturer endeavors pointed. Like many other young Swedish-Americans, who appreciate the opportunities presented to the seeker after betterment, Mr. Skog took hold of the first work offered, and, after being employed by various lumber companies, he worked for some mortgage loan firms and obtained much useful experience in



AUGUST W. SKOG.



that line. In 1900 he found congenial employment as Chief Deputy in the office of the Register of Deeds of Hennepin county, which he held until 1906, when he received the republican nomination for Register of Deeds at the September primaries, and was elected in November for the term commencing January 1, 1907. Mr. Skog is a member of the Odin Club; of the K. of P., of which he is a P. C.; of the Royal Arcanum, and of the M. W. A. On September 18, 1895, Mr. Skog was married to Henrietta Tubesing.

TATTERSFIELD, Richard, secretary of the Board of Charities and Corrections, was born on September 9, 1866, the son of Aked and Catherine Tattersfield. His father was a manufacturer of blankets and later in life became a rancher in the west. The son spent his early life in Yorkshire, England, and was a graduate of Askern College, Doncaster, England. When eighteen years of age he returned to the United States and came to Minneapolis in March, 1891, entered the University of Minnesota law department and graduated in 1894 with the degree of B. L. During his student life he was engaged in the office of C. G. Laybourn as stenographer and after graduation entered practice for himself. Mr. Tattersfield began to take an active part in local politics soon after his arrival in the city and has been secretary of the city and county democratic committees for six years and secretary and treasurer for two years and still holds these offices. He was appointed secretary of the superintendent of police of Minneapolis on January 1, 1907, and filled the position until August 1 of the same year, when he was elected secretary of the Board of Charities and Corrections and superintendent of the poor. Mr. Tattersfield is a Thirty-second Commandery, York Rite Mason, a Shriner and degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the member of Zuhrah Temple and has passed through all the chairs of the Modern Woodmen of America. In November, 1891, he was married to Miss Anna C. De Leeuw, of Glencoe, Minnesota, and they have six children, four boys and two girls.

VAN NEST, John Henry, a member of the Minneapolis city council, was born on November 3, 1867, in this city. He was the son of Hiram Van Nest and Rachel E. Van Nest, both of them among the earlier settlers of the city. The elder Mr. Van Nest came to Minneapolis in 1850 and through thrift, industry and foresight became a well to do and progressive citizen whose property interests at the time of his death in 1894 were considerable. His son, John Henry, grew up in Minneapolis, attending the public schools, and upon reaching manhood engaged in business in connection with his father's interests and in other lines on his own account. He was for some years a member of the firm of Babendrier and Van Nest, proprietors of the Homeopathic Pharmacy at 608 Nicollet Avenue. Mr. Van Nest developed a



JOHN H. VAN NEST.

practical interest in local political affairs and city government and in 1902 was elected alderman from the Thirteenth Ward and after four years service was easily re-elected in 1906. In the city council he has taken a very active part in the government of the city, standing for progress and business-like administration. His efficiency was recognized in 1905 when in the organization of the council he was made vice president, a position which he has since held. Mr. Van Nest was married on November 4, 1891, to Miss Laura E. Sprague and they have three daughters, Rachel M., Gladys S., and Marion F. Mr. Van Nest is a member of various local organizations, including the Minneapolis Commercial Club.

WHEELLOCK, Ralph Wright, was born September 24, 1860, at Oberlin, Ohio, son of Frank and Rose Wright Wheelock. His father was a railroad passenger agent and the forebears, paternal and maternal, were of the sturdy stock of the period of the Revolution. Mr. Wheelock is a direct descendant of the distinguished President Wheelock of Dartmouth College. He received his earlier educational training in the common schools of Oberlin, Ohio, where he also learned the printer's trade, but he was one of those men who instinctively perceive that they could not hold themselves down to a case for life, and he graduated from the chapel to the editorial chair. His newspaper work covered a period of twenty-five years divided between Toledo, Cleveland, South Dakota and Minneapolis. Always a republican in politics his party service was rewarded

by his appointment as receiver of the United States Land Office at Mitchell, South Dakota, from President Harrison. Mr. Wheelock held this post from 1889 to 1894. His more recent work on the Minneapolis Tribune brought him into wide and high repute as a humorist. Upon the election of Mayor David P. Jones in the fall of 1904, Mr. Wheelock was offered the post of private secretary to the mayor, a position which he filled during 1905 and 1906. In politics Mr. Wheelock is an active speaker and writer and is particularly enthusiastic and efficient in the cause of good government. He is now engaged in business in Minneapolis.

He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was married in October, 1886, to Lillian G. Steele, of Bismarck, North Dakota, and they have two daughters, Adelaide and Hazel.

NORRED, Charles Henry, has been for many years one of the city's prominent physicians. His career has been characterized by fearlessness of public opinion and adherence to high principle, and, in the positions of public trust which he has held, have been displayed an enthusiasm, integrity and ability which have won him high esteem. He is thoroughly and lastingly identified with the sanitary interest of the city. His ancestors were Virginians of English extraction. He is the son of William and Elizabeth Ellen (Dowdell) Norred, and was born January 19, 1842, in Loudon county, Virginia.

Dr. Norred's boyhood was passed in Illinois, where his father had large land holdings near Springfield as well as flour mills and lumber yards. The son acquired a practical knowledge of farming, stock-raising, lumbering, engineering and milling, in time becoming competent to superintend these various branches of industry, and to buy and sell stock. At this period the boy was brought under an influence which permanently and powerfully aided in the development of his character and in determining the course of his future life. His father, in legal matters consulted Abraham Lincoln, and Dr. Norred, among the pleasant recollections of his boyhood, numbers the memory of that great man, then comparatively unknown, taking him upon his knee, kindly talking with him, and advising him as to his future life.

Dr. Norred's preliminary education was obtained in the public schools in Illinois and the Illinois State University at Springfield. His training for the medical profession began in 1860 under Dr. R. S. Lord, of Springfield, and was continued in Pope's Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri, and in the School of Anatomy and Surgery of Pennsylvania, of which he is a graduate. In 1886 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.

Early in 1862 he enlisted as a private in the 114th Regiment Ill. Vol. Infantry, and organized

the first regimental hospital for the regiment at Camp Butler. He went before the Illinois State Military Examining Board and passed a successful examination as senior assistant surgeon, and received a commission as Captain of Cavalry. He served in various military hospitals until ordered to the Seventh Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and was placed in charge of the medical department of that regiment, where he was on duty until the close of the war.

He entered general practice at Dawson, Sangamon county, Illinois, whence he moved to Milledown, Illinois, thence to Lincoln, Illinois, and in 1885 to Minneapolis. In the spring of 1900 a smallpox epidemic swept over the city, and the health department seemed unable to cope with the situation. At the instance of many leading physicians and citizens and at the unanimous request of the board of health, Dr. Norred was appointed special quarantine officer. After having quarantined about four hundred cases, he presented the city with a clean bill of health. At his suggestion the citizens of Minneapolis contributed about thirty thousand dollars for the construction of three fine quarantine hospitals. Dr. Norred, as special quarantine officer, prosecuted his work with so much zeal and skill as to command the unqualified approbation and respect of all classes of the community.

He was for a number of years consulting surgeon to, and also examining surgeon for, the Minnesota State Soldiers' Home of which he later became surgeon and likewise the sanitary officer, in which positions he made many changes in the conduct of the hospital which have inured to the benefit of the inmates. He left the Soldiers' Home and hospital in the best sanitary condition that it had ever been.

He was at one time medical director of the Department of Minnesota Grand Army of the Republic, and held the office of United States examining surgeon under President Harrison. He is now president of Board No. 1, United States Examining Surgeons, and was formerly consulting surgeon to the Minneapolis City Hospital. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Minnesota State Medical Society, and the Hennepin County Medical Society. He is a member of John A. Rawlins Post, No. 126, G. A. R., and is a Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner, and a member of the Wesley M. E. Church.

PARDEE, Walter Stone, for upwards of twenty-five years identified with the official life of Minneapolis, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1852. His early education was obtained in the military school at New Haven and in the public schools of Connecticut and Minnesota. In 1868 he entered the preparatory department of the University of Minnesota and in 1877 was graduated, having completed the full course of civil engineering and architecture. Mr. Pardee practiced his profession in Minneapolis and St. Paul during the next six years and in 1884

entered official life upon the establishment of the department of building inspection. He was appointed the first inspector and the organization and development of the department were his work. Official building inspection was then rather new in the United States and building departments were inadequately organized. Mr. Pardee devised methods and systems which put his department upon a practical and rapid working basis and which have remained largely in use to the present time. He also had a large part in the necessary work of educating the public to the appreciation of modern sanitary methods as well as to the acceptance of department rules and regulations in all matters of building and plumbing restrictions. The efficient work done in the building department from 1884 to 1887 was followed by four years of service as architect for the board of education. In 1886 the thirty odd school buildings of Minneapolis had been pronounced unsanitary by physicians and architects and Mr. Pardee was employed to investigate, report and recommend. His recommendations led to the adoption of the first sys-

tem of mechanical ventilation and water carriage plumbing for Minneapolis school buildings—a reform which has been perpetuated as a custom in all later construction. The following spring Mr. Pardee became architect for the board, and during his term of service carried out his ideas of ventilation, sanitation and slow burning construction and these remain the invariable practice in Minneapolis school building. From 1891 to 1899 Mr. Pardee was in private architectural practice; but in the latter year became connected with the city engineering department and his next work for the city was the design for the superstructure of the Northeast pumping station in which the total investment was \$500,000. Throughout his long official service Mr. Pardee's object has been the systematic investigation of existing conditions with the purpose of improvement and it was this desire which led him to devote a large part of his professional career to public service. Mr. Pardee was married in Minneapolis in 1881 to Miss Etta A. Sabin. They have had three children, Harvey, Charles and Esther.

#### City Officers of St. Anthony. Elections of 1855-1860

Officers	Org. Apr. 13, 1855	Elected Apr. 7, 1856	Elected Apr. 6, 1857	Elected Apr. 5, 1858	Elected Apr. 16, 1859	Elected Apr. 2, 1860
Mayor .....	H. T. Welles.....	Alvaren Allen.....	Wm. W. Wales.....	Orrin Curtis.....	Orrin Curtis.....	R. B. Graves.....
Treasurer .....	Ira Kingsley.....	Richard Fewer.....	Wm. W. Wales.....	Orrin Curtis.....	Orrin Curtis.....	John Babcock.....
Clerk .....	W. F. Brawley.....	W. F. Brawley.....	W. F. Brawley.....	W. F. Brawley.....	W. W. Wales.....	W. W. Wales.....
Attorney .....	E. L. Hall.....	J. S. Demmon.....	G. A. Nourse.....	D. M. Demmon.....	N. H. Hemlup.....	J. B. Giffillan.....
Ald. 1st Ward.....	Benj. N. Spencer.....	Wm. Fewer.....	D. Knoblauch.....	D. Knoblauch.....	Henry Hechtman.....	E. W. Cutler.....
	John Orth.....	John Orth*.....	Wm. Fewer*.....		D. Knoblauch*.....	Henry Hechtman*.....
Ald. 2d Ward.....	D. Stanchfield.....	A. D. Foster.....	L. W. Johnson.....	Jas. Crowe.....	Wm. Lochren.....	Richard Fewer.....
	Edw. Lippincott.....	Edw. Lippincott*.....	A. D. Foster*.....	Geo. W. Thurber.....	Geo. W. Thurber*.....	Wm. Lochren*.....
Ald. 3d Ward.....	Caleb Dorr.....	D. A. Secombe.....	Wm. McHerron.....	Jas. McMullen.....	John Pomeroy.....	O. T. Leavitt.....
	R. W. Cummings.....	R. W. Cummings*.....	D. A. Secombe*.....	Wm. McHerron*.....	Jas. McMullen*.....	Chas. Crawford.....
Ald. 4th Ward.....		John C. Johnson.....	John C. Johnson.....	R. W. Cummings.....	Benj. Parker.....	J. S. Pillsbury.....
				John C. Johnson*.....	R. W. Cummings*.....	J. H. Murphy.....

#### City Officers of St. Anthony. Elections of 1861-1866

Officers	Elected Apr. 3, 1861	Elected Apr. 1862	Elected Apr. 7, 1863	Elected Apr. 5, 1864	Elected Apr. 6, 1865	Elected Apr. 3, 1866
Mayor .....	O. C. Merriman.....	O. C. Merriman.....	E. S. Brown.....	O. C. Merriman.....	W. W. Wales.....	O. C. Merriman.....
Treasurer .....	D. B. Dorman.....		E. Ortmann.....	Jas. A. Lovejoy.....	Jas. A. Lovejoy.....	Saml. H. Chute.....
Clerk .....	W. W. Wales.....	W. W. Wales.....	W. W. Wales.....	D. M. Demmon.....	D. M. Demmon.....	D. M. Demmon.....
Attorney .....	J. B. Giffillan.....		N. H. Minor.....			Wm. Lochren.....
Ald. 1st Ward.....	P. Weingart.....	Peter Weingart.....	Wm. M. Lashells.....	T. M. Bohan.....	Louis Vorwerk.....	Hubert Weber.....
	H. Hechtman*.....	T. M. Bohan.....		Wm. Lashells*.....	T. M. Bohan*.....	Louis Vorwerk*.....
Ald. 2d Ward.....	Richard Fewer.....	D. M. Demmon.....	J. L. Newman.....	L. B. Schrum.....	John M. Cushing.....	L. B. Schrum.....
	Wm. Lochren*.....	Richard Fewer*.....		J. L. Newman*.....	L. B. Schrum*.....	John M. Cushing*.....
Ald. 3d Ward.....	O. T. Swett.....	Chas. F. Simms.....	Chas. F. Simms.....	T. J. Tuttle.....	Elijah Moulton.....	T. J. Tuttle.....
	Chas. Crawford*.....			Chas. F. Simms*.....	T. J. Tuttle*.....	Elijah Moulton*.....
Ald. 4th Ward.....	J. S. Pillsbury.....	J. S. Pillsbury*.....	S. W. Farnham*.....	W. F. Cahill.....	Wm. Gleason.....	John A. Armstrong.....
	J. H. Murphy*.....			S. W. Farnham.....	W. F. Cahill*.....	Wm. Gleason*.....

#### City Officers of St. Anthony. Elections of 1867-1871

Officers	Elected Apr. 2, 1867	Elected Apr. 7, 1868	Elected Apr. 6, 1869	Elected Apr. 5, 1870	Elected Apr. 7, 1871
Mayor .....	O. C. Merriman.....	Winthrop Young.....	W. W. McNair.....	W. W. McNair.....	Edw. S. Brown.....
Treasurer .....	Edw. S. Brown.....	Edw. S. Brown.....	Edw. S. Brown.....	E. Ortmann.....	Ernest Ortmann.....
Clerk .....	D. M. Demmon.....	Wm. Lochren.....	Peter Thielen.....	Peter Thielen.....	Solon Armstrong.....
Attorney .....	Wm. Lochren.....		Wm. Lochren.....	J. B. Giffillan.....	
Ald. 1st Ward.....	T. M. Bohan.....	Nicholas Risch.....	T. M. Bohan.....	Phillip Pick.....	T. M. Bohan.....
	Hubert Weber*.....	T. M. Bohan*.....	Nicholas Risch*.....	T. M. Bohan*.....	Phillip Pick.....
Ald. 2d Ward.....	Gilbert B. Dake.....	L. B. Schrum.....	Patrick Kennedy.....	Gilbert B. Dake.....	Patrick Kennedy.....
	L. B. Schrum*.....	Gilbert B. Dake*.....	L. B. Schrum*.....	Patrick Kennedy*.....	Gilbert B. Dake*.....
Ald. 3d Ward.....	Jas. S. Lane.....	J. B. Giffillan.....	M. W. Getchell.....	S. H. Chute.....	M. W. Getchell.....
	T. J. Tuttle.....	D. M. Demmon.....	J. B. Giffillan*.....	M. W. Getchell*.....	S. H. Chute*.....
Ald. 4th Ward.....	Geo. D. Perkins.....	Jas. A. Lovejoy.....	J. M. Pomeroy.....	Thos. Moulton.....	Chas. F. Smith.....
	John A. Armstrong*.....	Geo. D. Perkins*.....	Jas. A. Lovejoy*.....	J. M. Pomeroy*.....	Thos. Moulton*.....

\* After a name indicates that the official held over from the previous election.

## City Officers of Minneapolis. Elections of 1867-1871

Officers	Org. Feb. 19, 1867	Elected Apr. 7, 1868	Elected Apr. 6, 1869	Elected Apr. 5, 1870	Elected Apr. 4, 1871
Mayor	D. Morrison	H. G. Harrison	D. Morrison	E. B. Ames	E. B. Ames
Treasurer	O. M. Laraway	O. M. Laraway	O. M. Laraway	O. M. Laraway	Chas. Darrow
Clerk	Thos. H. Williams	Thos. H. Williams	Thos. H. Williams	Thos. H. Williams	Thos. H. Williams
Attorney	Chas. E. Flandrau	W. D. Webb	J. M. Shaw	J. M. Shaw	J. M. Shaw
Ald. 1st Ward	Wm. H. Gaslin	Frank L. Morse	F. Beebe	Henry Oswald	Frank L. Morse
	Henry Oswald	Henry Oswald*	Frank L. Morse*	F. Beebe*	Henry Oswald*
	F. L. Morse	Wm. H. Gaslin*	Henry Oswald	Frank L. Morse*	F. Beebe*
Ald. 2d Ward	M. G. Harrison	J. H. Thompson	C. B. Heffelfinger	S. H. Mattison	A. M. Reid
	S. H. Mattison	N. B. Hill*	J. H. Thompson*	C. B. Heffelfinger	S. H. Mattison*
	N. B. Hill	S. H. Mattison*	N. B. Hill*	J. H. Thompson	C. B. Heffelfinger*
Ald. 3d Ward	Geo. A. Brackett	Geo. A. Brackett	G. M. Stickney	C. M. Loring	O. A. Pray
	R. Price	O. B. King*	Geo. A. Brackett*	G. M. Stickney*	C. M. Loring*
	O. B. King	R. Price*	O. B. King*	Geo. A. Brackett*	G. M. Stickney*
Ald. 4th Ward	Isaac Atwater	Isaac Atwater	Chas. Clark	G. E. Huey	F. R. E. Cornell
	F. R. E. Cornell	G. Schettlin*	Isaac Atwater*	Chas. Clark*	G. E. Huey*
	G. Schettlin	F. R. E. Cornell*	G. Schettlin*	Isaac Atwater*	Chas. Clark*

## City Officers of Minneapolis. Elections of 1873-1877

The cities were consolidated in 1872. The names of the officers to first serve the united cities will be found in the text.

Officers	Elected April, 1873	Elected Apr. 7, 1874	Elected Apr. 5, 1875	Elected Apr. 4, 1876	Elected Apr. 3, 1877
Mayor	Geo. A. Brackett	E. M. Wilson	O. C. Merriman	A. A. Ames	John DeLaittre
Comptroller	E. Ortman	E. Ortman	E. Ortman	E. Ortman	E. Ortman
Treasurer	O. M. Laraway	O. M. Laraway	O. M. Laraway	O. M. Laraway	T. J. Buxton
Clerk	Chas. W. Johnson	Frank J. Meade	Frank J. Meade	Frank J. Meade	Frank J. Meade
Attorney	A. N. Merrick	A. N. Merrick	E. M. Wilson	E. M. Wilson	Wm. Lochren*
Engineer	H. H. Corson	J. B. Clough	J. B. Clough	Thos. L. Rosser	Andrew Rinker*
Ald. 1st Ward	John Orth	G. Boehme	T. M. Bohan	G. Boehme	T. M. Bohan
	John Orth*	John Orth*	G. Boehme*	T. M. Bohan*	G. Boehme*
Ald. 2d Ward	Chas. Thielen	G. B. Dake	M. W. Glenn	Michael Lyon	M. W. Glenn
	Chas. Thielen*	Chas. Thielen*	G. B. Dake*	M. W. Glenn*	Michael Lyon*
Ald. 3d Ward	Solon Armstrong	O. C. Merriman	Solon Armstrong	Baldwin Brown	Solon Armstrong
	Solon Armstrong*	Solon Armstrong*	O. C. Merriman*	Solon Armstrong*	Baldwin Brown*
Ald. 4th Ward	Simeon D. Rollins	G. M. Townsend	T. F. Anderson	A. R. Camp	P. D. McMillan
	Simeon D. Rollins*	Simeon D. Rollins*	G. M. Townsend*	T. F. Anderson*	A. R. Camp*
Ald. 5th Ward	Joel B. Bassett	J. Vander Horck	F. L. Morse	Daniel Waitt	J. B. Bassett
	Joel B. Bassett*	Joel B. Bassett*	J. Van der Horck*	Wm. Duncan	Daniel Waitt*
Ald. 6th Ward	R. E. Grimshaw	H. A. C. Thompson	O. J. Evans	H. A. C. Thompson	J. G. McFarland
	R. E. Grimshaw*	R. E. Grimshaw*	H. A. C. Thompson*	O. J. Evans*	H. A. C. Thompson*
Ald. 7th Ward	C. M. Hardenbergh	A. M. Reid	M. L. Higgins	N. F. Griswold	E. S. Corser
	C. M. Hardenbergh*	C. M. Reid*	A. M. Reid*	E. S. Corser	N. F. Griswold*
Ald. 8th Ward	E. S. Jones	N. R. Thompson	C. L. Snyder	John H. Stevens	C. L. Snyder
	E. S. Jones*	E. S. Jones*	N. R. Thompson*	C. L. Snyder*	John H. Stevens*
Ald. 9th Ward	Leonard Day	Wm. E. Jones	A. A. Ames	J. H. Conkey	J. O. Pattee
	Leonard Day*	Wm. E. Jones*	Wm. E. Jones*	J. O. Pattee	J. H. Conkey*
Ald. 10th Ward	Wm. H. Johnson	A. H. Edsten	W. H. Johnson	H. Kruckeberg	A. F. Jackson
	Wm. H. Johnson*	A. H. Edsten*	A. H. Edsten*	W. H. Johnson*	H. Kruckeberg*

## City Officers of Minneapolis. Elections of 1878-1883

Officers	Elected Apr. 2, 1878	Elected Apr. 1, 1879	Elected Apr. 1880	Elected Apr. 5, 1881	Elected Apr. 4, 1882	Elected Apr. 3, 1883
Mayor	A. C. Rand	A. C. Rand	A. C. Rand	A. C. Rand	A. A. Ames	A. A. Ames
Comptroller	W. B. Hill	W. B. Hill	W. B. Hill	Wm. B. Hill*	Wm. B. Hill	Wm. B. Hill*
Treasurer	T. J. Buxton	T. J. Buxton	T. J. Buxton	T. J. Buxton	T. J. Buxton	T. J. Buxton
Clerk	Selah Mathews	Selah Mathews	Selah Mathews	Selah Mathews*	Selah Mathews	Selah Mathews
Attorney	Wm. Lochren	R. C. Benton	R. C. Benton	R. C. Benton	C. H. Benton	C. H. Benton
Engineer	Andrew Rinker	Andrew Rinker	Andrew Rinker	Andrew Rinker	Andrew Rinker	Andrew Rinker
Ald. 1st Ward	B. F. Nelson	M. W. Glenn*	Anton Grethen	M. W. Glenn*	Anton Grethen*	B. F. Nelson*
	Michael Lyon	B. F. Nelson*	M. W. Glenn	Anton Grethen*	B. F. Nelson*	M. W. Glenn*
	P. J. Thielen	Michael Lyon*	B. F. Nelson*	B. F. Nelson	M. W. Glenn	E. F. Comstock
Ald. 2d Ward	A. R. Camp	J. H. Gilmore	W. M. Barrows	J. H. Gilmore*	W. M. Barrows*	T. F. Andrews*
	W. M. Barrows	A. R. Camp*	J. H. Gilmore*	W. M. Barrows*	T. F. Andrews*	C. A. Coe*
	T. F. Andrews	W. M. Barrows*	T. F. Andrews	T. F. Andrews	C. A. Coe*	E. M. Johnson
Ald. 3d Ward	Daniel Waitt	J. W. Anderson	Mathias Kees	J. W. Anderson*	Mathias Kees*	Daniel Waitt*
	H. C. Morse	Daniel Waitt*	J. W. Anderson*	Mathias Kees*	Daniel Waitt*	E. Elchhorn*
	J. W. Anderson	H. C. Morse*	Daniel Waitt*	Daniel Waitt	E. Elchhorn	Chas. Hashow
Ald. 4th Ward	W. W. Woodward	Frank Beebe	Jacob Barge	Frank Beebe*	F. S. Gilson*	G. S. Cleveland*
	F. S. Gilson	W. W. Woodward*	Frank Beebe*	F. S. Gilson*	G. S. Cleveland*	H. C. Morse*
	E. S. Corser	F. S. Gilson*	W. W. Woodward*	G. S. Cleveland	Henry C. Morse	F. L. Greenleaf
Ald. 5th Ward	C. L. Snyder	J. M. Parker	F. L. Smith	J. M. Parker*	Fred L. Smith*	C. W. Clark*
	F. L. Smith	C. L. Snyder*	J. M. Parker*	Fred L. Smith*	C. W. Clark*	Jas. M. Parker*
	A. F. Gale	F. L. Smith	C. L. Snyder*	C. W. Clark	Jas. M. Parker	*G. A. Pillsbury
Ald. 6th Ward	A. C. Haugan	Joseph Holscher	Matt Walsh	Joseph Holscher*	Matt Walsh*	A. C. Haugan*
	Matt Walsh	A. C. Haugan*	Joseph Holscher*	Matt Walsh*	A. C. Haugan*	Joseph Holscher*
	Karl Dendek	Matt Walsh*	A. C. Haugan*	A. C. Haugan	Jos. Holscher	Matthew Walsh
Ald. 7th Ward						N. H. Roberts
Ald. 8th Ward						A. Noerenberg
						S. P. Channel
						A. Lawrence

\* After a name indicates that the official held over from the previous election.

## City Officers of Minneapolis. Elections of 1884-1890

Officers	Elected Apr. 7, 1884	Elected Apr. 7, 1885	Elected Apr. 6, 1886	Elected Apr. 5, 1887	Elected Nov. 6, 1888	Elected Nov. 4, 1889
Mayor	Geo. A. Pillsbury	Geo. A. Pillsbury	A. A. Ames	A. A. Ames	E. C. Babb	Phillip B. Winston
Comptroller	Sam. Goodnow	Sam. Goodnow	F. G. Holbrook	F. G. Holbrook	John F. Calderw'd	Solon Armstrong
City Treasurer	T. J. Buxton	E. H. Moulton	E. H. Moulton	E. H. Moulton	E. H. Moulton	Kristin Kortgaard
City Clerk	Selah Mathews	Selah Mathews	Selah Mathews	C. A. Cornman	Chas. F. Haney	Chas. F. Haney
City Attorney	Judson N. Cross	Judson N. Cross	Judson N. Cross	Seagrave Smith	Robt. D. Russell	Robt. D. Russell
City Engineer	Andrew Rinker	Andrew Rinker	Andrew Rinker	Andrew Rinker	Andrew Rinker	Andrew Rinker
Ald. 1st Ward	M. W. Glenn	E. F. Comstock	John Fleetham	Titus Mareek	J. T. McGowan	Jos. Ingenhutt
	E. F. Comstock	John Fleetham	Titus Mareek	E. J. L'Herauld	J. Ingenhutt	J. T. McGowan
Ald. 2d Ward	John Fleetham	Titus Mareek	E. J. L'Herauld	C. A. Hanacom	F. Brueshaber, Jr.	J. C. Haynes
	C. A. Coe	E. M. Johnson	F. C. Barrows	D. M. Clough	E. M. Johnson	F. C. Barrows
	E. M. Johnson	F. C. Barrows	D. M. Clough	E. M. Johnson	F. C. Barrows	F. C. Barrows
Ald. 3d Ward	F. C. Barrows	D. M. Clough	E. M. Johnson	F. C. Barrows	V. M. Smith	G. A. Durnam
	E. Eichhorn	Chas. Hashow	Robert Pratt	W. H. Mills	G. A. Durnam	Jos. L. Kilchli
	Chas. Hashow	Robert Pratt	E. Eichhorn	John A. Gilman	C. P. Engstad	Geo. A. Durnam
Ald. 4th Ward	Robert Pratt	E. Eichhorn	W. H. Mills	Wm. McArdle	J. A. Gilman	E. G. Potter
	H. C. Morse	Emerson Cole	W. W. Sly	H. C. Morse	E. G. Potter	Sam'l B. Loye
	F. L. Greenleaf	W. W. Sly	H. C. Morse	B. Cloutier	Emerson Cole	Sam'l B. Loye
Ald. 5th Ward	William W. Sly	H. C. Morse	B. Cloutier	Emerson Cole	S. B. Loye	Chas. P. Lovell
	S. C. Cutter	S. C. Cutter	C. W. Clark	Thos. Downs	C. P. Lovell	H. W. Brazie
	Jas. M. Parker	C. W. Clark	Thos. Downs	Alonzo Phillips	H. W. Brazie	Thos. Downs
Ald. 6th Ward	C. W. Clark	Thos. Downs	Alonzo Phillips	C. W. Clark	Thos. Downs	Sam'l Hunter
	Joseph Holscher	Matthew Walsh	A. C. Haugan	Jacob Stofft	Sam'l Hunter	Lars M. Rand
	Matthew Walsh	A. C. Haugan	L. Swenson	J. M. Gleason	C. Killingsen	Lars M. Rand
Ald. 7th Ward	A. C. Haugan	Lars Swenson	Jacob Stofft	Clar. Johnson	J. A. Swanson	J. H. Parry
	N. H. Roberts	A. J. Noerenberg	Phineas Phelps	E. T. Gibson	J. H. Parry	J. H. Parry
	Phin's Phelps	E. T. Gibson	E. T. Gibson	Thos. P. Dwyer	J. M. Meloy	M. B. Rollins
Ald. 8th Ward	E. T. Gibson	Thos. P. Dwyer	Thos. P. Dwyer	A. J. Noerenberg	Ole P. Flaten	Melvin Grimes
	S. P. Channel	A. Lawrence	E. C. Babb	Geo. W. Cooley	Melvin Grimes	G. W. Flanders
	Geo. W. Cooley	E. C. Babb	Geo. W. Cooley	A. Lawrence	J. C. Sterling	J. H. Bradish
Ald. 9th Ward	Albert Lawrence	G. W. Cooley	A. Lawrence	Robert Stoneman	D. G. Thompson	J. J. McGuire
				Robert Ervin	J. H. Bradish	J. J. McGuire
				John Kerr	Erik Rhode	Vincent Reeves
Ald. 10th Ward				Herman Vogt	Herman Vogt	F. A. Schwartz
				Vincent Reeves	Vincent Reeves	J. A. Blichfeldt
				Henry Oswald	W. J. Bursell	Wm. H. Lackey
Ald. 11th Ward				Lars Swenson	B. H. Billings	W. B. Woodward
				J. D. Muldoon	J. A. Blichfeldt	Geo. Peterson
Ald. 12th Ward				J. L. Johnson	J. W. Phillips	D. D. Farnsworth
				O. A. Fultz	O. A. Fultz	J. S. Gray
				Caleb Tingley	W. B. Woodward	
Ald. 13th Ward				J. L. Parker	J. E. Vandewer	
				C. C. Garvey	A. S. Adams	
				A. F. Nichols	D. D. Farnsworth	
					G. H. Warren	
					J. S. Gray	

## City Officers of Minneapolis. Elections of 1892-1902

Officers	Elected Nov. 8, 1892	Elected Nov. 6, 1894	Elected Nov. 3, 1896	Elected Nov. 8, 1897	Elected Nov. 6, 1900	Elected Nov. 4, 1902
Mayor	William H. Eustis	Robert Pratt	Robert Pratt	James Gray	A. A. Ames	J. C. Haynes
Comptroller	Wallace G. Nye	Wallace G. Nye	Wallace G. Nye	Joshua Rogers	Joshua Rogers	Joshua Rogers
City Treasurer	A. C. Haugan	A. C. Haugan	A. C. Haugan	C. S. Hulbert	C. S. Hulbert	C. S. Hulbert
City Clerk	Chas. F. Haney	Chas. F. Haney	L. A. Lydiard	L. A. Lydiard	L. A. Lydiard	L. A. Lydiard
City Attorney	David F. Simpson	David F. Simpson	Frank Healy	Frank Healy	Frank Healy	Frank Healy
City Engineer	F. W. Cappelen	F. W. Cappelen	F. W. Cappelen	G. W. Sublette	G. W. Sublette	Andrew Rinker
Ald. 1st Ward	Perry A. Long	Roman Alexander	Perry A. Long	Jacob Foell	John Ryan	M. A. Gerber
	Jos. Ingenhutt	Perry A. Long	Roman Alexander	Perry A. Long	Jacob Foell	John Ryan
Ald. 2d Ward	Fred. B. Snyder	Burke F. O'Brien	J. S. Lane	E. C. Chatfield	J. S. Lane	E. C. Chatfield
	Jas. C. Haynes	Fred. B. Snyder	Burke F. O'Brien	J. S. Lane	E. C. Chatfield	J. S. Lane
Ald. 3d Ward	Hugh Jennings	Geo. A. Durnam	J. L. Kilchli	H. N. Leighton	Claus Mumm	W. F. Nye
	Jos. L. Kilchli	Hugh Jennings	Geo. A. Durnam	Jos. L. Kilchli	H. N. Leighton	Claus Mumm
Ald. 4th Ward	Sam. E. Adams	S. B. Loye	Sam E. Adams	Alfred E. Merrill	Sam E. Adams	A. E. Merrill
	S. B. Loye	Sam. E. Adams	Samuel B. Loye	Sam E. Adams	A. E. Merrill	S. E. Adams
Ald. 5th Ward	F. C. Harvey	Wyman Elliot	John Crosby	D. P. Jones	Chas. B. Holmes	D. P. Jones
	H. W. Brazie	F. C. Harvey	Wyman Elliot	John Crosby	D. P. Jones	Chas. B. Holmes
Ald. 6th Ward	Andrew Anderson	Lars M. Rand	Andrew Anderson	Lars M. Rand	Nels J. Nelson	Lars M. Rand
	Lars M. Rand	Andrew Anderson	Lars M. Rand	Andrew Anderson	Lars M. Rand	N. F. Nelson
Ald. 7th Ward	J. A. Nordeen	Norman I. Colburn	O. H. Shepler	J. F. Main	H. G. McLaskey	A. C. Vaughan
	W. B. Woodward	J. A. Nordeen	Norman I. Colburn	O. H. Shepler	J. F. Main	H. G. McLaskey
Ald. 8th Ward	Julius E. Miner	Seth M. Hewett	Edward E. Webster	Alexander McCune	Fred M. Powers	E. W. Clark
	Geo. W. Flanders	Julius E. Miner	Seth M. Hewett	Fred M. Powers	Alex. McCune	Fred M. Powers
Ald. 9th Ward	Jas. H. Bradish	Erik Rhode	M. B. Lloyd	Peter McCoy	O. E. Larson	Peter McCoy
	John J. McGuire	Jas. H. Bradish	Erik Rhode	M. B. Lloyd	Peter McCoy	O. E. Larson
Ald. 10th Ward	J. W. McAllister	Fred. A. Schwartz	James Dwyer	John Sibley	Jas. Dwyer	J. H. Duryea
	Fred A. Schwartz	P. W. McAllister	Fred A. Schwartz	Jas. Dwyer	John Sibley	James Dwyer
Ald. 11th Ward	A. L. Skoog	J. W. Phillips	Peter Nelson	C. O. Peterson	Peter Nelson	G. A. Westphal
	Wm. H. Lackey	A. L. Skoog	Jay W. Phillips	Peter Nelson	C. O. Peterson	Peter Nelson
Ald. 12th Ward	M. B. Rollins	Francis G. Drew	Chas. Dickinson	Geo. S. Castle	A. S. Adams	Dennis C. Bow
	Geo. Peterson	Chas. F. Dickinson	Francis G. Drew	C. E. Dickinson	Geo. S. Castle	A. S. Adams
Ald. 13th Ward	Albert Currier	G. L. Fort	Albert Currier	O. P. Sutherland	F. L. Schoonmaker	J. H. Van Nest
	James S. Gray	Albert Currier	G. L. Fort	Albert Currier	O. P. Sutherland	F. L. Schoonmaker

\* After a name indicates that the official held over from the previous election.

## City Officers of Minneapolis. Elections of 1904--1906

Officers	Elected Nov. 3, 1904	Elected Nov. 6, 1906	Officers	Elected Nov. 8, 1904	Elected Nov. 6, 1906
Mayor .....	David P. Jones.....	J. C. Haynes.....	Ald. 6th Ward.	Nels J. Nelson.....	Lars M. Rand.....
Comptroller ...	Dan C. Brown.....	Dan C. Brown.....	Ald. 7th Ward.	Lars M. Rand*.....	Nels J. Nelson*.....
City Treasurer.	C. S. Hulbert.....	C. S. Hulbert.....	Ald. 8th Ward.	Harry G. McLaskey.....	T. O. Dahl.....
City Clerk.....	L. A. Lydiard.....	L. A. Lydiard.....	Ald. 9th Ward.	A. C. Vaghan*.....	Harry G. McLaskey*..
City Attorney..	Frank Healy.....	Frank Healy.....	Ald. 10th Ward	P. B. Walker, Jr.....	E. W. Clark.....
City Engineer..	Andrew Rinker.....	Andrew Rinker.....	Ald. 11th Ward	E. W. Clark*.....	Platt B. Walker, Jr.*..
Ald. 1st Ward.	John Ryan.....	M. A. Gerber.....	Ald. 12th Ward	F. W. Castner.....	Peter McCoy.....
Ald. 2d Ward..	M. A. Gerber*.....	John Ryan*.....	Ald. 13th Ward	Peter McCoy*.....	F. H. Castner*.....
Ald. 3d Ward..	W. E. Satterlee.....	Ed. J. Conroy.....		A. J. Anquist.....	Jas. Dwyer.....
Ald. 4th Ward.	E. C. Chatfield*.....	W. E. Satterlee*.....		J. H. Duryeat*.....	A. J. Anquist*.....
Ald. 5th Ward.	Claus Mumm.....	Geo. V. B. Hill.....		W. M. Petterson.....	A. P. Ortquist.....
	W. F. Nye*.....	Claus Mumm*.....		G. A. Westphal*.....	W. M. Petterson*.....
	Perry Starkweather.....	A. E. Merrill.....		W. W. Ehle.....	Martin F. McHale.....
	A. E. Merrill*.....	Perry Starkweather*.....		D. C. Bow*.....	W. W. Ehle*.....
	Chas. B. Holmes.....	Wendell Hertig.....		F. L. Schoonmaker.....	J. H. Van Nest.....
	D. P. Jones*.....	Chas. B. Holmes*.....		J. H. Van Nest*.....	F. L. Schoonmaker*....
	‡Wendell Hertig.....				

‡Elected at special election Jan. 17, 1905, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of D. P. Jones.

\* After a name indicates that the official held over from the previous election.

NOTE—The city clerk, city attorney and city engineer are elected by the city council. Although included in the above tables they are not actually chosen until the aldermen have organized the city council.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### PUBLIC UTILITIES.

WITH the exception of the supply of water all the more important public services are rendered to the people of Minneapolis by corporations organized for the purpose and acting under the general control of the city government—a control more or less complete according to the various provisions of the charters or ordinances governing the several companies. The subject of municipal ownership of any of the public utilities except water seems never to have been seriously considered in the early days.

The first franchise to be granted was that for a street railway made in 1867 in favor of William S. Judd, Frederick A. Gilson, Godfrey Sheitlin, B. S. Bull and Dorilus Morrison, as incorporators. They were required to commence construction within four months and complete two miles of track and have the lines in operation before the end of a year. The time for street railways had not arrived, however, and the original company did nothing. In fact, its existence seems to have been overlooked by those who have written about Minneapolis affairs. In 1873 the project was taken up again, Mr. Morrison again assisting as an incorporator, but this time with Wm. S. King, R. J. Mendenhall, W. D. Washburn, R. B. Langdon, J. C. Oswald, W. W. McNair, W. P. Westfall, Paris Gibson and W. W. Eastman. With this company, which was called the Minneapolis Street Railway Company, Thomas Lowry first entered the transportation field, in the capacity of attorney. One of the principal objects of this company, as well as of its predecessor, was that of connecting the flour mills with the lower levee, and accordingly the first track

was laid along Second Street from Hennepin avenue nearly to Cedar avenue and a steam motor was purchased and operation attempted. But the enterprise was a failure and was shortly abandoned. Col. King and Mr. Lowry, however, retained their faith in the project and in 1875 reorganized the company, with outside capital interested. The first line built was from Fourth avenue north and Washington, down Washington to Hennepin, and thence across the river to Fourth street southeast and to the vicinity of the university. One "bob-tailed" car drawn by a single horse was the equipment. Other lines followed quickly, however, and within two years reached the more important divisions of the young city; and by this time Mr. Lowry had acquired a controlling interest. Until 1889 it remained a narrow gauge, horse car system.

In the meantime the Lyndale Railway Company (afterwards the Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka) was incorporated by Col. Wm. McCrory and built a steam motor line via First avenue south and Nicollet to Lakes Calhoun and Harriet. With the growth of the city this became a very important line, especially after it was extended to Minnehaha Falls and to Lake Minnetonka. But it was unpopular with residents on account of its motive power. In 1888 it was absorbed by Mr. Lowry's company.

At that time Mr. Lowry determined to convert all his lines into a cable system and had actually commenced installation when the rapid progress of electrical invention caused him to change all his plans hurriedly. Many thousands of dollars worth of cable line equipment was sacrificed and the entire



THE FIRST HORSE CAR.

system was converted into an electrically operated one in two years' time. This involved the purchase of entire new equipment as the gauge was changed to the standard and few of the old time cars were available, even for use on the new electric motor trucks. At the same time the St. Paul lines—previously acquired—were converted to electricity and the first interurban line commenced. The Twin City Rapid Transit Company was organized to control the united properties. Development in the past decade has been very rapid. The company now operates 360 miles of electric railway, covering both cities and reaching Lake Minnetonka on the west and Stillwater on the east. Its electric power house at Sixth avenue southeast and the river cost \$2,500,000 and has a capacity of 50,000 horse power. The company occupies its own office building at Hennepin avenue



TYPE OF FIRST ELECTRIC CAR.

and Eleventh street. The present officers are: Thomas Lowry, president; C. G. Goodrich, vice-president and managing director; E. S. Pattee, secretary and comptroller; D. J. Strouse, auditor; E. A. Crosby, treasurer; W. J. Hield, general manager; A. W. Warnock, general passenger agent; superintendents, Minneapolis division, Horace Lowry; St. Paul division, J. S. Pevear; interurban lines, L. S. Cairns.

#### GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

The Minneapolis Gas Light Company organized in 1870 was for a long time a very small institution, working at first with a few miles of wooden mains and gas producers of very limited capacity. Dorilus Morrison was the first president and Geo. H. Rust was secretary. Afterwards Judge C. E. Vanderburgh was its president, and a little later a controlling interest in the company passed into the hands of the late



STANDARD ELECTRIC CAR, 1908.



ON THE MINNETONKA ELECTRIC LINE.





**EXPRESS BOAT ON MINNETONKA.**

These boats are operated in connection with the Lake Minnetonka Electric Line of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, extending the service to all parts of the lake.

A. C. Rand, who remained for many years the president and the executive head of the company. Under Mr. Rand, H. W. Brown was the first superintendent and A. T. Rand secretary. After the death of Mr. Rand in 1885, Mr. Brown became president. Extensive works were constructed at the foot of Fourteenth avenue south and from them there now extend some three hundred miles of pipes reaching every part of the city. In 1903 the company erected a beautiful office building on Seventh street near Hennepin avenue. With the enormous increase of consumption and improved processes of manufacture and distribution, the price of gas in Minneapolis has dropped 75 per cent in the past thirty years. In 1877 it cost the consumer \$4.00 per thousand feet; in 1882, \$2.50; in 1891, \$1.60; in 1895, \$1.30; in 1901, \$1.20; in 1904, \$1.10; and in 1906, \$1.00. The present officers of the company are: Alonzo T. Rand, president; Rufus R. Rand, vice-president and treasurer; and Wm. H. Levings, secretary.

Electric light in Minneapolis was introduced in 1881 when the Minnesota Brush Electric Company was organized with Geo. A. Pillsbury, president; J. B. Bassett, treasurer; and T. S. King, secretary. The first plant was at the foot of Fourth avenue north and was occupied until the completion, about ten years ago, of the generating

station at the foot of Third avenue southeast, which has a maximum output of 8,200 horse power. A few years later the company erected an office building and storage plant on Fifth street between Hennepin and Nicollet avenues. In 1907 a power plant at Taylor's Falls on the St. Croix river was completed, supplying at the outset 12,000 horse power which is conducted to the cities for distribution to the consumers of light and power. The name of the company was changed some years ago to the Minneapolis General Electric Company. The officers in charge are A. W. Leonard, manager, and S. B. Sewall, assistant treasurer.

#### TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Minneapolis first had telegraphic service about 1865, when the Northwestern Telegraph Company opened its local office in a room over R. J. Baldwin's bank on Bridge Square. As late as 1866 the entire railroad and commercial telegraph business of the town was done over one line by one operator. The Western Union entered the city in 1881, established an office in the old city hall, and began business with a force of fifteen operators.

In 1886 the North American Telegraph Company was organized by Minneapolis men with C. M. Loring as president. Harry A. Tuttle, who had served with the Western Union, had charge of the construction of the lines and still remains with the com-



**TRAIN ON THE OLD MOTOR LINE.**

This line was operated by steam on First avenue south and Nicollet avenue and to Lake Harriet, Minnehaha and Minnetonka.

pany as secretary and general manager. The company's service covers the continent and is closely affiliated with the Postal Telegraph Cable Company and the Commercial Cable Company, operating lines across both the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. The present officers of the company are Clinton Morrison, president; E. C. Cook, treasurer; Harry A. Tuttle, secretary and general manager, and D. G. McIntosh, manager.

Telephones were first used in Minneapolis about 1877 and in 1878 the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company was organized and opened exchanges in Minneapolis and St. Paul in 1879. The Minneapolis office opened with fifty-three subscribers. During the thirty years of its life the company has not only increased its service many hundred fold but it has practically rebuilt its system a number of times to keep pace with the progress of electrical invention. The general offices are now in the company's building at Third avenue south

and Fifth street, where the main exchange is located and there are in addition branches in various parts of the city. The officers are C. E. Yost, president; C. P. Wainman, vice-president; C. M. Mauseau, general manager; and J. W. Christie, treasurer.

The Mississippi Valley Telephone Company was incorporated in 1898 and began business a year or so later with a system in both cities. After a short time the company was reorganized as the Twin City Telephone Company and with Eder H. Moulton as president and active executive officer. The growth of the company has been very rapid, so much so in fact that Mr. Moulton found it necessary to resign a life long connection with the Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank in order to give his entire time to the telephone company. After a time a number of affiliated companies which had been formed were amalgamated with the home company which then became the Tri-State Telegraph and Telephone Company, with lines reaching all parts of the Northwest. Its main office building and exchange is at the corner of Third avenue south and Seventh street.



MINNEAPOLIS GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY BUILDING.

CHRISTIE, James William, treasurer of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company, was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, on April 12, 1863, the son of Alexander and Catherine Christie. His father was a farmer and his boyhood was spent at the home farm while he attended the public schools of Plymouth. He entered business life at an early age, first being employed by R. Warner & Company, wholesale dealers in woodenware in Boston. In 1884, he came west and entered the service of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company at Minneapolis and has continued with the company ever since, advancing from minor positions to the office of treasurer to which he was appointed in 1906. For many years he was general superintendent of the extensive system controlled by the company. He is also treasurer of the Minnesota Central Telephone Company and the Willmar Telephone Company, and assistant treasurer of the Duluth and Mesaba Telephone companies. Through his official position in the Northwestern and these allied companies, Mr. Christie is in charge of the finances of one of the most extensive telephone systems in the country. This system has been almost entirely built up since he became connected with the company in 1884 and in this development work he has had a large part. Mr. Christie was mar-



JAMES W. CHRISTIE.

ried in 1885 to Miss Carrie R. Johnson of Plymouth and they have two children, Carroll and Marjorie. He is an active member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club, serving for several years on the civic improvement committee; is a member of the Engineers Club and takes special interest in all technical matters, particularly those having a bearing on the telephone business. Mr. Christie belongs to the Royal League and is treasurer of Blue Bell Council, No. 260.

GOODRICH, Calvin G., vice-president and managing director of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and president of the Duluth & Superior Traction Company of Duluth and Superior, was born at Oxford, Ohio, March 12th, 1856, the son of Dr. Calvin G. Goodrich and Mary A. (Wall) Goodrich. He passed his early boyhood at Oxford. In 1868 Dr. Goodrich moved to Minneapolis and his son finished his education here and at the age of twenty-one, in 1877, entered the employment of the Minneapolis Street Railway Company (as secretary) with which he has since been identified. With the rapid development of the system he was advanced to many positions of responsibility. For many years he has been the general executive head of the system which has become one of the most successful electric systems in the entire country. Mr. Goodrich is a member of all the leading Minneapolis and St. Paul clubs.

MAUSEAU, Carroll Milo, general manager of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company, is a descendant of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton of colonial fame. He was born in Quincy, Illinois, in the year 1868. His father, Joseph Mauseau, was a merchant of Quincy, and one of the prominent business men of the city. Carroll Milo Mauseau during his early years lived in the town of his birth and other cities of southern Illinois and attended school there. In 1880, when he was twelve years of age, the family moved to Minnesota, and located in St. Paul. Mr. Mauseau continued his education in Macalester College, where he took a course in civil engineering, completing his studies and graduating from that institution in 1887. In the same year he moved to Duluth, where the rapid increase in population and business at that period produced conditions that offered an excellent opportunity for operating in realty and mines. For five years Mr. Mauseau was engaged in the real estate and mining business. He continued in that business until 1893, when he accepted a position with the Duluth Telephone Company as bookkeeper. Since that time he has been continuously connected with the telephone business. He was promoted to the office of cashier of the Duluth company a short time after entering their service, and later was made manager of the business. This association continued until 1902 when Mr. Mauseau received an appointment as assistant general manager of the Duluth and Mesaba Telephone Companies. He left Duluth three years later, in July, 1905, coming to Minneapolis and accepting the office of assistant general manager of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company of this city. He became general manager of the Northwestern, Duluth, Mesaba & Minnesota Central companies, on January 1, 1907. Mr. Mauseau was appointed by President Cleveland as the Clerk of Construction on the Federal Building which was erected in Duluth in 1890. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

MINNEAPOLIS GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY—In the electrical history of Minneapolis, the development of The Minneapolis General Electric Company plays an important part. It is with no little interest that its development is noted from its nucleus in 1881 on the bank of the Mississippi river at Fourth avenue north, where a small generating station was erected, to its present large organization of many departments and with a generating capacity of thirty-five thousand horse-power. The little station on the river bank with its few hundred horse power of engines soon became utterly incapable of handling the rapidly growing business. A few years later, a water and steam plant of eight thousand horse-power was established on the east side of the river, furnishing the present congested business district with light and power. At this time electricity was used almost



SWEET, PHOTO

*W. E. Goodrich*

entirely for lighting, but soon its value as an efficient means of power drive presented itself. In 1899 the Minnesota Brush Electric Company, under whose guidance a generating station on First avenue southeast was being operated, was sold to Messrs. Stone & Webster, of Boston. The plant at this time was but one of three competing companies. Service was an uncertain quantity and of variable quality.

Under the new management a large office-building and rotary sub-station was built on South Fifth street, between Hennepin and Nicollet avenues—in the heart of the business district, in order that business, necessarily of a public nature, should be centralized and also to assist from an operating standpoint in better handling the business. At this time an annual business of \$200,000 was transacted, but today, as the result of good management, the yearly business is nearly \$1,000,000. But this is not without new and better equipment and constantly increasing efforts of an organization of men whose aim is to give good service at reasonable rates.

Again in 1907 the demand for electric power exceeded the supply and the result was that one of the largest hydro-electric developments in the country was constructed on the St. Croix river, forty miles from Minneapolis. And over a private right of way the power of a whole river is brought to Minneapolis manufacturers over a few small copper wires. Twenty seven thousand horse-power of energy materially aids in the making of a great industrial center, a still greater manufacturing and distributing metropolitan city. It further aids in the abatement of the smoke and dirt common to manufacturing districts.

**LEVERING**, Anthony Zell, was born in the city of Philadelphia on the second day of July, 1851. He is a lineal descendant of Rosier Levering, the first of the name of whom any authentic account can be had. Rosier Levering is supposed to have been born in France about the year 1600. In early life he fled from his native country to avoid religious persecution and settled in Holland or Germany. He was there married to Elizabeth Van De Walle of Wesel in Westshalin. Their oldest son, Wigard Levering, was born in Westphalia and in the year 1685 emigrated to America and first settled in Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1692 removing to Roxborough—the same state. Jacob Levering, one of the sons of Wigard and Magdalena Levering, was the first of the family born in Roxborough, and was afterward the first settler in what is now known as Manayunk, Pennsylvania. Anthony, son of Jacob Levering, had a son Anthony whose son John was the father of Edmund, the father of A. S. Levering. Mr. Levering passed the years of his boyhood in the city of Philadelphia, where he remained until 1870 when he settled in Minneapolis. From 1870 to 1873 he was in the employ of Kelly & Brackett and was also connected with the pur-

chasing department of the Northern Pacific during the construction work in Minnesota in 1871. He was a member of D. P. Jones & Co. from 1872 to 1875. From that time until 1885 he was deputy surveyor general of logs and lumber under Geo. A. Brackett, and to his skill and ability as an accountant is solely due the present perfect system of keeping the accounts of that office. From 1885 to October, 1906, he was secretary and treasurer of the Minneapolis District Telegraph Company; and he is secretary of the St. Paul City Railway Company; secretary of the Minneapolis Street Railway Company; treasurer of the Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka Railway Company and private secretary of Thomas Lowry, and for the past four years secretary of the Arcade Investment Company. His education was such as the public schools of his native city afforded and the fund of information which he now possesses has been acquired amid the cares and responsibilities of an active business life. He was married May 5, 1875, to Miss Minnie Dorchester of Ripon, Wisconsin, who died May 31, 1876. He was again married



BRUSH, PHOTO

ANTHONY Z. LEVERING



OWLEY, PHOTO

HARRY A. TUTTLE.

to Miss Minnie A. Menzel, daughter of the Hon. Gregor Menzel of Minneapolis, December 3, 1879, and his surviving children are Mrs. Arthur R. Farr of Bedford, South Africa, and Miss Emma M. Levering of Minneapolis.

MOULTON, Eder H., was born in New York, January 10, 1844, son of R. G. and Cornelia Moulton. His father was engaged in the wholesale dry goods business in New York and in that city Eder H. spent his earlier years. He received his first instruction at Abbott's school at Norwich, Conn., visiting England when he was eleven years old and attending school in Geneva, Switzerland, in Paris, and at Atkinson's grammar school at Manchester, England. Then he matriculated at Oxford University, England, leaving there before graduation on account of the breaking out of the Civil War in the United States. From 1865 to 1868 he was engaged in the importing business in New York and Paris. Coming to Minneapolis he became one of the founders and the executive head of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, of which he remained the treasurer and manager for thirty years. As his other interests reached great magnitude he found the duties of the bank taking up too much of his time and he resigned his office with the bank in 1906, to devote his entire time to his telephone interests which had by this time reached very

large proportions. During his residence in Minneapolis, Mr. Moulton has served six years as city treasurer and has been a member of the board of park commissioners. He generally votes the republican ticket but exercises his preferential rights, when he sees fit, as to candidates. He is a member of the Minneapolis and of the Minikahda clubs and attends Westminster Presbyterian Church. Mr. Moulton was married in November, 1874, to Harriet E. Skiles and they have two children living, Eder H., Jr., and Katherine S.

TUTTLE, Harry A., was born at Oswego, New York, September 19, 1846, son of John and Mary Elizabeth Tuttle. His father was a builder and pattern maker by trade. Harry A. spent his early life in Oswego and, when fifteen years old, after graduating in the senior class of the high school, he entered the telegraph service at Adams, New York, as operator on the U. S. Branch Telegraph Company's lines; was transferred to the Ilion office the same year and, upon the consolidation of the U. S. lines with the Western Union in 1865, he was made manager at Ilion and was, in 1866, transferred to Oswego, his former home, and was manager there until 1876. He then engaged in commercial business until 1882, when he came to Minneapolis as manager for the Western Union Company. Resigning in February, 1886, he entered upon the construction of the lines of the North American Telegraph Company and became secretary and general manager, the position which he still holds and in which he has done most excellent work which is fully appreciated by the public. Mr. Tuttle is a republican in politics. He is a member of the Commercial Club, of Minneapolis; the Minnesota Club, of St. Paul, and the Chicago Athletic Club. He was married on June 15, 1870, at Ilion, New York, to Miss Amanda Carpenter. They have one child living—Charles W. Tuttle.

PETTENGILL, Heman J., was born in Brunswick, Maine. Telephone and telegraph wires have played a prominent part in Mr. Pettengill's life since he graduated from the public school in Brunswick, Maine. At an early age he learned telegraphy by practicing in the telegraph office at Brunswick. He was employed first by the Western Union Telegraph Company as an operator, and rose to the position of manager, during the years between 1875 and 1882. He remained in Maine and Boston during this period. In 1882 he became superintendent of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, and his field included most of the New England states; this position he held until 1899. He has since been with telephone companies affiliated with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Mr. Pettengill has recently resigned the presidency of The Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company to devote his entire attention to the administration of the affairs of the Southwestern



SWEET, PHOTO

CHARLES P. WAINMAN.

Telegraph & Telephone Company, of which he has been the president for several years. The Southwestern is one of the largest telephone companies in the United States, furnishing service to more than 100,000 subscribers in the states of Texas and Arkansas.

Mr. Pettengill is a 32d degree Mason, and holds the position of Past Commander of Hugh de Payens Commandery, Knights Templars of Melrose, Massachusetts, past president of the Boston Electric Club, and also of the Old Time Telegraphers Association. Since coming to Minneapolis he has become a member of the Minneapolis, the Lafayette and the Minikahda clubs. In politics he is a republican. He has three sons—Harrison Victor, in the employ of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, Heman Judson, Jr., Yale '07, and Russell Arthur, Dartmouth College '09.

WAINMAN, Charles Paul, a resident of Minneapolis since 1886, and during that time connected with the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company of this city, was born in New York state. He is the son of Alfred J. Wainman and

Elizabeth (Paul) Wainman, who resided at the time of their son's birth at Utica, New York, where Charles Paul was born in the year 1845. The elder Mr. Wainman was a prominent merchant and was for a number of years engaged in business at Utica where he was well known and esteemed among his business and social associates. The son passed the years of his boyhood in central New York and attended the public schools of that state. As a boy he entered the army and served with the Federal troops during the Civil war. He enlisted at Utica, New York, in July, 1863, and at the expiration of that term of service re-enlisted in January, 1864. On June 3 of the same year he was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor. When mustered out of the army he began the study of telegraphy and soon prepared himself to accept a position as operator, and as such acquired his first knowledge of the telegraph business, finding that it was in this field that he could use to the best advantage his practical knowledge and best develop his executive ability. For a time he was variously engaged and then accepted a position with the District Telegraph Company at Cleveland, Ohio, and began an association with the practical science of rapid transmission. Later he was promoted to the office of manager with the same company and filled the duties of that position until 1877 when he resigned to engage in the rapidly extending telephone business. During 1877 and 1878 he was the electrician of the Cleveland Telephone Company. During the latter year he was made the superintendent and continued in the service of the company until 1886, for several years before his resignation holding the office of general superintendent. Coming to Minneapolis in 1887, he became interested in the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company in the same capacity and has been continuously connected with that corporation for over twenty years. He is now the vice president of the company and is engaged in its management. During this time Mr. Wainman has made his headquarters in Minneapolis but has held for several years and now holds offices in the Duluth Telephone Company and the Mesaba Telephone Company being the vice president of those corporations. Mr. Wainman is a member of the G. A. R. and in addition to holding all the offices of his post has been aide on the staff of the commander-in-chief. In political faith Mr. Wainman was formerly a republican, but now holds independent views on public questions. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club, of the Commercial Club, the Kitchi Gamma Club of Duluth, the Long Meadow Gun Club and the Town and Country Club. In 1860 Mr. Wainman was married to Miss Mary Doran, who died in 1870, leaving one daughter, Lizzie. He was again married, in 1878, to Miss Clara E. Cadman, of Cleveland, Ohio, and they have two daughters—Edwina and Maud.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

### SUNDRY ORGANIZATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

**I**N organization for the promotion of the general good, in trade association, in professional societies, in social clubs, in athletics, music, the arts, charities and philanthropies, and the thousand and one activities of a busy and progressive community, Minneapolis has been distinguished for thoroughness and completeness. Many of the endeavors suggested have been mentioned elsewhere in appropriate connection, but some remain for consideration.

After some temporary organizations in the earliest days the Union Board of Trade was formed on July 1, 1855, and although there were some lapses and reorganizations, Minneapolis continued to maintain a board for about forty years. In 1867 the board formally incorporated. From this time until the representation of the people in public affairs was taken up by the Commercial Club, in 1901, the Board of Trade remained the foremost public body and numbered among its members and officers the leading men of the city. The presidents included Dorilus Morrison, Richard Chute, Capt. John C. Reno, C. E. Flandreau, W. D. Washburn, S. C. Gale, C. M. Loring, John S. Pillsbury, F. W. Brooks, E. J. Phelps, Judge Isaac Atwater, James T. Wyman, B. F. Nelson and others. The board never became a trading organization nor did it represent any particular line of business, although for a time it collected and published general commercial statistics of the city.

Upon the organization of the Chamber of Commerce in 1881 that body undertook the publication of reports of trade and commerce. But it has always been a distinctive trade organization and has refrained from taking part in the general public affairs of the city. In the same way the Jobbers' Association, organized in 1884, devoted it-

self exclusively to the interests of wholesalers and manufacturers, and the Produce Exchange, formed in the same year, has been entirely occupied with the affairs of the produce dealers. Of broader purpose was the Minneapolis Business Union, formed in 1890 for the purpose of bringing manufacturing establishments to the city. For several years it was one of the strongest and most effective organizations of Minneapolis.

#### THE COMMERCIAL CLUB.

In 1892 a number of prominent men, believing that the promotion of public affairs



COL. WM. S. KING





THE MINNEAPOLIS EXPOSITION BUILDING.

could be better attained through the combination of social and public features in an organization, met and formed the Minneapolis Commercial and Athletic Club. The plan proved popular and the membership increased rapidly. Rooms were taken in the Kasota building. For a time the social and athletic features of the organization were given prominence, but after a period of depression the gymnasium idea was entirely dropped and the club, reorganized and rejuvenated (largely through the untiring efforts of a committee headed by the late S. H. Hall) occupied new and larger quarters in the Andrus building, eliminated the word "athletic" from its name and added to its activities systematic attention to public matters, through a "public affairs committee." This committee manages its own finances and employs a commissioner of public affairs. With the organization of this committee in 1901 the Board of Trade was discontinued. Special attention has been given to the acquisition of new industries, the invitation of conventions and their entertainment, the promotion of civic improvements and general publicity for the city. The club rooms in the Andrus building have

been outgrown and arrangements have been made for more commodious quarters to be occupied in 1909. C. M. Harrington was the first president of the club. He was followed by J. F. Calderwood, 1893-8; E. J. Phelps, 1898-9; S. H. Hall, 1899-1900; E. C. Best, 1900-1; A. C. Paul, 1901-3; John Leslie, 1903-4; Fred R. Salisbury, 1904-6; C. W. Gardner, 1906-7, and B. F. Nelson, 1907-9. E. J. Westlake has been secretary since 1902. S. H. Hall was first chairman of the public affairs committee. He was followed by W. Y. Chute, B. F. Nelson, W. W. Heffelfinger and F. R. Salisbury. Wallace G.

Nye has been commissioner since the organization of the committee. The membership of the club is now 1,200.

#### AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

The Minnesota State Fair, now the greatest in the country, grew out of a meeting



AT ONE OF THE "KING" FAIRS

of settlers in the little parlor of Colonel Stevens' pioneer cottage on the river bank at Minneapolis. Here the Hennepin County Agricultural Society (the first agricultural society in the territory) was organized and at a subsequent meeting of this society plans were definitely laid for the formation of a state agricultural society, which was duly formed in 1854 with Gov. W. A. Gorman as president and Col. Stevens as vice-president for Hennepin county. Col. Stev-

fair owing to the hard times and the war excitement. In 1859 a joint fair was again held at Minneapolis, and in 1860 it was held at Fort Snelling, with Charles Hoag of Minneapolis as president. In 1865 another successful state fair was held in Minneapolis, and on this occasion Horace Greeley made an address. During the next two decades the fairs were held in various parts of the state. The Hennepin county society maintained its organization and secured grounds



OPENING OF THE FIRST MINNEAPOLIS EXPOSITION.

The photograph was taken at the moment Archbishop Ireland was offering the prayer. With a glass the faces of many prominent men of 1886 may be distinguished in the group upon the platform.

ens was a prime-mover in the organization. The first fair ever held in Minnesota was that of the Hennepin county society, on October 20, 1854. The second fair was held on October 17 and 18, 1855, jointly by the state and Hennepin county organizations. This was the first "state fair." Colonel Stevens was president. The second annual state fair was held in Minneapolis on grounds near what is now Tenth street, on October 8, 9 and 10, 1856. At this fair over \$2,000 was paid in premiums and the gate receipts produced about half the amount. For some years there was considerable irregularity in the holding of the state

in the southern part of the city, where fairs were held with tolerable regularity, especially under the regime of Col. Wm. S. King, who conducted them for some years with such vigor and originality that the series under his management are still known as the "King Fairs." Col. King, Henry F. Brown, Col. Stevens and R. C. Judson were prominent in fair matters in this period.

In 1885 Ramsey county presented the state with the present fair grounds, midway between the two cities, and since that time the state fair has developed into a great institution. The presidents in the past two decades have been Fred C. Pillsbury, D. M.

Clough and Col. John H. Stevens, of Minneapolis; John Cooper, of St. Cloud; C. N. Cosgrove, of Le Sueur, and B. F. Nelson, of Minneapolis, the present incumbent. Col. W. M. Liggett, who has been active in the fair management for years, was secretary in 1890, and E. W. Randall served for twelve years, ending in 1907, making a conspicuous record as a successful fair executive. The present secretary, C. N. Cosgrove, was president for some years and a member of the board of managers since the eighties. With a permanent home and judicious management the state fair has been built up from a weak institution to a self-supporting position, having property worth approximately a million dollars, and in 1908 an attendance of 326,075, ticket sales of \$173,950, and net profits of about \$85,000.



CHARLES M. HARRINGTON  
First president of the Commercial Club

Minneapolis contributes largely to its success in exhibits and attendance.

#### THE EXPOSITION.

When the fair was first located at the present site there was much indignation in Minneapolis. There had been a tacit understanding between the cities that the midway district should be left unappropriated by either as neutral ground for the development of suburbs and industrial sites for both cities, and at the moment a joint committee of the two cities was at work upon a plan for locating the fair in this neutral strip at a place satisfactory to both. While these negotiations were in progress Minneapolis was astounded by the unexpected gift from St. Paul and the sudden action of the legislature in accepting, followed, almost immediately, by the annexation of the midway territory to St. Paul. It seemed an appropriation of the state fair—always hitherto fostered by Minneapolis—and a particularly aggravating instance of bad faith upon the part of the other city. This feeling was intensified by charges, made during the fair of 1885, that St. Paul had secured railroad discrimination in its favor, and on September 14th Alden J. Blethen, then editor of *The Minneapolis Tribune*, wrote a vigorous editorial proposing that Minneapolis establish an industrial exposition and maintain annual exhibitions of her own, independent of any other community. The idea met with instant favor. With practically no dissenting voice the people of Minneapolis rose to the occasion, subscribed \$100,000 at one meeting, and \$400,000 within three months, formed a corporation, and opened a complete and comprehensive exposition on August 23 of the following year. The building, costing over \$250,000, was erected in 124 working days from the date of letting the first contracts. The exposition was opened on the date promised and was attended by 338,000 people. It was a most remarkable instance of a city's enterprise and the possibilities of accomplishment when a whole people act together.

The officers of the first exposition were: W. D. Washburn, president; S. C. Gale, vice-president; W. G. Byron, secretary; H. G. Harrison, treasurer; Lewis B. Hubbard, general manager.



VIEW AT MINNESOTA STATE FAIR.

The exposition continued for several years with pronounced success, but with the coming of hard times and the general decline in interest in local expositions everywhere, it was finally discontinued. It had, however, served its purpose. Its educational effects upon the people of the city and state were not lost and as an advertisement for Minneapolis it has never been equalled.

#### SOCIAL CLUBS.

Among the social organizations of the city the Minneapolis Club, organized in 1886, is the most prominent. When it was formed Minneapolis had scarcely reached the point where club life was regarded favorably, and the club was not entirely successful in its early years. For a time it occupied a remodeled dwelling at Sixth street and First avenue north, and after-

wards better quarters at Seventh street and Sixth avenue south, and then built a handsome club house at First avenue south and Sixth street. This building has been outgrown and a new club house at Eighth street and Second avenue south was completed in 1908—one of the finest club houses in the west.

The Minikahda Club was organized in 1898 and erected a beautiful club house on the west shore of Lake Calhoun, where it owns about 120 acres of land. It is a completely appointed town and country club and its membership is open to both men and women. The Lafayette Club and the Minnetonka Yacht Club have club houses at Lake Minnetonka, and the Automobile and Long Meadow Gun Clubs maintain club houses overlooking the Minnesota valley. The Odin Club, organized in 1899, has



THE MASONIC TEMPLE

rooms in the Evanston building at Sixth street and Second avenue south, and the Roosevelt Club has quarters at Seventh street and Hennepin avenue. The Six O'clock Club, organized in 1894, has a membership of one hundred men who meet fortnightly for the discussion of municipal and social questions. These are some of the leading organizations of the city.

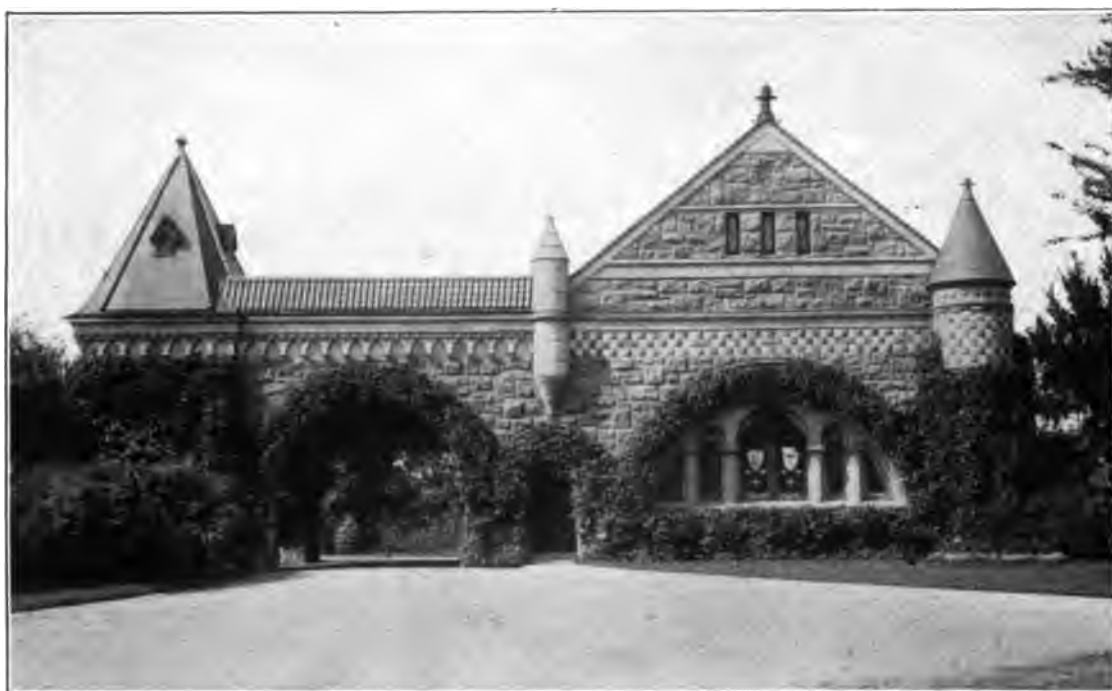
#### MASONIC AND OTHER ORDERS.

The Masonic Temple, erected in 1888 and 1889, and one of the finest buildings of its class in the west, marked the great growth of the orders and fraternal organizations at this period in the history of Minneapolis. Masonry had had its beginnings in the city in 1851 when Cataract Lodge

was organized by Dr. A. E. Ames, Col. Stevens, Ard Godfrey, Emanuel Case, Isaac Atwater, Anson Northrup, John H. Murphy, Robert Cummings and other prominent pioneers were among its early members. The passage of thirty-five years found Masonry very strong in Minneapolis, and in 1885 the first steps towards a temple were taken through the organization of the Masonic Temple Association of Minneapolis. The corner stone of the building was laid in 1888, and the building was completed during the following year at a total cost of over \$300,000. Masonry has continued to flourish, the membership is very large, and in the higher degrees, and the Scottish Rite and the Mystic Shrine includes in its ranks many prominent business and professional men. Minneapolis Lodge No. 19, which has recently celebrated its semi-centennial, is one of the largest blue lodges in the country.

The Odd Fellows and Good Templars also organized very early in the history of the city and both are strong orders. The Knights of Pythias are exceptionally prosperous and have quarters in the Masonic Temple. All the other prominent orders are well established.

Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic were formed in Minneapolis in the autumn of 1866. One on the east side did not survive for long, but that on the west side, of which Dr. Levi Butler was the commander, continued and later assumed the name of the George N. Morgan Post, under which it flourished and became for years the largest post in the state. It has been the parent post from which nine others have gone out. John A. Rawlins Post has rooms in the Masonic Temple, which are



ENTRANCE TO LAKEWOOD CEMETERY.

said to be the finest of any Post rooms in the country. The auxiliary and related orders of the Women's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, etc., are well organized in the city. Minneapolis has twice entertained the national encampment of the G. A. R.

#### LAKESIDE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

Public spirit in Minneapolis has not confined its endeavors to the commercial advancement of the city. One of the most notable examples of untiring effort for the general good is found in the history of the Lakeside Cemetery Association, which was organized in 1871 by a group of men who realized the importance of the early establishment of an extensive and suitable cemetery. The original property, consisting of 80 acres lying between Lakes Calhoun and Harriet, was purchased from Col. Wm. S. King, who, with H. G. Harrison, W. D. Washburn, George A. Brackett, D. Morrison, Dr. C. G. Goodrich, W. P. Westfall, Levi Butler and R. J. Mendenhall, constituted the first board of trustees. Of these only Messrs. Brackett and Washburn are now living; they have given the work thirty-seven years of constant service. Adopting

the most approved plans the trustees gradually developed the cemetery until it became one of the most beautiful in the country. It now comprises 240 acres. At the entrance is a gateway building erected in 1889 at a cost of \$35,000. Nearby is the receiving vault, and in course of erection is a modern crematory. The association is perpetual, and belongs to the stockholders who are the owners of the lots; while no stockholders or trustees receive any dividends or any other compensation. The receipts from sales of lots are devoted to maintenance and improvements and additions, and are now also creating a fund which will have reached three and one-half millions when all lots are sold, and will be then sufficient to provide a perpetual income for maintenance. A. W. Hobert has long been secretary and superintendent.

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GARDNER, Charles W., auditor of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, was born on February 17, 1861, at Rushville, New York. He is the son of Harvey R. Gardner and Marietta (Mills) Gardner, who moved while their son was still a child to St. Paul, Minnesota. There Charles W. spent his boyhood and attended the public schools. After his graduation he



CHARLES W. GARDNER

commenced an active business career and after a few years of conscientious work was appointed, in 1886, auditor of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad. This position he still holds, so he has been in the employ of the Soo Line for twenty-two years. Mr. Gardner was president of the Minneapolis Commercial Club during 1906-7 and has been one of its most interested members since its inception. He was one of the original promoters and secured the first members for the organization. He was elected as the first secretary of the club and served in that capacity without remuneration. He was elected president of the club in 1906. Mr. Gardner was married in 1882 to Miss Helen M. Connolly of St. Paul, and they have one boy, Elmer Valentine. The family are members of the Trinity Baptist Church.

LESLIE, John, president of The John Leslie Paper Company of Minneapolis, is a native of Ireland but of Scotch descent. His family is of ancient Scottish lineage, prominent in the history of Scotland. Mr. Leslie's father was James Leslie, a merchant. John was educated in the national schools of Ireland and was then bred to the book, stationery and printing business, serving an apprenticeship according to the custom of the country. After concluding his term as apprentice he was connected for a time with the Dublin branch of the largest paper manufacturing and

distributing company in Great Britain. In 1888 he came to America and entered the employ of a wholesale paper house in St. Paul. He rose rapidly in the business and very soon was put in charge of a branch establishment in Minneapolis where he remained as manager for three years when he resigned to commence business on his own account. With H. J. McAfee he organized the firm of Leslie & McAfee which at once took a leading place among the paper jobbers of the northwest. Upon the death of Mr. McAfee a few years later, Mr. Leslie became sole proprietor of the business which he soon afterwards incorporated as The John Leslie Paper Company. After two successive moves to accommodate the growing business the company erected the massive warehouse now occupied at the corner of Third avenue south and Fifth street. Mr. Leslie has taken no active part in politics except to use his influence for the best things in state, national and municipal government, but has been very active in municipal affairs. In the public affairs work of the Minneapolis Commercial Club he has been a hard worker and has served as director, vice-president, president and member of the public affairs committee, of the club. He was married in 1888 to Bessie May McAfee of Minneapolis and has four sons. The family attends the Fowler M. E. Church.

LINTON, Alonzo Herbert, for more than fifty years identified with the development of the Northwest, was born in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1836. He was the son of John Linton, a merchant and iron manufacturer. His mother was Adelaide Lacock of Virginia. Mr. Linton was the third of eight children. At fifteen years of age he left school to enter the employ of Joseph and Selah Chamberlain of Cleveland, prominent railroad contractors from whom he learned the business which was to be his life work. About 1854 he came to Wisconsin with Selah Chamberlain and a few years later came to Minnesota where Mr. Chamberlain had extensive contracts. Besides having a part in these undertakings Mr. Linton acted for a time as manager of Mr. Chamberlain's banking interests, then returned to Milwaukee where he obtained further railroad experience and in 1860 went to Cuba to take charge of the construction of a railroad from Havana to Pinar Del Rio. After his return to the United States, Mr. Linton was sent to Minneapolis, in 1863, to take charge of the local office of the Chamberlains and about the same time began contracting on his own account, taking the section of the Minnesota Central railroad from Owatonna to Austin. In 1870 Mr. Linton formed a partnership with the late R. B. Langdon and during the next twenty years constructed some five thousand miles of railroad, including the river division of the Milwaukee, other portions of the same system, of the Northwestern, Northern Pacific, Omaha, Soo Line, Minneapolis & Pacific, St. Paul, Minneapo-



*John Leslie*





ALONZO H. LINTON

lis & Manitoba, and Canadian Pacific railroads. They built seven hundred miles of the Canadian Pacific west of Winnipeg. They also executed contracts in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other more distant states. Upon Mr. Langdon's death in 1895, the business was continued by Mr. Linton with whom Cavour S. Langdon has been associated in recent years. Mr. Linton was married in 1866 to Miss Gertrude Darragh of Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Linton was a descendant of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. They have four daughters. For many years Mr. Linton has been identified with St. Mark's Episcopal Church and has taken a prominent part in the business affairs of the city aside from his extensive operations in contracting.

NELSON, Benjamin Franklin, for many years closely identified with the public affairs and commercial interests of Minneapolis, was born in Kentucky on May 4, 1843. He was the son of William and Emiline (Benson) Nelson, both of whom were natives of Maryland. The circumstances of the family were such that the boys early took up a part of its support and after brief terms of schooling in the public schools of Greenup and Lewis counties, Mr. Nelson, at the age of seventeen, had his first experience in the lumber business, cutting timber and rafting it down the Ohio. This work was

interrupted by the war. At nineteen he enlisted in the Second Kentucky Cavalry and served under the famous Confederate leaders, Generals Morgan, Forest and Wheeler. The close of the war found him a prisoner at Camp Douglas, near Chicago. He returned to Kentucky but soon decided to try a more promising region, and in September, 1865, arrived at Minneapolis, where his experience in lumbering brought him into immediate employment. And since that time he has been continuously in the business, becoming after a few years one of the leading lumbermen in the Northwest. During the first year Mr. Nelson worked as a laborer in woods and mills and on the river. In the second winter he took a contract to haul logs, a little later a contract for the manufacture of shingles, and, in 1872, formed a partnership with Warren C. Stetson in the planing mill business. This led directly to lumber manufacturing. In 1881 he formed, with W. M. Tenney and H. W. McNair, the firm of Nelson, Tenney & Company, and next year purchased the Clarke saw mill. At first the business was small, but it developed rapidly with the progress of the city and the northwest during the eighties, and the concern soon became one of the heaviest in Minneapolis. H. B. Frey soon succeeded Mr. McNair in the firm and later W. F. Brooks held an interest for some years. After the withdrawal of W. M. Tenney, S. G. Tuthill became interested and the concern became the Nelson-Tuthill Lumber Company, retaining this style until all its pine holdings had been cut over and its mills were sold and it withdrew from manufacturing in 1905. During all this long period of over forty years in the lumber business Mr. Nelson had acquired interests in many other connected lines and affiliated companies, besides taking part in the development of other classes of manufacturing and in the financial affairs of the community. He is president of the Leech Lake Lumber Company, the Nelson Sash & Door Company, the Hennepin Paper Company, the Nelson Paper Company, B. F. Nelson & Sons Company, the Leech Lake Land Company, and vice-president of the Spokane Lumber Company. He is a director of the Swedish American National Bank of Minneapolis and of the First National Bank of Walker, Minnesota, and trustee of the Swedish Savings Bank of Minneapolis. He is also largely interested in mineral lands in northern Minnesota.

Notwithstanding the extent of his business interests Mr. Nelson has also found time for public service, when it was asked of him, and has taken a large part in the philanthropic, educational and religious work of the city. He served in the city council from 1879 to 1885 and was one of the first board of park commissioners, taking a prominent part in laying the foundations of the Minneapolis park system. A most valuable service to the city was that on the school board from 1884 to 1891—a time during



BRUSH, PHOTO

B. W. Nelson

which the unparalleled growth of the school population made heavy demands upon the abilities of the members of the board. A prominent Methodist he was long ago called to take part in the affairs of Hamline university and is a trustee and vice-president at the present time. His experience in educational affairs and his recognized business ability led to his appointment to the board of regents of the state university in 1905, and since then he has served the state with conspicuous success in this capacity. Elected vice-president of the Minnesota State Agricultural society in 1902 he became at once one of the most valued of the members of the board and in 1907 was made president and was elected again in 1908. In this position he has large responsibilities in connection with Minnesota's very successful state fair. For a number of years he served on the board of managers of the Minnesota state prison.

In the semi-official work of the organizations of business men for the promotion of the public good, Mr. Nelson has taken a most active and efficient part. He was for many years a member of the old Board of Trade and its president in 1890-91. He was one of the directors, and treasurer, of the Business Men's Union in 1890. Upon the incorporation of the Minneapolis Exposition in 1885 he was named one of the directors and continued prominent in the affairs of the institution, taking heavy financial responsibilities and incurring subsequent losses for which he never received compensation. In 1904 he became a director of the Minneapolis Commercial Club and at the same time was appointed chairman of the public affairs committee and during two years in this position accomplished notable commercial development work. In 1907 he was elected president of the club and is now in that office. He is also connected with many other organizations including the Minneapolis, Lafayette and Minikahda Clubs, the Minnesota State Historical Society and the Masonic order—a member of the 32nd degree and a Shriner and Knight Templar. Mr. Nelson was married in 1869 to Martha Ross who died in 1874, leaving two sons, William Edwin and Guy H. He was again married in 1875 to Mary Fredenburg of Northfield, Minnesota. They have one daughter, Bessie E. Mr. Nelson's sons are associated with him in many of his business interests. Although a lifelong democrat Mr. Nelson has never held an office by partisan election, his selection for service being principally by appointment and in recognition of particular fitness rather than for political considerations. He has frequently been requested to stand for high political positions but has never consented to become a candidate.

NYE, Wallace G., was born at Hortonville, Wisconsin, October 7, 1859, the son of Freeman James and Hannah Pickett Nye. His father was a soldier of the Union army in the Civil War and traces descent from Benjamin Nye, who



SWEET, PHOTO

WALLACE G. NYE

came from England in 1635 on the ship "Abigail" and settled at Sandwich, Massachusetts. The Nyes shared the storm and stress of the colonial wars, the war for independence, the second war with Great Britain in 1812, and the Mexican war. The son, Wallace G., after his boyhood spent on the paternal farm, and gathering initial knowledge at the district school, showed his appreciation of the virtue of self-help by teaching school when sixteen years old, and, with the proceeds, attended the normal school at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, at intervals teaching to secure funds. He learned the retail drug business in Chicago and came to Minneapolis in September, 1881, opening a drug store in North Minneapolis and operating it until 1893. An active member of the republican party, he served on the campaign committee in 1888 and was chairman of the city committee in 1898. In 1892 he was elected city comptroller and was twice re-elected to that important office. He was elected secretary of the park board in 1889, served four years, and was elected a member of that board to fill a vacancy in 1894 serving for three years. Mr. Nye is a member of the board of court house and city hall commissioners to which he was elected in 1904. Mr. Nye has given notably effective service as commissioner of the public affairs committee of the Commercial Club, a position which he still retains. This organization is recognized as a



BRUSH, PHOTO

AMASA C. PAUL

wideawake promoter of the commercial and other substantial interests of Minneapolis, and Mr. Nye is closely identified with its progressive spirit. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; A. F. & A. M.; A. O. U. W., and B. P. O. E. He is a 32d degree Mason. To the I. O. O. F., he has given most active fraternal work. He was grand master of the Grand Lodge in 1890 and grand patriarch of the Grand Encampment in 1893 and representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge for ten years. Mr. Nye is not a member of any church organization. He was married in 1881 to Etta Rudd at New London, Wisconsin, and to them have been born two children—Marshall A. and George M. Nye, both of whom are engaged in business in the city.

PAUL, Amasa C., a leading specialist in law in Minneapolis, was born in Wakefield, New Hampshire, September 12, 1857. After two years' attendance at Dartmouth College he taught in the Franklin school at Washington, D. C., from February, 1877, to January 1, 1881, when he was appointed Assistant Examiner in the United States Patent Office. He attended the law school of the National University and that of the Columbian University, graduating from the former in 1880 and from the post graduate course of the latter in 1882. He was admitted to the bar in 1880. In 1884 Mr. Paul came to Minneapolis

where he has made a specialty in his practice of the law of patents and trademarks. He is the author of a work on the law of trademarks, which was published in 1903. Mr. Paul is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club, of which he was president for two years.

PHELPS, Edmund Joseph, since 1878 one of the progressive and successful citizens of Minneapolis, was born in Ohio, at the town of Brecksville, Cuyahoga county. His ancestors were English, the family being descended from William Phelps, who came from Tewsbury, England, to America and settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, later moving to Windsor, Connecticut. Joseph Edmund Phelps, father of Edmund J., emigrated from Massachusetts to Ohio, as did Ursula (Wright) Phelps, and located on a farm, where their son was born on January 17, 1845. He grew up at the place of his birth, and began his education in the public schools of Brecksville, and later entered the preparatory department of the Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio, and continued his education with two or three terms in Oberlin College. When about eighteen he left college for a time to teach school, and then prepared for an active business life by taking a course in the business



EDMUND J. PHELPS

college at Oberlin, Ohio. An appointment as instructor in the Northwestern Business College of Aurora, Illinois, was offered him, which he accepted, retaining it for about two years. He then entered the banking business with the firm of Valentine & Williams, at Aurora, and there gained his first practical experience in banking. In 1870 Mr. Phelps resigned his position with the bank to organize the firm of E. J. Phelps & Co. and engage in the furniture business. In 1878 he moved to Minneapolis, having disposed of his business interests in Aurora, and has since that year been continuously in business in this city, and has taken an energetic part in its development and progress. After locating here Mr. Phelps purchased the furniture business of J. B. Hanson, later forming a partnership with J. S. Bradstreet as Phelps & Bradstreet, and commenced to manufacture and trade in artistic furniture and house furnishings, and when, in 1883, Mr. Phelps withdrew from the firm and retired from the furniture business, the company's trade extended through the whole Northwest. He then directed his energies, in company with E. A. Merrill, to the organization of the Minnesota Loan & Trust Company, capitalized at \$200,000, at the time the business was founded, the capital stock later being raised to a much larger amount. Mr. Phelps retained his interest in the corporation for several years, and one of the foremost financial institutions of the city was built up. After a decade of active financial business Mr. Phelps withdrew from the loan and trust company to engage in the grain business. He became associated with the Peavy interests, and for a number of years has been the president of the Belt Line Elevator Company. Though these have been the principal enterprises with which Mr. Phelps has been connected, his other business interests have been large and varied. He has been a director of the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company, of the Brown & Haywood Company (now merged in the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company), of the Northwestern Elevator Company, and of the National Bank of Commerce, and has long been an officer of the Moore Carving Machine Company and is its president at the present time. Notwithstanding his commercial activities, Mr. Phelps' part in the public life of Minneapolis has been an active one, and for years he has been a member of the prominent commercial organizations. He became a member of the Board of Trade in 1879, and was its president in 1884 and 1885, and was one of the promoters of the Minneapolis Business Union. Among the public services have been the suggestion of the great harvest festival held in Minneapolis in 1891; the supervising as one of the commissioners of the distribution of the cargo of the relief ship sent to Russia in 1893, and his work on the census board in 1890, and as treasurer of the fund for the national republican convention held in Minneapolis in 1892. He is now a member of the Park Board,

and in 1899 held the office of president in that organization. Mr. Phelps is a member of the Minneapolis Club, the Commercial Club, the Minikahda Club, the Lafayette Club, the Automobile Club, of which he was the first president; of the Minnetonka Yacht Club, being a former commodore of that club; a member and ex-president of the Minneapolis Whist Club, and of the Society of Colonial Wars. Mr. Phelps has been actively connected with the development of the Commercial Club, and was its president in 1899, at the time when the consolidation was effected, Mr. Phelps being one of the promoters and workers in that movement. He was married on September 16, 1874, to Louisa A. Richardson, and they have three children, Ruth Shepard, Richardson and Edmund J., Jr.

**SALISBURY.** Fred Richardson, was born January 18, 1861, in Madison county, New York, son of Thomas G. Salisbury, a manufacturer. Mr. Salisbury received his earlier educational training at Cedar Falls, Iowa, where he attended the public schools, graduating at the high school and taking a course in a business college. From his seventeenth year, Mr. Salisbury was engaged in



FRED R. SALISBURY



SILAS H. TOWLER

the bed-manufacturing business, and, since coming to Minneapolis, his energy, industry and business experience have built up one of the strongest firms in that line of manufacturing in the city—Salisbury & Satterlee Co., Nos. 215-19 Main street southeast. Mr. Salisbury is a democrat in politics. Among the positions of importance he has held in civic life are treasurer of the Firemen's Relief Fund; president of the Minneapolis Credit Men's Association; president of the Twin City Merchants Association; president of the Minneapolis Furniture Manufacturers' Association and president of the Minneapolis Commercial Club. Mr. Salisbury is a member of the First Methodist Church. He was married in 1885 to Miss Nellie F. Barrows, of Minneapolis, and to them have been born four children—Maurice, Willis, Kenneth and Emmett.

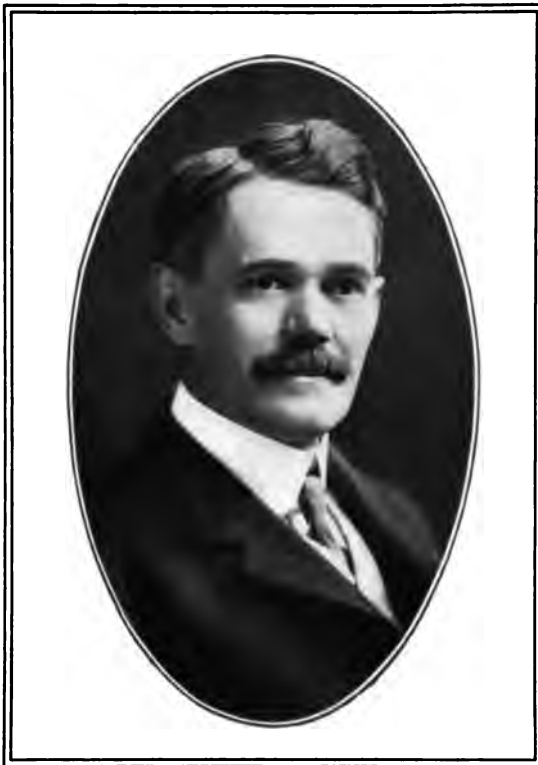
WEBB, Ralph Day, son of James Knapp Webb, was born in Lenawee county, Michigan, on August 28, 1862. His father was a farmer of that district, having a farm about four miles from the town of Adrian, Michigan, where his son, Ralph Day, passed the early part of his life. He acquired the customary grammar and preparatory education and then continued his training in the Raisin Valley Seminary. He entered this institution with the class of 1880, and completing his course of study graduated in that

year. He did not take up college work as he had no ambitions to follow a profession, so began at once to work out for himself a commercial success and has been connected with several different enterprises. For about two years and a half he was associated with the retail hardware business, discontinuing that connection to become employed in the packing and retailing of meats. He continued this business about ten years, until 1897, when he received an offer from the Minnesota Loan & Trust Company of this city. He withdrew from the packing trade and accepted this position, being for four years identified with the mortgage department of the Loan & Trust Company. This association was continued until 1901. He resigned his office at that time to enter the John Leslie Paper Company as credit manager and successfully filled that office about four and a half years, severing his connection with the Leslie concern about three years ago to open an office in this city as an expert accountant and auditor, and has since been so engaged. Mr. Webb has a large established clientage and is rapidly building up a successful practice. In his political beliefs Mr. Webb is a republican. He is a member of the Commercial Club of Minneapolis and for some years has been the auditor of that organization. He is also connected with a number of the fraternal orders—the Hennepin Lodge No. 4, A. F. and A. M.; St. John's Chapter No. 9



SWEET, PHOTO

RALPH D. WEBB



BRUSH, PHOTO

ELLIS J. WESTLAKE

R. A. M.; Minneapolis Council No. 2, R. and S. M.; Zion Commandery No. 2; Knights Templar; Minneapolis Consistory No. 2, A. and A. S. R. In 1898 Mr. Webb was Master of Hennepin Lodge and from 1901 to 1904 was Master of St. Vincent da Paul Chapter, Rose Croix No. 2, A. and A. S. R. Mr. Webb was married on June 17th, 1903, to Miss Lyla B. Baker.

WESTLAKE, Ellis J., secretary of the Commercial Club of Minneapolis, was born at Horse Heads, Chemung County, New York, on April 30, 1854. He was the son of Charles D. Westlake, a farmer, and the early years of his life were spent on the farm and in obtaining the education afforded by the public schools of the vicinity. He early entered business, his first employment being with hotels at Elmira and Binghamton, New York. His experience and efficiency as a hotel man brought him rapid promotion when he, later, entered the employment of the Pullman Company first as conductor of hotel cars, then as assistant general commissary, from which position he went to the Northern Pacific in 1882, as the first superintendent of its dining car and hotel department. Three years later he went to the Wagner Palace Car Company as assistant district superintendent at New York, and was afterwards superintendent of the eastern division of the Union Palace Car Company, New York, a passenger conductor on the New York

Central and in 1892 came west again and established himself as a merchant in St. Paul. In 1895 he became assistant secretary of the St. Paul Commercial Club and at the same time, during the summer, had the management of the hotels in Yellowstone National Park, continuing in these capacities until March, 1902, when he was called to the secretaryship of the Commercial Club of Minneapolis. Mr. Westlake is essentially a club man and besides his connection with the Commercial Club belongs to many organizations including the Lafayette Club, the Sons of the American Revolution—of which he is a member of the state board of managers—the Elks, the A. O. U. W., and the Royal Arcanum. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Westlake was married in Jersey City in August, 1879, to Miss Grace E. Thomas and they have two children—John Ellis Westlake and Winifred Righter Westlake. The family attends the Presbyterian church. Their home is at 2015 2nd Av. S.

WHEATON, Fred E., the editor of the "Pythian Advocate," the official publication of the Knights of Pythias, is the son of Benjamin F. and Lovina (Clark) Wheaton. He was born on September 24, 1862, at Machias, Maine, where he was raised and received his education. He was trained in the common schools of Washington county, Maine, and received a good working edu-



FRED E. WHEATON

cation. Natural inclination and ability urged him to take up a journalistic career and soon after finishing his studies he engaged in newspaper work in Machias. In 1881 he moved to Minneapolis and for a time was connected with the Minneapolis Tribune and the St. Paul Pioneer Press. On September 15, 1883, the Webster Lodge, No. 29, Knights of Pythias was instituted in St. Paul and Mr. Wheaton became a member. He was installed as Keeper of Records and Seals and, barring a few months has been continuously in office in the Order since that time. His offices have been many, twice Grand Vice-Chancellor, Grand Chancellor for three years and for twelve years Grand Keeper of the Records and Seals of the state. Mr. Wheaton aided in establishing the Pythian Advocate in 1883 and four years later organized the first press association ever established among the Pythian publishers, the Pythian Editorial Association. He also founded and organized the Association of Grand Keepers of Records and Seals. In 1884 he joined Uniform Rank and served in company and regimental positions. For seven years he was Assistant Adjutant General and is now serving his second term as Brigade Commander. At the time when Mr.

Ward was Supreme Chancellor of the Order, Mr. Wheaton served as Deputy Supreme Chancellor for Cuba and performed the initial work in introducing the Order on that Island. His attention has not been devoted exclusively to the affairs of his Order, however, he has found time to keep up his newspaper work and at the close of Cleveland's first term accompanied the President and his cabinet to the West Indies as special correspondent for the American Press. In politics he is a democrat and has several times represented his party at the polls, in 1902 as candidate for City Comptroller of this city, for Clerk of Court of Hennepin county in 1904, and two years later as nominee for Clerk of the Supreme Court of the state. For five years he belonged to Co. I, First Regiment, M. N. G. and in 1905 was appointed to the staff of Governor Johnson. In 1906 he was also made Surveyor General of logs and lumber by Governor Johnson. Besides his membership in the Knights of Pythias, Mr. Wheaton is a member of the Elks, the Press and Commercial clubs and the State Press Association. He was married September 24, 1890, to Miss Grace Merrill at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and they have four sons.



## CHAPTER XXVIII

### HOMES AND SUBURBS OF MINNEAPOLIS

**M**INNEAPOLIS has always been justly entitled to the reputation which it has gained as a city of homes. And this must be understood to mean individual homes, detached houses, dwellings which belong to the occupants. The original town site was laid out on a generous plan. The lots were large and the streets wide. There was a plenty of land and it was intended to make the most of it. So the village grew, a group of white frame houses, each on a lot of good size and almost invariably occupied by the owner. As the place came to a city's estate the streets were pushed out over prairie and wood lot, the diligent and thrifty real estate dealer assisting energetically in the operation. These real estate men did a very good thing for Minneapolis. If they at times helped investors to the ownership of unprofitable property they effectually spread Minneapolis out over a wide expanse; they gave the city elbow room. Built on this plan there was no excuse for crowded tenements or unsanitary piling up of buildings in narrow limits. Even the very poor have been generally housed in detached, if not comfortable houses. In the grade above the lower level there have been some houses built in rows after the eastern fashion but they have never been very popular. For a while there was much mushroom architecture—houses built to sell, or to rent at prices which should make good the owner's investment in a short time. This period was inevitable but it passed quickly and gave place to one of substantial building—a movement somewhat accelerated by the establishment of a department of building inspection and the adoption of restrictive building ordinances. At the same time there developed a desire for home ownership, which has become so pronounced that

it is now safe to say that a larger proportion of the people of Minneapolis occupy their own homes than in any other city of its size.

A marked peculiarity of the Minneapolis residence districts is the absence of show streets or exclusive districts devoted to the homes of the wealthy. There is a decidedly democratic lack of exclusiveness. And, while there are hundreds of costly and most beautiful homes, there are few which show extravagance. The city has no palaces. The great preponderance of residences in the city are those of the middle class; although it is a fact that within a few years there has been a very large number of houses built and paid for by the so-called working class. Whole additions have been built upon by laborers and artisans.

Among the better class of homes there has been a decided tendency within the past decade towards the planting of trees, vines and shrubbery, the beautification of grounds by gardening, the planting of hedges and the building of walls—all tending to give the city an air of permanence and solidity.



FROM THE SWEET COLLECTION  
AN OLD-TIME MINNEAPOLIS HOME.

The old Stille residence which stood on the present site of the Andrus building until about 1883.



VIEW IN LATE AUTUMN ON PARK AVENUE—LOOKING SOUTH.

Added to this is the constantly increasing attention to architecture and evident appreciation of the advantages of the beautiful building locations on the lakes and parkways of the city.

The apartment house came in with the great growth of Minneapolis in the eighties but has never been as popular as in some other cities. Flats are used largely because detached houses at moderate rentals are scarce, landlords finding the apartment houses the most profitable investments.

Of all the charming places about Minneapolis Lake Minnetonka easily holds first place. This beautiful lake, fifteen miles long but so irregular in outline as to have more than a hundred miles of shore, lies immediately west of the city and within easy run by automobile or ride by steam or electric cars. Minnetonka was first known to white men in 1822 when Joseph R. Brown and a son of Col. Snelling visited its shores. It was visited from time to time by the older settlers and it is claimed that its name was bestowed by Gov. Ramsey in 1852. Settlements were made at several points in the fifties and during the early years of Minneapolis the lake was a favorite picnic and camping place but it was not until the late seventies that it began to take on the

character of a summer resort. This development came first through the interest of southerners. Previous to the war Minneapolis had been a famous resort for the wealthy people of the lower Mississippi valley from St. Louis to the gulf and the old Winslow house was crowded each summer with a gay company. The war cut off this stream of southern visitors and naturally the annual visits were not resumed for some years after the struggle; but in 1878 the Hotel St. Louis was built on Bay St. Louis and soon became a very popular place with visitors from down the river. Other building followed rapidly. The great Hotel Lafayette was erected at Minnetonka Beach and innumerable cottages were built not only by Minneapolis people but by residents of distant cities. A fleet of steamers sailed the lake—some of them as large as the river boats to which the visitors were accustomed. With the flight of years another change took place. The great hotels gave place to smaller houses less expensive to maintain, the big steamers were replaced by small and fast ones and the lightly constructed cottages of the Minneapolis summer residents began to disappear to make room for beautiful and costly villas, many of them so constructed as to be habitable the year round,



A MODERN MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENCE.  
Residence of Charles J. Martin. Wm. Channing Whitney, Architect.



A RESIDENCE STREET—GROVELAND TERRACE, LOOKING WEST.



A TYPE OF RECENT RESIDENCE ARCHITECTURE.  
Home of F. W. Clifford. Harry W. Jones, Architect.



LAKE MINNETONKA.  
The club house of the Minnetonka Yacht Club on the Island is at the entrance to Bay St. Louis.  
Harry W. Jones, Architect.



THE SHORE AT FERNDAL, LAKE MINNETONKA.  
Villa of Alonzo T. Rand is seen in the center of the view.



ONE OF MINNETONKA'S CHARMING RESIDENCES.  
"Old Orchard," the summer home of John F. Wilcox. Bertrand & Chamberlin, Architects.



MINIKAHDA CLUB HOUSE—LAKE CALHOUN.

or at least from early spring to late autumn.

One of the most beautiful and conspicuous places at Minnetonka is "Highcroft," a large brick residence in English style erected by the late Frank H. Peavey in the midst of extensive grounds overlooking a large part of the "lower lake." It is in the immediate vicinity of Ferndale, where the summer homes of W. G. Northrup, A. T. Rand, Alfred S. Pillsbury, George H. Christian, E. J. Phelps, Charles S. Pillsbury, E.

R. Barber, C. M. Hardenburgh, and others equally beautiful, form a continuous park for some distance along the shore of the lake. Across the bay from Ferndale is Breezy Point, where there is a very attractive group of homes, including T. B. Janney's beautiful "Red Oaks." Another charming center is at Deephaven on the eastern shore of the lake, where the club house of the Minnetonka Yacht club occupies a small island at the entrance to the



THE OLD ROUND TOWER AT FORT SNELLING—1861-1908.



MINNESOTA SOLDIERS' HOME.

Overlooking the Mississippi at the mouth of Minnehaha creek.

bay. On a commanding promontory overlooking the bay and much of the "big lake" is "Katahdin," the fine summer home of Lucian Swift.

Minnetonka Beach is still another center with beautiful cottages and villas occupying points of vantage along the picturesque shores and the club house of the Lafayette club in a commanding central position. From the Beach it is but a short distance to the narrows which lead to the "upper lake"—a more remote but not less beautiful part of Minnetonka. On the south shore of the upper lake is one of the beautiful places which shows, to a wonderful degree, the possibilities of suburban home making. This is "Old Orchard," the summer home of J. F. Wilcox of Minneapolis. Only a small part of the estate of eighty-five acres is shown in the illustration appearing in this chapter, and the work of the landscape architect, which, taking advantage of the naturally beautiful surface, has made the place a series of delightful lake and woodland vistas, is only suggested by the partial view. The house stands on a bluff fifty feet

above the lake and commands most charming views in all directions.

Through all the region about Minneapolis there are beautiful drives through woodland and on lake shore and though there are few suburban villages there are many places of special interest and attractive as resorts. Following the picturesque gorge of the Mississippi below the city past the Falls of Minnehaha and the Soldiers Home Fort Snelling is reached over a most charming series of parkways and rural drives. Though never a part of the city the fort has always been closely connected with its life—at first the basis of settlement and protection and later the scene of unnumbered social gatherings. Much of the early history of the state and town was made within the walls of the old Fort. With the passage of years the appearance of the fort has greatly changed but the old round tower still remains to show that the now peaceful military station almost within gun shot of two large cities, was not long ago a place of defence against the savages.

## CHAPTER XXIX

### THE CITY'S RECENT PROGRESS

**I**F that period of Minneapolis history extending from about 1880 to the early nineties was aptly styled "An Era of Broader Development," the succeeding period, covering the years from 1893 or 1894 to the present, may be quite as appropriately described as a time of sound development. Probably no period will ever show as wonderful percentages of growth in population and business transactions as that of 1880-90, but in solid and substantial progress of the better kind the past decade has far eclipsed anything which has gone before. It has been a period of crystalization of tendencies, some of which were just making themselves manifest about 1890; a time of solidification and strengthening; of intellectual as well as much material progress. It may be said truly that Minneapolis has made more real history in the last quinquennium than in any similar period since she was founded; but it is equally true that the period has been one in which no great or significant events stand forth clearly by themselves. It has been essentially a time when events, many of them of no special importance singly, must be grouped together to determine the tendencies which they illustrate.

Minneapolis came to the close of the previous period an overgrown village, just beginning to dimly comprehend the metropolitan possibilities lying before her. Growth had been too rapid for attention to details, or deep and thorough consideration of the finer things of life—they had not been altogether neglected, but the public sense of proportion was slightly blunted. To the community the shock of the financial disaster of 1893 came almost as a complete surprise. It had seemed that prosperity was a thing which belonged to Minneapolis as a right; in many people's minds continued growth and constant advance in val-

ues of property and volume of business were assured. Over-confidence was prevalent. There had been financial bubble-blowing; wild inflation of real estate values in outlying districts; unwise development of credits in the rush of competition in the rapidly opening tributary country; over-production in the factories; overstocking among the merchants.

Minneapolis suffered inevitably, but not as severely as some other cities. For a few months the paralysis was serious. Then the old Minneapolis spirit began to assert itself. The lesson of the panic had been well learned—so well, indeed, that the whole life of Minneapolis has been changed and the spirit of the community has been such in recent years as to bring a substantial progress, in the judgment of many persons wholly unequaled in any other American city. This has not been in commercial matters alone. It has seemed that the city has passed from youth to manhood, and sobered by the disaster of '93, has since conducted itself with the dignity, circumspection, forethought and integrity of a responsible man.

In this new atmosphere one of the first tendencies to become marked was that of business conservatism. Led by the bankers the business community very generally adopted methods which have been so positive in their results that Minneapolis withstood the effects of the monetary crisis of 1907 better than any other city, and during that trying period attracted the attention of the entire business world. Sound banking and commercial practice made this condition possible.

Not less significant was the civic awakening which took place early in the period and has continued with more or less virility. This first took the form of a demand for better public service, better organic law,





THE SECURITY BANK BUILDING.

A substantial office building typical of recent progress in commercial architecture.

better public improvements and for opportunity for direct participation of all the people in the city's affairs. The efforts to secure the adoption of an adequate city charter, the good government campaigns, the adoption of the direct primary law, the multiplication of organizations for the discussion of public questions and the accomplishment of public reforms have all been expressions of an aroused public interest and sense of responsibility. The results of elections within recent years have shown a decided tendency upon the part of the mass of the voters to do their own thinking.

Equally important has been the development of broader culture and better appreciation of those things which are usually called "the higher things of life"—a tendency which has, of course, had much to do with the progress of the city in all ways, social, civic and commercial.

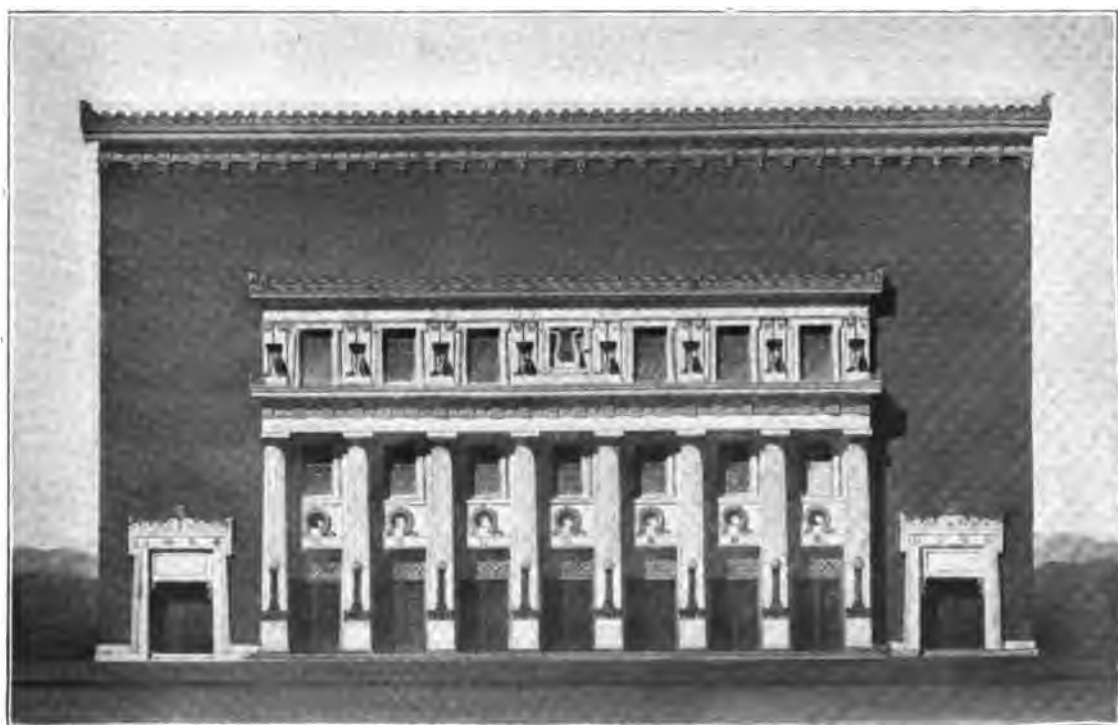
Illustrative of progress along the lines suggested a few things may be mentioned. In material development important and significant have been: the construction of a great number of buildings of modern type; the use of fire-proof materials in business buildings; the substitution of indestructible steel, tile and concrete in elevator, mill and factory construction; the significant fact that Minneapolis, and not eastern, capital has built many of these structures; the further development of the waterpower afforded by the Falls of St. Anthony; the great enlargement of all the railroad terminals in the city; the rapid multiplication of wholesale business and manufacturing establishments. Within this period the city has stepped to first place as banking center and as the wholesale distributing city of the northwest; has become the first in importance in the whole country as a distributing

point for farm implements, and continues at the head of the lumber markets and the flour milling cities of the world. General recognition in the commercial world as the leading business center northwest of Chicago is daily bringing to Minneapolis more and more business. This position has been definitely attained in the past decade.

Some of the totals reached in summing up Minneapolis' material progress in this period are both surprising and significant. Minneapolis has within about fifteen years constructed buildings costing approximately \$100,000,000; the banks have increased deposits from \$11,533,040 in 1894 to \$24,761,705 in 1900 and \$76,535,042 in 1908; while bank clearings have advanced from \$309,002,009 in 1894 to \$1,145,462,149 in 1907; flour production has grown from 9,400,535 barrels in 1894 to an average of over 14,000,000 barrels in late years, the milling capacity increasing at the same time from 56,850 to 88,175 barrels daily. An expenditure of \$1,000,000 in 1895-7 added 10,000 horsepower to the developed waterpower at the Falls of St. Anthony, and further

development completed in the current year produced 12,000 additional horsepower. At the same time 12,500 horsepower developed at Taylors Falls on the St. Croix river has been made available through electric transmission. Wheat receipts in the early nineties averaged about 60,000,000 bushels a year, while now they average about 90,000,000 bushels. But in the same period the city's business in coarse grains has increased 600 per cent. It is a very moderate estimate to say that the city's manufacturing and wholesale business has doubled in the quinquennium. In transportation facilities the advance has been little short of marvelous. In Minnesota alone the railroad mileage has increased practically 50 per cent in this period, but far more important has been the opening of new trunk lines, the improvement of roadbeds and rolling stock, and the development of Minneapolis terminals. Exact figures are unobtainable, but it is estimated that fully \$15,000,000 have been spent in terminal improvements in and about Minneapolis.

Equally impressive has been the progress



THE MINNEAPOLIS AUDITORIUM.

In every way suggestive of the city's aesthetic advance in the last decade. From the drawings of Bertrand & Chamberlin, Architects.

in urban transportation facilities. In 1893 Minneapolis was served by a new electric system—good for the time, but antiquated by comparison with the rebuilt system of today operating not alone in the city but through and beyond St. Paul and to Lake Minnetonka. Electric lines to more distant points are also under construction in 1908. Water transportation has made progress in the period—through the improving of conditions on the Great Lakes, cheapening freights to and from the seaboard; and

Hall and other buildings on the university campus, Westminster Presbyterian, Plymouth Congregational, and Fowler Methodist churches, the new Minneapolis Club, and—in course of construction in 1908—the new Minneapolis Hotel, the Catholic Pro-Cathedral, and St. Mark's Episcopal church.

The same spirit which has called for better business methods and which has literally housed a large part of the business of Minneapolis in new, modern fire-proof structures, has demanded and obtained substan-



THE LOWER DAM AND RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY'S POWER HOUSE.

Two examples of the enormous increase of available power for commercial purposes.

through the construction of dams and locks in the Mississippi river (now approaching completion), which will lead to resumption of river traffic.

Notable buildings of the period have been the Court House and City Hall, the Minneapolis Auditorium, the new Chamber of Commerce, the Andrus Building, the Donaldson Building, the Security Bank Building, the Northwestern National Bank Building, the First National Bank Building, the Butler Brothers' building, the Cream of Wheat Company's building, the Armory, the East and West high schools, Folwell

tial public improvements. In 1893 the down-town streets were nearly all paved with cedar blocks laid on planks resting directly upon the underlying sand or clay; in 1908 this temporary paving has been replaced by asphalt, brick, sandstone or creosoted wooden blocks, all laid upon concrete foundation—and the system has been extended over many miles of streets which had no paving whatever fifteen years ago. In the same way the sewer and water systems have been extended and to some extent rebuilt, while the distributing reservoir has been added to the latter system. The



PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

period has seen the completion of the Court House and City Hall, the erection of many other public structures and the construction of a number of substantial bridges. Incidental to the extension of paving, electric wires have been placed underground through hundreds of blocks, on a plan contemplating the gradual abandonment of overhead wires with the development of the system of pavements.

#### THE CITY BEAUTIFUL.

The abolition of the wires was one of the first developments of the movement which has latterly given Minneapolis a strong impetus along the path leading to "the city beautiful." The unsightliness of poles and overhead wires once recognized, other objectionable features of the city streets were brought to attention, with the result that projecting signs are losing favor and artistic street lamps are supplanting cheap iron standards and grotesque swinging arc globes. Nicollet avenue, as now lighted from Second to Seventh streets, is one of the finest streets in the country. This is due not alone to the lighting, however, for another of the developments of the period has been a recognition of the worth of good commercial architecture, and coincident with the rebuilding which has been alluded to has come a study of architectural effect,

which is rapidly giving Minneapolis a reputation. In fact, nothing speaks more emphatically of the broadening of general culture in the city than the improvement in architectural conditions.

#### A CIVIC CENTER.

Closely connected with this tendency has been the movement for a civic center. Until the past few years there had been little consideration of the setting of individual buildings or the general appearance of streets or localities except in the residence districts and, of course, in the arrangement of outlying parks. The business center developed along the lines of least resistance. When new stores were wanted they were erected "farther out" on vacant ground, while the older localities were allowed to lose caste and run down at the heel. It thus happened that the natural gateway to the city adjacent to the union passenger station, which is the principal entrance, has fallen into neglect. Here, at Bridge Square, the two principal streets of the city, Nicollet and Hennepin avenues, converge to a common center, while to the east side lead the steel arch bridge and Central avenue—the principal thoroughfare of the east district. Here, then, is the logical civic center of Minneapolis. Many cities are now paying millions of dollars to open converging av-

enues to gain what Minneapolis has ready to hand. The movement now on foot (in the autumn of 1908) contemplates the creation of a small gateway park with possible additions and developments of the plan as time goes on.

The general park system has made most remarkable progress within a decade. The year 1893 found the system outlined and partly improved, but with a decidedly hostile sentiment abroad as to further acquisitions. This state of affairs continued for several years until a broadening public sentiment warranted the park board in undertaking the completion of the system through the acquisition of several very important tracts. One of the most essential was the land along the Mississippi river, which was duly acquired and is now becoming one of the most beautiful parks in the world. Other notable additions have been made, including much of the shore land of the lakes about the city, assuring for all time municipal control of these beautiful sheets of water.

#### SIGNIFICANT TENDENCIES.

Closely allied to these æsthetic developments has been the advanced position taken in the matter of the location of school buildings and the improvement of their architectural appearance and surroundings.

Very significant is the recent action of the regents of the University of Minnesota in holding a competition for plans for the permanent and comprehensive improvement of the enlarged campus of that institution. Heretofore the architecture of the university buildings has been quite without apparent consideration of congruity, while in arrangement little thought has been taken for future growth. It is now definitely decided to follow a comprehensive plan which

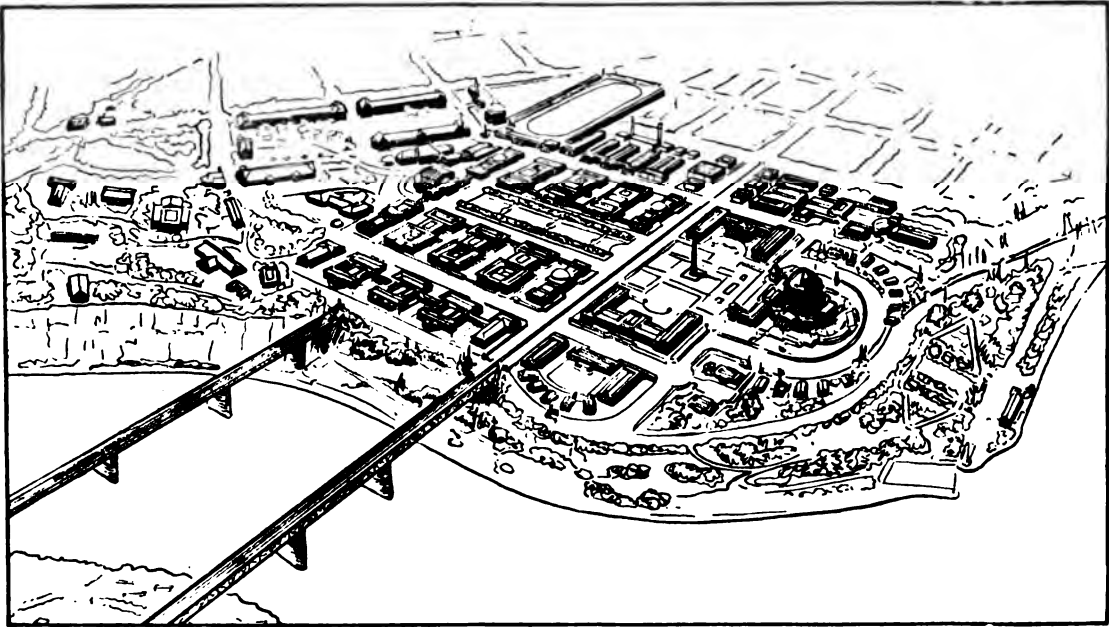


ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Under construction in 1908. From the sketches of Edwin H. Hewitt, architect.

shall look forward to the development of years, and at the same time assure some general harmony of architecture in the buildings hereafter to be erected. The outline sketch which appears on another page is the one which received first prize in the competition. It may be considerably modified before final adoption of a plan.

This step in the university development is typical of the advanced thought and position of the city in matters pertaining to the "higher life." This thought has found expression also in the increased attention to



PROPOSED PLANS FOR THE ENLARGED UNIVERSITY CAMPUS.

Birds-eye view from sketches prepared by Cass Gilbert, architect, winner of first prize in the competition. The plans will probably be changed in many particulars.

art and music and the building of churches and structures for the carrying on of philanthropic work. Advanced ideas of architecture have been developed in such buildings as the Auditorium, Pillsbury Library, Plymouth Congregational and St. Mark's Episcopal churches and the Catholic Pro-Cathedral—types, it might be said, of the new Minneapolis—and all buildings which would not have been possible in the Minneapolis of twenty-five years ago.

Municipal administration has made distinct progress during the fifteen years. Agitation for an up-to-date city charter has reflected an advanced public opinion. Minneapolis was the first city in the West and one of the first in the country to adopt (in 1900) direct primary elections. An improved system of public accounting has been established. Better methods prevail in most of the city and county departments. After a

lapse in 1901 and 1902, when serious scandals developed under the administration of Mayor A. A. Ames, Mayor David P. Jones demonstrated what might be done in city government on a business basis by eradicating the gambling evil and metamorphosing the police force and generally giving the city a moral house-cleaning in four months. Again in 1905-6 Mayor Jones brought the city administration to the highest plane which it has ever reached, enforce-



PILLSBURY LIBRARY BUILDING.



THE MINNEAPOLIS GATEWAY—OLD CITY HALL IN FOREGROUND.

This view shows the location of the proposed "gateway park" and the relation of the natural "civic center" to the general business center indicated by the familiar sky-line.

ing the laws firmly and consistently, establishing practical civil service in the police department, and in general conducting the affairs of the office on business, rather than political, principles.

Minneapolis was deeply interested in the Spanish war of 1898. Minnesota responded promptly to the call for volunteers, and the Thirteenth Minnesota, including several Minneapolis companies, and commanded by Col. Chas. McC. Reeve of Minneapolis, was the only regiment to see active service. After its return from a long campaign in the Philippines the regiment was given a royal welcome at Minneapolis on October 12, 1899, when President McKinley and other distinguished guests reviewed a great military parade in which the Thirteenth occupied the place of honor. This was one of the greatest public gatherings in the history of the city; but the past decade has been notable for the large number of conventions held in Minneapolis. Conspicuous among them was the G. A. R. national encampment of 1906 when Minneapolis for a second time entertained the veterans of the Civil war.

#### POPULATION.

In the absence of a census in 1908 exact population figures are impossible. Estimates of the present population of Minneapolis (1908) range from 275,000 to 310,000 people. There has undoubtedly been a very large growth since the last state census of

1905, which gave the city a population of 261,974. The population shown by the United States census count in decennial periods from 1850 to 1900 is as follows:

	Population.	Gain in 10 yrs.
1850 .....	538	.....
1860 .....	5,849	5,311
1870 .....	18,079	12,230
1880 .....	46,887	28,808
1890 .....	164,738	117,851
1900 .....	202,718	37,980

The population of 1850 is that of the village of St. Anthony alone, Minneapolis having no existence at that time. For 1860 and 1870 the figures are the combined totals of the two towns, which were consolidated in 1872.

Minneapolis in 1908—only fifty years since the name was officially assumed—



THE ARMORY.



## Proposed Plan for the Development of Minneapolis' Civic Center

THIS tentative suggestion for the improvement of the lower part of Nicollet and Hennepin avenues, as a Civic Center, was prepared by George E. Bertrand of Bertrand & Chamberlin, architects, at the request of the public affairs committee of the Minneapolis Commercial Club. It includes the establishment of a small park between the converging avenues and the erection of public buildings on the four half blocks on either side of the "center" from First street to Washington avenue. This dignified and architecturally excellent sketch is suggestive of the possibilities for development at the Minneapolis Gateway.





THE CATHOLIC PRO-CATHEDRAL.

From the architect's sketches. (Now under construction.)

stands in the group of the first twenty cities of the country, actually nineteenth in rank according to population in 1900, but much nearer the head of the line in many things which make for a city's good. Some of these things can be stated in figures, but for the most part they are not to be expressed in dollars and cents or weights or measures.

Few cities, indeed, have such possibilities of future prosperity. For it is true that the conditions which made the selection of the site of Minneapolis most fortunate a half century ago are still existing and more potent than ever as factors in the city's growth. The Falls of St. Anthony—the original determining factor in the location of the city—have lost their proportionate value as elements in the commercial progress and future of Minneapolis; but their tremendous importance must not be lost sight of on that account. They still afford

the major portion of the power used in the flouring industry and are the productive force around which the flour milling business of the Northwest is gradually centering. The strength of the strategical location of Minneapolis has not suffered with the passing of time. Her geographical advantages as a receiving and distributing market have been strengthened by railroad construction, the improvement of waterways and modern inventions for cheapening the water transport of commodities. Owing to various reasons the commercial territory tributary to Minneapolis has produced no rivals towards the north or west.

And this territory on which Minneapolis' future so much depends, although now one of the richest farming districts in the country, has been only partially developed. Many millions of acres in Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, the Dakotas and Montana have never yet been touched by the plow.

Minnesota, with a population of 2,000,000, could support four times that number of people and yet not be as densely populated as most of the states east of the Mississippi river. With the improved methods of cultivation which will certainly come every crop which now finds a market in Minneapolis will be greatly increased even on the present acreage, and much more increased when the land is all tilled. It is quite within the range of credibility that Minneapolis will, within a generation, become the market for a farming community of 20,000,000 people, whose productivity through the continued progress of education, practice and invention, will have reached a point beyond anything now thought possible. The products of this ter-

ritory will continue to be largely marketed at Minneapolis, assuring the permanence and growth of the great industries of the city; while the natural demand for the wares of the Minneapolis merchants will tremendously increase the distributing business of the city.

In other ways Minneapolis finds herself in 1908 rich in possibility. For years recognized as a most desirable place of residence, she has attracted a class of population which has added to this desirability in many ways, taking a part in the general uplift of the city's life. The unquestioned religious, educational, musical and art center of the Northwest, Minneapolis may well look forward to wonderful progress along all social and educational lines.



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Abbreviations—Minn. for Minnesota; M. for Minneapolis; ill. for illustration; \* indicates biographical mention; † indicates portrait.

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